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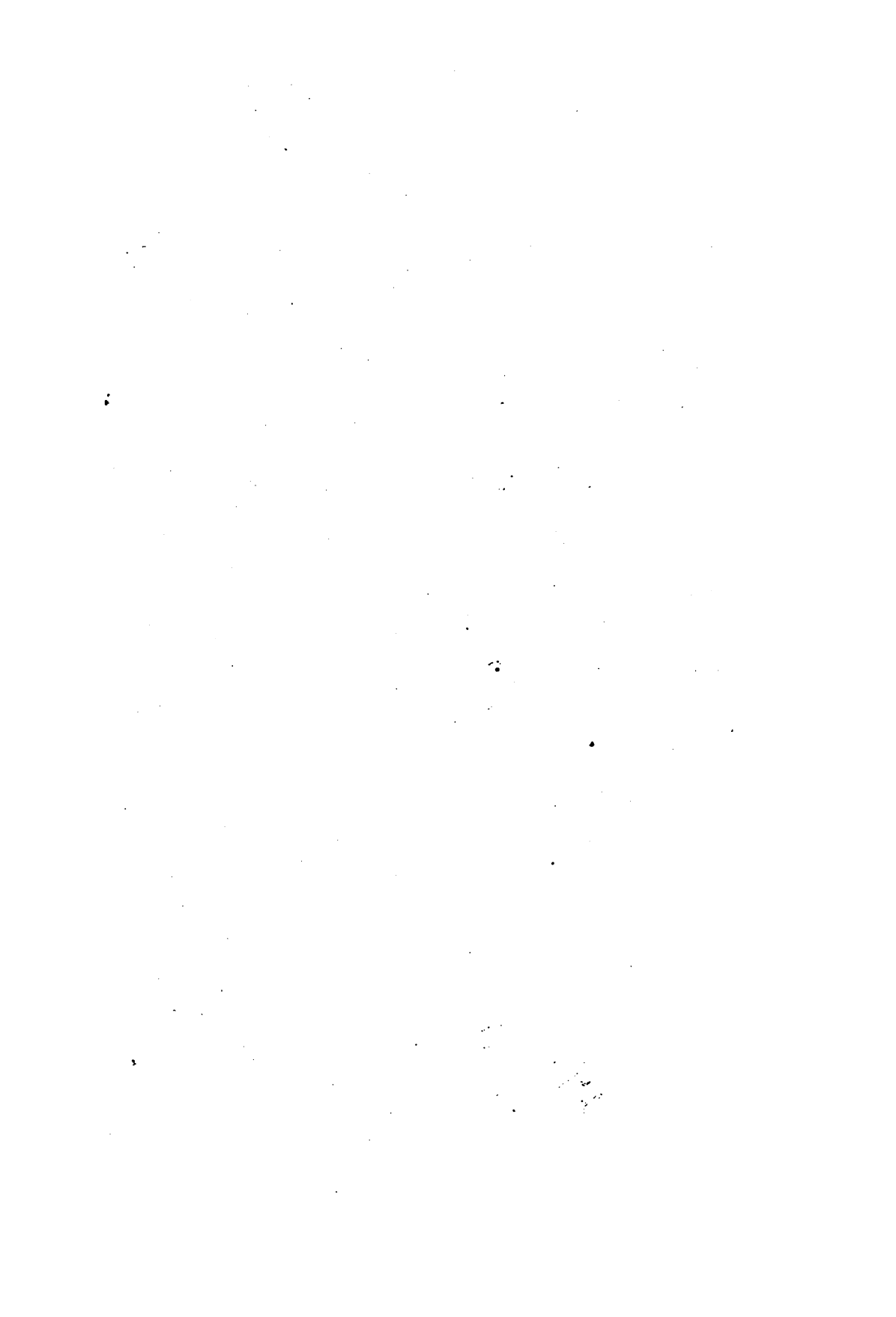


ANNALS  
OF OUR  
TIME.  
SUPPLEMENT

MARCH 1874-JULY 1878

IRVING

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SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
ANNALS OF OUR TIME:

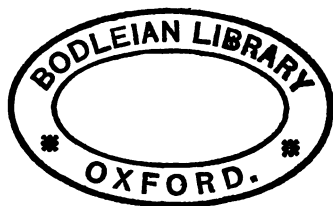
A DIURNAL OF EVENTS,  
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, HOME AND FOREIGN,  
FROM MARCH 20, 1874, to the OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

BY  
JOSEPH IRVING.

London:  
MACMILLAN AND CO..

1879.

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—To mitigate the distress caused by : in the province of Upper Bengal, farquiss of Salisbury announces, in the : House, the necessity for a Bill being uced authorising a loan of from three to illions sterling, part to be expended in ring steamers to convey food to the ag districts, and in creating such new ; of communication and works of irriga- s might help to prevent a recurrence of calamities. A loan bill of the nature sted was introduced into the Commons by George Hamilton, the new Under Secre- or India. In the course of debates which place prior to the passing of the bill, ters gave a hearty support to the policy ed by the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, ally in so far as he had refused to inter- with the ordinary trade exportations of from the famine-stricken districts, a nination in which he was opposed by of his own Indian officials as well as by ion of the native and home press.

Lord Rossmore of the 1st Life Guards n from his horse at the Windsor Steeple- s, receiving injuries from which he died on 8th. The Queen, who witnessed the nt from her carriage in the King's Road, 1 repeated inquiries to be made at the ks, and on the following day at Her ty's special request none of the military were run.

A high tide in the Thames causes much ge and annoyance in the Westminster ambeth districts, fears being at one time r the safety of portions of the Houses rliament. At London Bridge the flood ed the almost unprecedented height of eet three and a half inches above Trinity water mark.

The Ashantee troops begin to arrive at mouth, the first ship reaching home this ng being the *Tamar*, with the 23rd ers. The *Manitoba* followed next with General Sir Garnet Wolseley and

On the 24th the *Sarmatian* with the Highlanders arrived; and in the course e week the *Himalaya* brought the second ion Rifle Brigade, a detachment of the l Engineers and Royal Marine Light try, with a few invalids. On each occa- the troops received a warm welcome, n the 22nd (Sunday) Sir Garnet had a y interview with the Queen at Windsor. Koffee's umbrella taken at Coomassie and ht to England by Lieut. Wood, 10th rs, was graciously accepted by Her ty.

—Vice-Chancellor Malins gives judg- in the action raised by Dr. Hayman, lead Master, against the governing body ugby School. He was extremely sorry, id, for the grievous hardship of Dr. an's case, but was satisfied that a pro-

longation of the painful disputes which would be the result of overruling the demurrer in court would be of no benefit to him. Believ- ing that events had made Dr. Hayman's reten- tion of the office impossible, he would allow the demurrer, but without costs. Dr. Jex- Blake, of Cheltenham College, succeeded Dr. Hayman as Head Master of Rugby.

22.—Died at Cannes, aged 69, Albert Way, F.S.A., founder of the Archæological Insti- tute of Great Britain and Ireland.

23.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Victor Emmanuel, celebrated with rejoicings throughout the kingdom of Italy.

25.—Sir C. Dilke's bill for extending polling hours at elections to 8 P.M., rejected by a majority of 75 votes.

26.—Hurricane at Mauritius continuing over five days, and destroying much property in the harbour and town of Port Louis.

— Died, aged 83, Sir W. H. Bodkin, late Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions.

30.—Votes of thanks passed in both Houses of Parliament to the officers and men engaged in the Ashantee Expedition. The whole of the troops returned, numbering about 1,600, were also reviewed by the Queen to-day in Windsor Great Park. To Sir Garnet Wolseley, Her Majesty presented the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and of a K.C.B. Lord Gifford was then called to the front, and received the Victoria Cross for personal valour, Her Majesty fastening the honourable distinction with her own hand to the breast of the young Lieutenant. A similar honour was conferred on Captain Sartorius and Sergeant McGaw of the 42nd Highlanders; Captain Glover was made a Knight of St. Michael and St. George. The cost of the war to the British government was estimated at 900,000*l*. To Sir Garnet Wolseley, who declined titular honours, a sum of 25,000*l*. was voted in recognition of his services.

31.—Mr. Walpole brings up the report of the Select Committee on Privileges arising out of the committal of Mr. Whalley for contempt of Court in the Tichborne case.

— The Lord Mayor entertains Sir Garnet Wolseley and officers of the Ashantee force to a state banquet at the Mansion House. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family also attended as guests.

— The *Caspian*, a Sunderland brig, wrecked off the island of Colonsay, and all on board— Captain Chambers, his wife, and crew of eight men, with the exception of one of the latter— drowned, Mrs. Chambers after hanging for an hour on to a trafrail.

**31.**—Intelligence received of the escape of Rochefort and other French prisoners from New Caledonia to Sydney.

**April 3.**—Mr. Rumbold, British minister in Chili, demands the release of Captain Hyde, and an indemnity of 25,000*l.* for wrongous imprisonment on the charge of wilfully causing the death of Chilian subjects in the wreck of the steamer *Tacua* off Valparaiso. Captain Hyde was afterwards permitted to leave the country and an indemnity promised.

**5.**—Died, aged 80, Commander R. J. Morrison, astrologer and editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac."

**6.**—Outbreak in Portland prison, a gang of twelve convicts falling upon two warders and severely maltreating them. The former were ultimately beaten off by officials and driven to their cells.

**8.**—Re-opening of Worcester Cathedral after undergoing restoration at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott. The work, on which 100,000*l.* was said to have been expended, was carried on over a period of twenty years.

**9.**—Jean Luie, or Lundgren, pretended mate of the *Osprey*, and the so-called "Captain" Brown, sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, the former to seven and the latter to five years' penal servitude for perjury, in connection with the Tichborne case.

**10.**—Died, aged 72, Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P., Lord Lieutenant of Galway, Postmaster-General, 1846, and Lord Privy Seal for a short time in the first ministry of Lord Palmerston. (See p. 506.)

**14.**—Explosion in the Astley Deep Colliery, Dukinfield, near Manchester, causing the death of fifty-one men and boys out of 151 employed in the pit at the time, about 7.30 P.M. The part of the workings where the explosion took place was 700 yards long, and known as the engine brow. Here sixty men were imprisoned by the fallen roof, and though efforts were repeatedly made to break through and reach them, only ten were rescued alive, and of these one died afterwards. The pit was known to be one of the deepest in England, but noted for its freedom from gas.

—Inquest held at Payhembury, Honiton, on the body of a young married woman named Miffin, who had drowned herself in a pond near the Vicarage while labouring under the delusion that she had been "overlooked" by a witchwoman in the neighbourhood. Verdict, temporary insanity.

**15.**—Died, aged 65, Owen Jones, an eminent authority in decorative art, and author of the "Grammar of Ornament" and other cognate treatises.

—The *Malwa*, brings the remains of Dr. Livingstone to Southampton where they are

carried ashore amid many mournful tokens of respect. The body was afterwards conveyed by special train to London, accompanied by relatives and friends, and placed in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society. The identification of the remains was placed beyond doubt by Sir William Ferguson, who found the left arm still showing traces of a fracture caused by the bite of a lion over thirty years since.

**16.**—Riel expelled from the Canadian Parliament as a fugitive from justice.

—Message from the Queen asking a grant of 25,000*l.* to Sir Garnet Wolseley read in both Houses. Vote agreed to on the 20th.

—Annual Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The total expenditure for 1873-4 has reached 76,466,500*l.*, including the American Award and Ashantee war. Last year's revenue was estimated at 73,762,000*l.* but the gross receipts had increased to 77,335,657*l.* On the same basis the revenue for 1874-5 was calculated at 77,995,000*l.* and the expenditure at 72,503,000*l.* With the surplus of nearly 5½ millions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, not to abolish the Income Tax altogether as Mr. Gladstone had suggested, but to reduce it by one penny, thus preserving the system with its collecting machinery for future use. He also proposed to abolish the remaining sugar duties and the House Tax. The Budget was well received.

**18.**—The Duke of Abercorn, the new Lord Lieutenant, makes a formal entry into Dublin.

—Reredos in Exeter Cathedral pronounced illegal by the Bishop, on the advice of Mr. Justice Keating, who acted as his assessor. The plea of the Dean and Chapter, that they were independent of the Bishop in these matters, was refuted by demonstration that the bishopric and cathedral had co-existed for two centuries before the deanery. Regarding the reredos itself, it was decided that the figures it contained were images, although only in alto-relievo, and the erection was therefore held to be illegal.

—Funeral of Dr. Livingstone in Westminster Abbey, the Queen among others sending a beautiful wreath of azaleas as a tribute of respect and admiration for the great traveller and missionary of civilization. The coffin bore the simple inscription:—"David Livingstone. Born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 19, 1813. Died at Ilala, Central Africa, May 4, 1873." The route of procession from the Royal Geographical Society's rooms was by way of Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and Parliament Street to Broad Sanctuary, the crowds on each side reverently uncovering as the remains were borne along. The following (Sunday) afternoon Dean Stanley preached a funeral sermon in the Abbey to

a large congregation, among whom were the traveller's aged father-in-law, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. H. M. Stanley. Special sermons were also preached in several other of the London churches.

**18.**—"Mad Lucas," the Hermit of Redcoats Green, near Stevenage, and the hero of Dickens' "Tom Tiddler's Ground," found dead among the ashes of his neglected cottage.

**20.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury calls attention to the present state of Public Worship in the Church of England. His grace entered into a lengthened description of existing evils and anomalies, and concluded by moving the first reading of a "Bill for the better administration of the law respecting Public Worship. As introduced at this time, the bill provided that the Bishop should have the sole power in directing worship, as was evidently designed in the constitution of the Church, guided, however, by a Board of Assessors, lay and clerical. In the event of the Bishop thinking that a complaint against an incumbent demanded inquiry he was to call his Assessors together, and if they condemned the acts in question an Episcopal monition was to issue forthwith. An appeal was also provided for to the Archbishop and his Assessors, their decision to be final. After detailing various Romanizing practices observed by Anglican clergymen, the Archbishop concluded:—"I call upon all those who glory in the name of members of the Church of England, who have no feelings of Puritanism in any form, but who have often fought the battles of the Church of England against the Church of Rome on the one hand and against Puritanism on the other, who style themselves Anglicans and regard the Church as one of our great institutions, I call upon them to come forward and declare themselves manfully against such a desecration of the Holy Communion as a thing which all Churchmen should unite in condemning." In the discussion which preceded the first reading of the bill, Lords Nelson, Shaftesbury, and Selborne took part. (See May 11).

— The Duke of Edinburgh lays the foundation stone of new buildings for the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School at Portsmouth.

— In introducing the Navy Estimates, for which 10,179,485*l.* was asked, Mr. Ward Hunt describes the late government as having left the navy in a state far from satisfactory. Of our forty-one sea-going ironclads (of which five are building) only eighteen could be considered effective at present, and of the fourteen available for coast and harbour defence—among which he included the *Devastation* till further trials were made of her, only nine were good for anything at all. The naval administration of the late Government was defended by Mr. Goschen, and later in the session by Mr.

Childers, in the course of a renewed discussion regarding estimates.

**21.**—The Bishop of Peterborough draws attention in the House of Lords to the evils arising from the present condition of the law of Patronage in the Church of England. A Select Committee was afterwards appointed to inquire into the subject.

**23.**—Inspection at Gosport by her Majesty of that portion of the Naval Brigade which had taken part in the Ashantee war.

**24.**—Died from the effects of a fall down the staircase at All Souls' College, John Phillips, F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford. Professor Phillips was born in 1801.

**27.**—Discussion raised by the Home Secretary regarding a Bill relating to the Sale and Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors. He proposed among other changes that the hours for opening and closing public-houses should be fixed by statute and not by local magistrates, and that the adulteration clauses in the Act of 1872 should be repealed.

**28.**—The tariff adopted by the International Tonnage Commission comes into force on the Suez Canal.

**29.**—Ball at Mansion House in honour of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

— Count Arnim, German Ambassador, presents his letters of recall to Marshal MacMahon.

**30.**—Fighting in Arkansas between rival political factions, accompanied with loss of life.

**May 2.**—At the annual dinner of the Royal Academy the Prince of Wales makes special mention of the meritorious picture sent in by Miss Thomson, entitled "Calling the Roll after an engagement in the Crimea."

— Entry of the relieving army under Marshal Concha into Bilbao, being the anniversary of the day when the war of Independence broke out. Four days later Marshal Serrano received an enthusiastic welcome on returning to Madrid from the city he had helped so much to prevent falling into the hands of besieging Carlists.

**4.**—Earl Russell's motion for papers regarding the maintenance of peace in Europe rejected after a speech by Earl Derby, in which he affirmed that while certain feelings excited at present in foreign courts gave rise to anxiety and apprehension, there was, so far as immediate results were concerned, no cause for anticipating any disturbance of the peace.

**7.**—Died, aged 71, Lieut. Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart, G.C.B., conqueror of Delhi. (See p. 497.)

9.—The Chelsea section of the Thames Embankment opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on behalf of the Queen.

— The Queen visits the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, and inspects the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon.

10.—Drowned in the Regent's Canal, Edward A. Foley, sculptor, aged 39.

11.—Died, aged 70, Baron Henry de Triqueti, French sculptor.

12.—Explaining the position of the Government with reference to English possessions on the Gold Coast, the Earl of Carnarvon remarked that motives connected with trade would not afford a sufficient reason for remaining in such a locality; but there were moral obligations, and a great empire like England must be prepared to accept the duties and burdens resulting from its greatness. By a long system of protection we had taught the natives to depend on us, and by abandoning them we should probably hand them over to the Ashantees, and then within a year after our departure all the barbarous practices we had induced them to give up would be revived. With reference to the existing system of domestic slavery, Lord Carnarvon observed that though it was a difficult subject to deal with, he would be glad to pave the way for its ultimate extinction, and as far as territorial jurisdiction was concerned he said that Government, while inclined to maintain the protectorate, thought it undesirable to enlarge the actual extent of the territorial power. It was proposed to constitute Lagos and the Gold Coast one single colony, very much on the principle of the Straits Settlements, with an executive and legislative council, composed of a very small number of persons.

— The University of London resolve to admit women to degrees.

13.—The Emperor of Russia arrives at Dover, and afterwards proceeds to Windsor on a visit to the Queen. A state banquet was given at the castle next day, and on the 15th the Emperor received the Diplomatic Body at Buckingham Palace. On the 16th, after visiting the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a numerous suite, visited the Crystal Palace, where an enthusiastic reception was experienced from a vast assembly drawn together by the interesting spectacle. In celebration of the Imperial visit the Corporation of London presented him with an address on the 18th, and in the evening a full dress concert took place in the Albert Hall. On the 19th a review was held at Aldershot, and a ball given at Buckingham Palace. On the 20th Woolwich Arsenal was visited, and the 21st the Emperor left by way of Gravesend.

13.—Mr. Trevelyan's Bill for assimilating the County and Borough Franchise rejected after a debate by a majority of 287 to 173 votes. Mr. Disraeli protested against the doctrine that the distribution of political power was an affair of abstract right, and not of expediency and convenience. With regard to the class affected by the Bill he admitted to the full that they were as competent to exercise the franchise as town householders. Mr. Disraeli's main objection to the Bill was that while it extended the franchise, it did not deal with the redistribution of seats. If the Bill were passed the county votes would exceed the borough by half a million, and yet they would only return 187 members, while the boroughs would return 300.

15.—Judgment of the House of Lords on appeal in the Mordaunt divorce case, a majority of the judges being in favour of continuing the proceedings.

— Defeat and resignation of the De Broglie ministry at Paris.

16.—Distribution of medals to officers and men engaged in the Ashantee expedition by her Majesty, at Windsor.

— Bursting of a reservoir near Haydenville, Massachusetts, causing the partial destruction of four neighbouring villages. As many as 200 lives were reported to have been lost, and property damaged to the extent of 1,500,000 dollars.

17.—Public Worship Regulation Bill read a second time, the Marquis of Salisbury explaining that while Government approved of the measure generally they were not responsible for details nor for the time selected to raise the question. "We are told (said the Bishop of Peterborough) that we should govern the Church by fatherliness. Now I must be allowed to say there is something very one-sided in this cry for fatherliness from the bishops when they meet with no filialness, and I should like to have some reciprocity. When a monition is to be flung back in my face, and I am to be told that I am 'neither a gentleman nor a divine,' and that 'my conversion is to be prayed for,' I must say that I should like to see a little filialness on the part of those who are demanding this fatherliness. I honestly desire, as far as I can, to be fatherly towards these men, but when I hear this advice given to us I am reminded of the solitary instance in which a ruler attempted to govern in this fatherly fashion, and that his name was Eli, while his sons were Hophni and Phinehas."

18.—While in a state of madness from drink a bricklayer named Blair, residing at Bow Common, East London, murders his wife and four children, first stunning them to all appearance by striking them with some blunt weapon, then cutting their throats, and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat.

**18.**—The Duke of Richmond introduces a bill to abolish lay patronage in the Established Church of Scotland.

— Navy estimates passed after a sharp discussion between Sir E. Watkin and Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor, regarding alleged deficiencies in vessels designed by him for the Admiralty.

**19.**—Dr. Parker's temple on Holborn Viaduct opened for public worship.

**20.** Sir R. Anstruther's Licensing Bill for Scotland read a second time. This measure was afterwards withdrawn.

**23.**—Prince Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador at Paris, formally received by Marshal MacMahon.

— Unveiling of the equestrian statue of Sir James Outram at Calcutta.

— H. M. S. *Niobe*, 5-gun sloop, lost in a fog on Cape Blane, Miquelon.

— Completion of the submarine telegraph between Constantinople and Odessa.

— Died, aged 72, the accomplished Sylvain Van de Weyer, formerly Belgian Minister in London.

— The Liverpool and Australian iron steamer *British Admiral* lost on King's Island, Bass's Strait, with about 50 passengers and most of her crew.

**25.**—Whit-Monday enjoyments around London greatly interfered with by a heavy rainfall, accompanied by thunder and lightning, the latter fatal in at least one case at Hackney.

**June 2.**—The Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill read a second time in the Lords, the Duke of Argyll giving his assent generally to the measure, but objecting first that the compensation of one year's stipend to be allowed to patrons was excessive, and second, that the choice of a minister should be left in the hands of congregations as a whole and not of communicants only. The Bill appeared to him to have been conscientiously framed on the ancient principles of the Church of Scotland. It had been accepted by an immense majority in the Church, and was calculated to be of great benefit to that part of the kingdom.

**3.**—Provincial Mayors entertained by the Lord Mayor to a banquet in the Mansion House.

**5.**—In Committee on the Licensing Bill it was resolved to fix 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (afterwards altered to 6 p.m. in and around London) as close hours on Sundays. The clause relating to *bond-fide* travellers was settled by defining him as a person who had lodged on the preceding night at least three miles from the place where he demanded refreshments.

**7.**—Died at Simla, Surgeon-General Beatson, C.B., Principal Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Forces in India.

**8.**—Prince Arthur takes his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Connaught.

**9.**—Fire in the Tannery of Mr. Ellis, Bermondsey, a large portion of the premises being destroyed and much adjoining property placed in extreme peril.

**10.**—Unveiling of the statue of John Bunyan at Bedford by Lady Augusta Stanley. An address was delivered in the afternoon by Dean Stanley, who selected as his text the opening sentence of "Pilgrim's Progress": "As I walked through the wilderness of this world I lighted on a certain place where there was a den," the "certain place" being Bedford town, and the "den" Bedford jail.

— The Lord Mayor again extends hospitality at the Mansion House, this time to the Judges, Magistrates, and Benchers.

**13.**—"Grand Day" at the Middle Temple, the Prince of Wales dining with the Benchers.

**14.**—Died, aged 64, Sir Charles Fox, civil engineer.

**15.**—A motion by M. Casimir Perier, in favour of a formal recognition of the Republic, carried in the French Assembly by 345 to 341 votes.

**16.**—Honorary degrees conferred at Cambridge on Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Stokes, Mr. Freeman, M. Leverrier, and other distinguished writers. On the 17th Oxford paid similar honours to General Wolseley, Sir T. E. May, Clerk of the House of Commons, and Professor Carus of Leipsic.

— M. Rochefort, arrives at Queenstown and experiences a hostile reception.

**17.**—Congress opened in London to devise measures for more effectually preventing cruelty to animals. At the jubilee meeting the Chairman, Lord Harrowby, read a communication from her Majesty expressing the horrors with which she read of sufferings endured by dumb animals from the thoughtlessness of the ignorant, and sometimes, she feared, from experiments in pursuit of science. For curing the former her Majesty trusted to the progress of education, while so far as science was concerned she trusted the advantage of anæsthetic discoveries, so beneficial to man, would be extended to the lower animals. The Queen rejoiced that the Society awakened the interest of the young by the production of essays connected with its objects, and had heard with gratification that her son and daughter-in-law were to distribute the prizes. This was accordingly done by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh.

**19.**—Died, aged 56, J. C. M. Bellew, elocutionist.

— Died, aged 69, Jules Gabriel Janin, a famous French journalist and critic.

**20.**—Died, aged 75, Thomas Banting, celebrated for having so successfully practised the curative system known by his name.

**22.**—Telegraphic communication established between Europe and Brazil.

— Died aged 64, Howard Staunton, eminent in the history of chess as a player and writer, but widely known also as a cultivated Shakespearian scholar.

— The new Licensing Bill read a third time in the Commons. Instead of *bond fide* travellers being defined by three miles measured in a straight line, on the map, it was agreed to measure such distance by the nearest public thoroughfare.

**24.**—Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill, framed to prevent evils arising from overloading, rejected by the narrow majority of 3, the numbers being 173 to 170.

— Freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company conferred on Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, and Marquis of Salisbury.

**25.**—Public Worship Regulation Bill read a third time in the Lords.

— Supreme Court of Judicature Bill passed in House of Lords.

**28.**—Died, aged 56, Major-General Armstrong, Commander of "Armstrong's Horse" in many Kaffir engagements.

— Marshal Concha killed in an attack on the Carlist entrenchments near Estella and his troops repulsed with the loss of 4,000 men. General Zaballa succeeded to the command.

**29.**—Frances Stewart executed at Newgate for the murder of her grandson.

— Miss Richards, a young professional pedestrian, accomplished at Stapleton, near Bristol, the extraordinary feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours. An endeavour was made when she began her task on May 18th to obtain a magisterial interference, but this was unsuccessful on the ground that Miss Richards was a free agent, although she undertook the task in order that her father might win a wager of 30*l*.

**30.**—Mr. Butt introduces his motion regarding Home Rule in Ireland, his main object as explained, being to get a Committee of the House to declare the expediency and justice of restoring to Ireland the right and power of managing all exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament. Dr. Ball on the part of Government met the motion by a direct negative. Debate adjourned. (See July 2.)

— Died, aged 79, Henry Grinnell, first President of American Geographical Society, and zealous promoter of Arctic Discovery.

**July 1.**—Mr. J. L. Toole, comedian, entertained to dinner prior to his departure for America.

**2.**—Died, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Packe, Chairman, Great Northern Railway.

— Demolition of Northumberland House commenced by taking down the lion placed over the entrance gate 125 years since by Algernon Duke of Somerset and the Countess of Northumberland. The house and site were purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works at a cost of 500,000*l*. for the purpose of making a new thoroughfare from Charing Cross to the Victoria Thames Embankment. The lion was subsequently set up at the Duke's residence, Sion House, Brentford.

— In the course of adjourned debate on Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion, Mr. Disraeli denied that the Irish had any more right to claim the exclusive management of their affairs than the English or the Scotch; but whether we had one Imperial and one local Parliament, or one Imperial and three local, he foresaw the same muddle—"co-ordinate and competing authorities and officers of State acting on policies totally distinct, and bringing about a course of affairs, hostile to each other." From an amusing sketch of members hurrying from one capital to another, and by telegraph trying to keep pace with their Imperial duties at Westminster and their Irish duties at Dublin, Mr. Disraeli passed to the grievances to be remedied. The Lord Lieutenant was not an Irishman—well, but he is at all events an Irish duke. The high offices in Ireland are not held by Irishmen—but the Lord Chancellor of England is an Irishman. There are coercive bills complained of, but the protest against them when passed must have been in "the local Parliament;" they were not heard in the Imperial. But the grand point of the speech—made peculiarly telling by the animation of the speaker, excited by the almost unanimous sympathetic cheering of a crowded house—was his allusion to "the conquered race." He declared there was to him "nothing more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a subjugated people!" "I have been always surprised," he said, "that a people gifted with so much genius, so much sentiment, such winning qualities, should be—I am sure they will pardon me saying it, my remark is an abstract, not a personal one—should be so deficient in self-respect." The remark caused great laughter. "I deny," said the right hon. gentleman, raising his voice, "that the Irish people are conquered: they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride." The laughter here became uproarious. He went on to deny that Ireland had been pre-eminently conquered. "England had been subjugated quite as much, but never boasted of it. The

Normans conquered Ireland, but it was after they had conquered England. Cromwell conquered Ireland but it was after he had conquered England." A happier piece of pleasantry and shrewd description of an Irish weakness was never listened to; and the right hon. gentleman concluded in words which literally brought down the house, "I am opposed therefore to this motion because I think involved in it are the highest and dearest interests of our country. I am opposed to it for the sake of the Irish people as much as for the sake of the English or for the Scotch. I am opposed to it because I wish to see at the important crisis of the world—that perhaps is nearer arriving than some of us suppose—a united people welded in one great nationality; and because I feel that if we sanction this policy, if we do not cleanse the Parliamentary bosom of this perilous stuff, we shall bring about the disintegration of the kingdom and the destruction of the empire." In the course of debate the Irish Chief Secretary contended that Home Rule was desired only by a minority of the people. On a division Mr. Butt's motion was thrown out by an overwhelming majority—458 to 61 votes.

3.—Leicester Square, restored and decorated by Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., formally handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Fontana's statue of Shakspeare, and the corner statues of Hogarth, Reynolds, Newton, and Hunter were unveiled at the same time.

5.—Died, aged 79, Henry Stephens, author of the "Book of the Farm."

6.—Died, aged 73, the Right Hon. Fox-Maule Ramsay, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, formerly Lord Panmure, and member of various Liberal governments, between 1835, when he entered the Home department as Under Secretary, and 1855, when he became Secretary for War in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet.

— In the Commons the Lord Advocate moves the second reading of the Abolition of Patronage (Scotland) Bill, contending that the only opposition offered to the measure was on the part of those who opposed Church establishments. Mr. Baxter moved an amendment, declaring it inexpedient to legislate on the subject without further inquiry and information. Mr. Gladstone's unexpected re-appearance in the House was greeted with hearty cheers when he stood up to oppose the measure. This opposition he based on three grounds—the exclusion of heritors from all share as such in the elections of ministers; the omission of every provision calculated to meet the case of Highland parishes; and the injustice likely to be inflicted by the manner of abolition on the Free Church. He wanted to know among other things, what had been done by the Established General Assembly towards re-uniting itself to bodies which it had turned out for holding views which formed the basis of the present bill. The amendment

which he supported might be interpreted as meaning that other steps of justice, prudence, and propriety—he might even say of decency—ought previously to be taken towards other non-established bodies. Mr. Disraeli denied that the measure was one for the abolition of patronage; it was merely an alteration in the mode of selecting ministers, and in what they had done Government had acted on precedent. He defended the selection of the congregation as the constituency, as well as the amount of compensation to be paid to patrons, and pointed out that to substitute the Civil for Ecclesiastical Courts would be fatal to holding out the olive branch to either the United Presbyterian or Free Church bodies. The debate stood adjourned till the 13th, when the second reading was carried by 307 to 109 votes.

7.—Died, aged 59, John Heneage Jesse, author of many historical works.

8.—The Queen reviews the Aldershot troops at Chobham Common.

9.—A Belgian, Vincent de Groof, known as "The Flying Man," while attempting to descend by a newly invented parachute from a Cremorne balloon, falls suddenly to the ground from a height of 80 feet and dies within a few minutes after being found, bleeding and insensible, in Robert Street, Chelsea. The porter of Chelsea Infirmary, who watched the balloon and parachute, heard, or fancied he heard, a voice in the air twice exclaiming in English, "Drop into the churchyard, look out." The aéronaut, Simmons, with de Groof in his machine below, were then drifting near St. Luke's Church and much above the height of the tower. De Groof appeared to have overbalanced himself after detaching his machine, and fell forward clinging to the ropes. To the horror of the spectators the apparatus, instead of inflating with the pressure of the air, collapsed, and turning round in its descent, fell with great violence to the street a few yards from the kerbstone. Madame de Groof, who witnessed her husband's fall, fainted at the sight. The balloon rose and went on, crossing London in a north-easterly direction. Mr. Simmons swooned in the car, and did not recover consciousness till he was over Victoria Park. He travelled into Essex and came down with his balloon on the railway. In de Groof's case the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, but expressed an opinion that such exhibitions should be stopped by legislative interference.

— Discussion in the Commons on the second reading of the Public Worship Regulation bill, introduced by Mr. Russell Gurney. Mr. Gladstone declared that he had never approached any question with more embarrassment than this, and he had been constrained to quit his retirement, to point out the false issue which had been laid before Parliament.

and to dispel the illusions and the ignorance which prevailed throughout the country in regard to this Bill. The difficulty in which Parliament was placed was increased by the unfortunate history of the Bill, which he traced from the first announcement of it by some "clever fellow" in the columns of a daily paper, and also by the departure from the usual practice that the heads of the Church and of the State should concur in any legislation for the Church. Mr. Gladstone concluded by hoping the house would not deem him presumptuous if he put into the form of resolutions what he thought were the principles on which legislation on this subject ought to be guided; and in case the Bill proceeded, he gave notice that on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair for the House to go into Committee, he would distinctly raise the issue on the grounds he had endeavoured to explain. The right hon. gentlemen then submitted his resolutions, six in number, relating largely to the position occupied by the Church to the State on the one hand, and to the people on the other, and by the clergy to both. Sir William Vernon Harcourt opposed his old chief by supporting the bill in a trenchant speech. On the 13th Mr. Disraeli made a statement to the effect that, having considered most carefully the resolutions propounded by the ex-premier, "with the light of the interpretation which was candidly and even profusely offered by the right hon. gentleman," he could "only arrive at one conclusion, namely, that they point to the abolition of that religious settlement which has prevailed in this country for more than two centuries, and on which depends much of our civil liberty." He thought it would be a great danger to the country if such propositions were not at once brought under discussion. Therefore, should the second reading of the Bill before the House be voted after the conclusion of the pending debate, he would give the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of bringing forward his six resolutions on the motion for Committee. On the 15th the adjourned debate was resumed, and the Bill read a second time without a division, several Liberal members supporting its provisions. On the 16th Mr. Gladstone withdrew his resolutions in deference to appeals from Liberal members, and in the hope that amendments would be made in Committee.

**10.—The Queen confers an Albert medal of the second class on David Webster, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, late second mate of the brig *Arracan* of Greenock, for having made a successful struggle, extending over thirty-one days, to save from loss through self-destruction a portion of the crew entrusted to his care, in a small boat, when the vessel took fire in mid-ocean. They were discovered drifting about by the *City of Manchester* and conveyed to Calcutta. The ship's boy Homer was**

several times on the eve of being murdered by his delirious companions, and only saved by the watchfulness of Webster.

**11.—Mr. Disraeli unveils the statue of the late Earl Derby (by Noble) set up in New Palace Yard, adjacent to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.**

**13.—Died, aged 68, Miss Agnes Strickland, joint historian with her sister Elizabeth, of the Queens and Princesses of England.**

— Attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen, Bavaria, by a youth named Kullmann, incited to the deed it was alleged by regardless members of the Ultramontane party. The ball passed through the carriage, but only injured the Prince's hand, which he had raised at the moment to return a military salute given by a person in the garb of a priest. Kullmann was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment.

**14.—Another great fire at Chicago, sixty acres of building being reported as laid waste on this occasion.**

— Lord Sandon moves the second reading of the Endowed School Acts Amendment Bill, providing for the transference of the duties of the Commission to the Charity Commissioners, appointed by the Act of 1869, powers which at the close of the session of 1873 it had been agreed to prolong for another twelve months, the original term of three years having expired. It also proposed to alter the former Act so far as to restore to the Church of England the administration of numerous schools in cases where the founder had recognised the authority of a bishop, or had directed attendance in the service of the Church, or had required that the masters should be in holy orders. Mr. Forster protested against the Bill, as did also Mr. Gladstone, the latter denouncing it as inequitable, unusual, and unwise. Mr. Hardy defended the measure, and eventually the second reading was carried by 291 to 209 votes. The Bill was afterwards modified in committee, and three new commissioners appointed under its provisions.

**15.—Fire at the Galata quarter, Constantinople, destroying 200 houses and causing damage estimated at 200,000/.**

**16.—Sir Bartle Frere presented with the freedom of the City of London.**

**17.—Bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Isaac Watts, celebrated by Nonconformists in his native town of Southampton.**

**18.—Petrarch festival at Avignon.**

— Colliery accident in the Wigan Six-Foot mine, causing the death of fourteen of the workmen engaged in the pit when the explosion took place.

— Opening of Shaftesbury Park, a new township in Battersea, intended to afford

accommodation to about 8,000 people, and to be equally free from public-houses and pawnshops. Mr. Disraeli, Earl Shaftesbury, and Earl Granville were present and addressed the company on the advantages conferred on working people by such undertakings.

**19.**—Spain declared in a state of siege, and a levy of 120,000 men ordered.

**20.**—Her Majesty's message read in the Commons desiring that provision might be made for her youngest son, Prince Leopold. On the 23rd a vote was passed and agreed to for 15,000*l.* per annum.

**21.**—Coggia's comet attains its nearest point to the earth after being visible to the naked eye soon after twilight for the greater part of the month.

— Fancy dress ball at Marlborough House, the entertainment opening with the Venetian Quadrille engaged in by the Princess of Wales and Marquis of Hartington, the Duchess of Sutherland and Prince of Wales, the latter in cavalier costume after Vandyke, with flowing curls.

— The Lord Mayor entertained a company of 300 ladies and gentlemen, English and foreign, and identified in some way with literature or art, as singers, painters, novelists, editors, or special correspondents. Adelina Patti (with her husband, the Marquis de Caux), sat on the right of the Lord Mayor; Lord Houghton and Sir Francis Grant on the left. Next evening a banquet was given in the same hall to Her Majesty's ministers.

**27.**—The steamer *Milbanke*, homeward bound from Cartagena, run down in the night off Dungeness by the steamer *Hankow*, outward bound to China. Fourteen out of the *Milbanke* crew of twenty-eight were lost, including the captain and mate, with their wives.

— The new Judicature Bill abandoned in the House of Commons.

— Floods in Pennsylvania attended with great loss of life.

— Died, aged 64, William Dougal Christie, diplomatist and author, and member of Council of University College, London.

**28.**—The Liverpool landing stage, 2,000 feet in length, and joined by seven bridges, almost wholly destroyed by a fire, originating, it was thought, in a gas explosion below the structure.

**31.**—Died, aged 74, Dr. Charles Tilstone Beke, traveller and Oriental scholar.

— Charles E. Emery, artist, drowned in the Thames while endeavouring to save the life of a boy who had fallen over the Embankment.

**August 1.**—Right Hon. Andrew Lusk, Lord Mayor of London, gazetted a Baronet.

**3.**—Public Worship Bill read a third time in the House of Commons.

**4.**—Conflict of authority between the Lords and Commons concerning an amendment made by the latter in the Public Worship Regulation Bill providing for an appeal being made to the Archbishop. The Archbishops were in favour of it, but nine bishops voted against the clause. The Bishop of Winchester said he would trample his episcopal robes under foot if he did not believe episcopacy to be of Divine institution; and if it was of Divine institution, then every bishop ruled by Divine right in his own diocese. The Bishop of Lincoln objected to the clause as over-riding episcopal discretion, and tending to set up a Pope at Canterbury and an anti-Pope at York. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke of the "bluster" which generally prevailed when the Commons took any course opposed to the Upper House, and on the present occasion repudiated the majority as a "bugbear." In the course of the debate to which this conflict of authority gave rise in the Commons, Mr. Disraeli repeated his earlier description of the Bill, that it was intended to put down Ritualism, meaning by Ritualism the practices of a certain portion of the clergy, symbolical, according to their own admission, of doctrines which they were solemnly bound to renounce. Of all the false pretences put forward there was none, Mr. Disraeli remarked, more glaring than the pretence that this small pernicious sect was a part of the High Church party, among which he had found some of the most strenuous opponents of Rome. The Bill, he believed, would be found efficacious for its purpose, and it would be with the utmost hesitation that he would take any steps to put it in peril. He had supported the amendment as a wise and salutary provision, and he regretted its defeat, but for the sake of it he was not prepared to forfeit the Bill. "As to Lord Salisbury's language, let us not for a moment (said Mr. Disraeli) be diverted from the course which we think, as wise and grave men, we ought to follow, by any allusions to the spirit of any speech which may have been made in the course of the debates in the other House of Parliament. My noble friend, who has just been referred to by the right hon. gentleman who has just addressed us with so much ability, was long a member of this House, and is well known to many of the members even of this Parliament. He is not a man who measures his phrases. He is one who is a great master of gibes and flouts and jeers, but I don't suppose there is any one who is prejudiced against a member of Parliament on account of such qualifications. My noble friend knows the House of Commons well, and he is not perhaps superior to the consideration that by making a speech of that kind, and taunting

respectable men like ourselves as being a 'blustering majority' he probably might stimulate the *amour propre* of some individuals to take the course which he wants, and to defeat the Bill. Now I hope we shall not fall into that trap. I hope we shall show my noble friend that we remember some of his manoeuvres when he was a simple member of this House, and that we are not to be taunted into taking a very indiscreet step, a step ruinous to all our own wishes and expectations, merely to show that we resent the contemptuous phrases of one of my colleagues." The Bill was ultimately accepted as sent from the Lords without a division, Mr. Disraeli intimating that Lord Penance had agreed to accept the post of new Ecclesiastical Judge at a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum—not 4,000*l.* as originally intended.

4. Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at Greenwich.

5.—The House of Lords hold a special Wednesday sitting to pass the Endowed Schools and certain other Bills.

— After a sharp debate, in which personalities were freely indulged in, the Commons agree to the Lords' amendments on the Public Worship Bill.

6.—Sir Robert Phillimore, Dean of Arches, pronounces judgment reversing the decision of the Bishop for removal of the Reredos in Exeter Cathedral. Taking up the points which had been urged, he held that the dean and chapter of a cathedral did not require a faculty to erect a reredos, that the bishop had no power to order its removal, and that if he had the power it ought not to be exercised, because the images were no more objectionable than was the crucifix placed over the choir. An appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (See 25th Feb. 1875).

7.—Thousandth anniversary of the colonization of Iceland, celebrated at Reikiavik.

— Parliament prorogued, the Queen's speech being read by the Lord Chancellor. Allusion was made to the Brussels' conference, the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, disturbances in Spain, suppression of slavery at Zanzibar, famine in India, state of affairs on the Gold Coast, and generally to the legislative measures passed during the session.

10.—Marshal Bazaine escapes from his prison in the Isle St. Marguerite by means of a rope ladder and a boat cleverly rowed by his wife and his wife's nephew. The version subsequently given of the affair by the Marshal himself and Madame Bazaine was dramatic in the extreme, but people could not readily bring themselves to believe that circumstances had been so favourable as they made out, or that a corpulent man of sixty-five had really in the dead of night let himself down a perpendicular

cliff of nearly 100 feet, resting when half way by an iron hook attached to his girdle, then and there striking a lucifer match as a signal to the faithful friends rowing over the stormy waters to his rescue, had thereafter plunged into the waves and battled his way till, almost dead from cold and exhaustion, he was dragged into the boat. It was more probable that his escape had been facilitated by negligence on the part of some of the officials, and connivance on that of others; and the judicial inquiry which was instituted into the matter on September 16th at Grasse resulted in such a conclusion. That inquiry had to deal with the fate of eight persons who were arrested on the charge of complicity, and who received sentences of imprisonment varying from six months to one.

12.—Accident at the Bargoed station of the Rhymney Railway, South Wales, caused by the want of brake-power on slippery rails, and causing much damage to the rolling stock and permanent way. Driver and fireman killed.

13.—New Guildhall at Plymouth opened amid great local rejoicing by the Prince of Wales.

14.—A young man named Hubert commits suicide by throwing himself from the tower of Notre Dame, Paris.

15.—Died, aged 84, Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, 1827–69.

— Grand Cross of the Abyssinian Order of Solomon's Seal and the Holy Cross, sent by King John of Ethiopia (Prince Kassai of Tigre) to the Prince of Wales.

16.—Fire at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, destroying a tanyard in which it originated and nine buildings in different parts of the town over which the burning embers had been carried.

18.—Died, aged 86, Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., eminent for his triumphs in the science of engineering.

— The King of Denmark visits Leith and Edinburgh on returning from the Iceland festivities.

20.—Died, aged 81, Kenny Meadows, artist.

22.—Died, aged 50, Sydney T. Dobell, known as a poet under the *nom-de-plume* of "Sydney Vendys."

24.—Died, aged 83, William Henry West Betty, famous in the beginning of the century as the "Infant Roscius."

25.—Tragedy at Princes' Club, Manchester, Hubert Barge shooting Alexander M'Lean dead in the writing-room, and then committed suicide by shooting himself, while in a state of insanity.

27.—Died, aged 56, John Henry Foley, sculptor, R.A.

**27.**—Died, aged 81, Michael Banim, an Irish poet well known among his countrymen.

**28.**—Marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg solemnised at St. Petersburg.

**29.**—The Comte de Jarnac gazetted as French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

**31.**—M. Durouf and his wife wishing to satisfy a disappointed crowd at Calais, ascend in a balloon from that place and are carried in a direction north-east across the Channel, and after many narrow escapes in the darkness of night are picked up near the Doggerbank, almost dead, by a fishing-smack and landed at Grimsby.

**September 1.**—A company of Roman Catholics set out from London as pilgrims to the shrine of St. Edmund of Pontigny, France.

**2.**—Having recently passed over to the Romish Communion, the Marquis of Ripon resigns the Grand Mastership of Freemasons in England. The government of the craft thereafter devolved upon the Prince of Wales, and at a subsequent meeting of the grand Lodge his Royal Highness was formally elected to the Grand Master's chair.

— The Germans celebrate the victory of Sedan with great enthusiasm at Berlin.

**3.**—Died, aged 82, Sir John Rennie, F.R.S., a civil engineer of wide reputation, including, as his labours did, works so well known as London Bridge, Plymouth Breakwater (in conjunction with his father), and the drainage of Lincolnshire fens.

**7.**—Extensive fire at Meiningen, Germany, one-half of the town being reduced to ashes, 3,000 people rendered houseless.

**8.**—Fire at Amsterdam, an extensive sugar refinery, insured for 1,500,000 florins, being destroyed.

**10.**—Terrible railway accident near Norwich. A train carrying mails to Norwich left Great Yarmouth as usual at 8.46 P.M. and was joined at Redham, twelve miles from Norwich, by another train from Lowestoft. This junction being effected in the ordinary course, the combined train proceeded to Brundall, three stations farther on. The line here became single, and the united train required to halt until the arrival of the express train from Norwich to Great Yarmouth, or until permission was given to the engine-driver to proceed. A mistaken order from the night-inspector at Norwich station allowed the down express to leave Norwich while the Great Yarmouth train was suffered to come on from Brundall. The consequence was that the doomed trains met at Thorpe, nearly two miles from Norwich and ran headlong into each

other. The rails were slippery from rain; there was a slight curve in the line at the fatal spot, so that the lights of neither train could be seen, and there was no time to apply the brakes. The express train consisted of fourteen carriages, and the mail train of thirteen, so that the opposing forces were nearly equal in weight. It was thought that the speed of the up-mail could not have been less than from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, while the rate at which the express was travelling would be from twenty to twenty-five miles. The two engines and tenders weighed, one forty and the other forty-five tons. Exclusive of dead weight in the train behind, this made over eighty tons of metal hurled almost through the air from opposite points. People living in the neighbourhood described the noise of the collision as something of the nature of a thunderbolt. In the crash which followed the funnel of one engine was carried away and the other rushed over it with several carriages until a pyramid was formed of the locomotives and shattered carriages, among which lay the wounded, dead, or dying passengers. Besides the four drivers and firemen, sixteen passengers were killed on the spot or died before the night was over, and about fifty were seriously injured, of whom five died in the course of a few days. The error as to the telegram being discovered early, although not before the answer was returned "Mail train gone," a few minutes of dreadful suspense was experienced at Norwich, but during which it was found possible to make some preparations for meeting the inevitable catastrophe. Finding their train stopped, but unaware of the calamity, two of the passengers were reported as having stepped out to walk to their destination, close at hand, and heard nothing of the disaster till next day.

**11.**—Captain Strahan sworn in as Governor of the Gold Coast Settlement, and the new Charter read.

**12.**—Captain John Dent Bird, 20th Hussars, shot at Aldershot by Private T. Smith of the same regiment, while engaged with his company in musketry practice, and in revenge, it was thought, for a seven days' confinement in barracks, to which he had been sentenced by his captain. Smith confessed to firing the shot and surrendered himself on the ground. The ball had entered at the right shoulder-blade, passed through the body, and out at the breast. Captain Bird became instantly unconscious, and expired in a few minutes, ignorant as to who had fired the shot. Smith was tried for the offence at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Lush, Oct. 28th, found guilty, and condemned to death.

— Died at his residence, Val Richer, Normandy, aged 87, François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, French statesman and historian, Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1840 till 1848.

downfall of Louis Philippe in the revolution of 1848.

**14.**—First meeting of the Congress of Orientalists at the Royal Institution under the presidency of Dr. Birch, of the British Museum. Members were entertained at the Mansion House on the 19th.

**15.**—Died aged 79, Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholm, Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh.

**20.**—Died, Victor Sejour, French dramatic writer.

**21.**—The balloon "Duke of Edinburgh," started in conjunction with "La Continent," from the Crystal Palace, with Messrs. Spencer and Lithgoe in the car, travels a distance of seventy miles in one hour and twenty minutes.

**22.**—Died, aged 71, Charles Swain, a writer of many pleasing verses.

**23.**—Typhoon at Hong Kong, causing great loss of life and destruction to shipping.

**25.**—Statue of the composer Balfe unveiled in Drury Lane.

**26.**—International Rifle match between England and America, contested at New York and won by America.

**28.**—Duke of Edinburgh visits Liverpool for the threefold purpose of attending the Musical Festival, opening the new Seamen's Orphanage, and laying the foundation-stone of an Art Gallery to be erected by Mr. Walker, at a cost of 20,000*l*.

**30.**—The King of the Fiji Islands cedes his country to the British Government, represented by Sir Hercules Robinson, commanding the *Dido*.

— Murder and suicide at Plymouth, a retired builder, named Thomas, first cutting his wife's throat and then his own, while waiting in a solicitor's office to settle details of a deed of separation.

— A labourer named Poirier executed at Chartres for a series of crimes known as the Limours murders, the victims in this case to the cunning and ferocity of one person amounting to at least ten in number.

**October 2.**—Explosion on the Regent's Canal, the fly-barge *Tilbury*, laden with four tons of blasting powder and six barrels of petroleum, being blown up about five o'clock this morning at the North Lodge Bridge, Zoological Gardens, and the three men in charge killed. Serious damage was done to property within a radius of a mile from the seat of the explosion, the bridge being blown to pieces, while Venetian blinds were torn

from their sashes and furniture smashed in many cases. Many people residing in the neighbourhood rushed into the streets in their night-dresses screaming for help, and it was some hours before quiet and order was restored. Among those who suffered more severely were Mr. Ochse, of North House, Mr. Alma Tadema, artist, St. John's Wood, and Mrs. Howard Paul. The coroner's jury found that the Canal Company were guilty of gross negligence in permitting fires to be lighted on such barges as the *Tilbury*, and that the existing laws were inadequate to secure public safety.

**4.**—Arrest and imprisonment of Count Arnim, late German Ambassador at Paris, on a charge of retaining State documents in his possession when he had been officially dismissed from the service of the State. Count Arnim was afterwards sentenced to two months imprisonment.

— Died, aged 86, Bryan Waller Procter, a poet who had obtained a wide popularity under the pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall." Mr. Procter was at Harrow in Byron's time, and one of the last who knew Charles Lamb intimately in the latter years of his life.

— Died, aged 75, Mr. Webster Fisher, Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge.

**7.**—The Duke of Edinburgh lays the foundation-stone of the new wing of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum at Plymouth.

**10.**—By her own desire, and in the furnace of Herr Siemens at Dresden, the body of Lady Dilke is subjected to the process of cremation in the presence of relatives. After the company had complied with a request to offer up a mental prayer, the coffin was placed in the chamber of the furnace; six minutes later the coffin burst; five minutes more and the flesh began to melt away; ten minutes more and the skeleton was laid bare; another ten minutes and the bones began to crumble. Seventy-five minutes after the introduction of the coffin into the furnace all that remained of Lady Dilke and the coffin were six pounds of dust placed in an urn.

**12.**—William Abbott, a member of the Stock Exchange, bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Labouchère, of *The World* newspaper, who had been assaulted and threatened in connection with articles written on certain city speculations.

— Opening of new railway to Plymouth by way of Tavistock, Okehampton, and Dartmoor.

**14.**—Collision in the Channel between the iron-built ships *Canduhar* and *Kingsbridge*, the latter sinking in three minutes with the master, his wife and daughter, and eight of the crew. The *Canduhar* brought into Falmouth much damaged.

15.—The Duchess of Edinburgh gives birth to a son at Buckingham Palace, Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert. The Empress of Russia arrived at the Palace in the course of the afternoon.

17.—“Hospital Saturday;” about 4,000*l.* collected at stalls and boxes in the streets in aid of the metropolitan charities.

—Died, aged 62, Sir John Benson, architect of the Dublin Great Exhibition building.

20.—The *Chusan*, from Glasgow to Shanghai, but more recently from Waterford, where she had put in for repairs, wrecked in a storm off Ardrossan, in presence of hundreds of spectators. Captain Johnstone, with his wife and sister-in-law, were lashed to a line thrown from a tug, but finding it impossible for all three to be hauled on board, the master cut himself adrift, and was drowned, with sixteen of his crew. The storm was also severely felt in London and generally along the east and west coasts.

22.—Freedom of the City of London and a sword valued at 100 guineas presented in the Guildhall to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., for ability and gallantry shown in the Gold Coast expedition.

23.—Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, 2,000 lives being reported as lost at Midnapore.

24.—Died, aged 66, Thomas Miller, author of “Gideon Giles” and other writings in prose and verse, who had, by great application and industry, raised himself from a humble position as a Nottingham basket-maker.

26.—The Queen confers the Victoria Cross on Major Sartorius for personal bravery shown in presence of the enemy at Abogoo during the Ashantee War.

—Trinity Church, the first English Protestant place of worship erected within the walls of Rome, opened for public worship, on a site near the Corso.

—Destruction by fire of Messrs. Haigh’s cotton mill at Over, Cheshire; eleven of the work-people burned.

28.—The Home Secretary receives a deputation from the Metropolitan Municipal Association, organised to secure a new municipality for London.

30.—Died, aged 80, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., formerly Chief Clerk of the House of Commons.

—Died, aged 60, Dr. Edwin Lankester, coroner for Middlesex, and a prolific contributor to the literature of scientific societies.

November 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Birmingham, and are entertained by the Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain. Coventry was visited on the 5th.

3.—Explosion in composition or mixing-house of Hounslow Powder Mills, causing the death of four workmen, and serious injury to two others.

4.—The ancient Scottish festival of Halloween celebrated on a great scale by Her Majesty and the royal household at Balmoral.

10.—Captain Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, and Lord Manners, of the Grenadier Guards, ascend in balloon from the Crystal Palace, and make a successful trial of a machine devised by the former for ascertaining the course of the wind above clouds when the earth is concealed.

—The Carlists are defeated and compelled to raise the siege of Irun, the disordered troops taking refuge for the most part in Vera.

14.—Died, aged 69, Rev. Wm. Sewell, D.D., Senior Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

15.—Died, aged 70, Heinrich Brockhaus, Leipsic, publisher.

—Fire at Howick Hall, Northumberland, the residence of Earl Grey. Flames subdued without serious damage to the more stately rooms of the mansion.

16.—Mr. Disraeli re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, his opponent being Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Lord Derby had been elected for Edinburgh University on the 14th.

—Died, aged 92, Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, G.C.B.

17.—The Midland Railway abolish second class carriages on their system, and make a considerable reduction in first-class fares.

—Sinking of the steamship *Empire* at Philadelphia, through overloading, thirty lives lost.

—Official intimation given that Government had resolved upon sending an expedition to the North Pole.

19.—A twelve-oared cutter belonging to H.M.S. *Aurora* run down on the Clyde off Greenock by the Dublin steamer *Duke of Leinster*. A little after six o’clock, and when about half way between Princess pier and the guardship, the men in the cutter discovered their danger and held up a lamp as a signal for the steamer to lessen speed. The orders “Stop her” and “Full speed astern” were instantly given, but the speed on was so great that she could not be brought to a stand. A lamentable collision occurred, the small boat being completely cut in two, and the whole of the men and boys, twenty-seven in number, thrown into the water. Seventeen were drowned or killed in the collision, and ten saved more or less injured.

**19.**—The *Cospatrick*, an emigrant ship with 434 passengers on board for Auckland, and a crew of forty-three, burnt in 37° 15' S. Lat., 12° 25' E. Long., about 400 miles from the Cape. The alarm of fire was first raised soon after midnight on the 17th, and it continued, defying all efforts to check it, till the afternoon of the 19th, when the mainmast fell, killing many, and the ship's stern blew out under the poop deck. One survivor of that scene described Captain Elmslie as then throwing his wife overboard and leaping after her himself, to be followed by the surgeon with the captain's son in his arms. The vessel had been burning for at least thirty-six hours before she went down, but amid the agony and confusion prevailing on board only two boats managed to get clear of the blazing wreck. Arranging to keep together and in the way of vessels as much as possible, they yet got separated in a breeze on the night of the 21st, and of the port boat in charge of the chief mate with its twenty-five occupants, men and women, and one baby eleven days old, nothing was ever afterwards known. In the starboard boat, to which the second mate, Macdonald, had transferred his services by way of lightening the other, there were originally, thirty, all males, twenty-three being passengers. Destitute of food and raiment, the poor survivors became gradually reduced in number as hunger and madness wrought on their systems. Some fell overboard asleep, others, mad with thirst and hunger, sickened to death in the boat. On the 26th, when very bad, they commenced sucking the blood of those whom they were too weak to throw overboard. By next day, the 27th, the company was reduced to five, and some of these began to get callous as to what fate overtook them. They were happily then discovered by the ship *British Sceptre* of Liverpool, from Calcutta to Dundee, taken on board, and treated with the utmost kindness. Two, a passenger and a seaman, died on board, the other three, Macdonald, Lewis, and the youth Cottar, all seamen, and the sole survivors of the *Cospatrick* were landed at St. Helena to await a steamer home.—(See Dec. 25.)

**20.**—Colliery explosion at Rawmarsh, Rotherham, causing the death of twenty-three workmen and serious injury to four others, being all who were in the pit at the time.

— Died, aged 39, Tom Hood, humorist and editor of *Fun*, son of the still greater humorist, who sang "The Song of the Shirt."

**21.**—Died, aged 74, Sir William Jardine, Bart., of Applegirth, naturalist.

— Dense fog over the country, leading to numerous railway accidents.

**22.**—Christening of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Bucking-

ham Palace, in presence of the Queen, the Empress of Russia, and many members of the Royal and Imperial Households.

**27.**—Died, Sir James Ranald Martin, F.R.C.S., an eminent Physician, and Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

**29.**—Died, aged 59, Constantine von Tischendorf, LL.D., philologist and Biblical critic.

— The *La Plata* steamer, laden with telegraph cable for South America, founders in a severe gale off Ushant. Though much was done to lighten the vessel as well as to get boats and rafts in order, the *La Plata* shot down stern first with a loud explosion, carrying to the deep at least sixty of her passengers and crew, some of the former trained electricians. Among the lost were Captain Dudder, Mr. Hughes, surgeon, the three officers, one of the four engineers, seven of the ten stewards and cooks, both the boatswains, the carpenter, all the eleven stokers, fourteen of the twenty-one seamen, and the whole of the cable staff, sixteen in number, with Mr. Ricketts and the six electricians accompanying him. A boat which had managed to clear the vessel, with fifteen survivors, was picked up by the emigrant ship *Gardloch*, and the passengers transferred afterwards to the *Antenor*, which landed them at Gravesend.

**30.**—Day of intercession for Foreign Missions, Dean Stanley preaching a special sermon on the occasion at Westminster, and Principal Caird, of Glasgow University, officiating from the lectern in the nave during the afternoon.

— Captain Mark Sever Bell, R.E., receives the distinction of the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery at Ordahsu during the Ashantee Expedition. The Victoria Cross, first instituted as a reward for valour in Feb. 1856, is now in the possession of 106 officers of Her Majesty's Army, seven officers of the Royal Navy, one officer of the Royal Marines, and two Bengal civilians. Sixty of these crosses were conferred for acts of bravery during the Indian Mutiny, thirty-seven were won by officers during the war with Russia, six were conferred for gallantry during the war with New Zealand, three were won during the China war in 1860, three have been distributed for valour during the late Ashantee campaign, two for the Umbeyla campaign, two for Bhootan, one for Persia, one for the Looshai expedition, and one for an act of gallantry in rescuing some soldiers from drowning in the Indian Ocean, the only Victoria cross not earned under fire.

**December 2.**—Died, aged 45, Watts Phillips, dramatist.

— The Prince of Wales proclaimed Grand Master of the Freemasons of England by Garter King of Arms.

2.—Dr. Kenealy disbarred by the benchers of Gray's Inn.

3.—The Duke of Abercorn nominated Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland.

— Medals distributed by the Queen at Windsor to nine seamen and marines for conspicuous gallantry during the Ashantee War.

— An address from the French people, contained within four large and handsome volumes, presented to the Queen at Windsor, in acknowledgment of aid rendered by English people to the sick and wounded in the war of 1870-71. Her Majesty graciously accepted the address, and made a courteous acknowledgment in French. The volumes were subsequently placed in the British Museum.

4.—Following up a series of noisy debates which had occurred in the German Imperial Parliament with the Ultramontrane or Centre-party, Prince Bismarck said he would tell the House a story which had long been kept secret, but ought now to be made public. "In 1869, when the Wurtemberg Government had occasion to complain of the action of the Papacy, the Wurtemberg envoy at Munich was instructed to make representations, and in a conversation which passed between the envoy and the Nuncio, the latter said that the Roman Church was free only in America, and perhaps also in England and in Belgium. In all other countries she had to look to revolution as the sole means of securing her rightful position. This then was the view of the priestly diplomatist stationed at Munich in 1869, and formerly representing the Vatican at Paris. Well, the revolution so ardently desired by the Vatican did not come to pass, but we had the war of 1870 instead. Gentlemen, I am in possession of conclusive evidence proving that the war of 1870 was the combined work of Rome and France; that the Œcumenical Council was cut short on account of the war; and that very different votes would have been taken by the council had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that the Emperor Napoleon was dragged into the war very much against his will by the Jesuitical influences rampant at his court, that he strove very hard to resist those influences, that in the eleventh hour he determined to maintain peace, that he stuck to this determination for half-an-hour, and that he was ultimately overpowered by persons representing Rome."

7.—Sir Robert Phillimore gives judgment, suspending Mr. Mackonochie, of Alban's, six weeks, for ritualistic practices.

8.—Aspinal, Fry, and Knocker, three directors of the Eupion Gas Company, committed for trial on the charge of fraud on the

Stock Exchange, in so far as they had conspired to establish a "corner" in shares of a company which had no more than a nominal existence, thus violating the provision of the Companies' Act, and defrauding Mr. Hankey, who by their schemes found himself under obligations to deliver 2,800 shares without being able to obtain any at quoted prices. "The House," on this occasion, had suspended the rule, making delivery compulsory, on evidence submitted to them showing that Mr. Hankey had been made the tool of a conspiracy.

— H.M.S. *Basilisk* returns to England after a commission of four years, chiefly spent in exploring the coast, harbours, rivers, and islands of Torres Straits and Eastern New Guinea.

9.—Died, aged 68, Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell's University, New York.

— The astronomical event known as the "Transit of Venus," looked forward to with interest by scientific men, and prepared for by several expeditions sent out by various nations of Europe and the United States of America to those parts of the globe from which it could be best observed, took place to-day. Telegrams were received in the course of the next few days briefly mentioning the results obtained. In Egypt, India, China, and Persia, the weather was reported as fine and the observations successful. In Tasmania and some other regions the reverse was the case.

11.—Died, John Mitchell, librarian, of Old Bond Street, and theatrical manager.

12.—Robbery at the Paddington Terminus this evening by which Lady Dudley lost jewels valued in the first instance at 50,000*l.* but latterly much reduced in amount. The case appeared to have been picked up from the platform when set down for a moment by a female servant in charge, while she assisted a companion out of the cab. A reward of 1,000*l.* was offered, but the jewels were never recovered.

13.—Bishop Colenso inhibited by the Bishop of London from preaching in St. James's Chapel.

15.—The Shaker community at New Forest Lodge, Lymington, presided over by Mother Girling, ejected from their residence by the Sheriff, acting for the mortgagee, twenty men, and 111 women and children being turned out with all their furniture. Shelter was offered them but refused, and they stayed in the road all night singing and praying through a heavy fall of rain and snow driven along by a cold east wind. Mother Girling, mentioned above, was apprehended in the expectation that a certificate of insanity might be obtained against her, but this could not be proved, and the poor woman was thereupon restored to her flock, who ultimately found temporary shelter in the neighbourhood.

**16.**—Fire in Collins' carriage factory, Oxford, destroying most of the works with valuable finished stock, and placing the neighbouring well-known Randolph Hotel in great peril.

**17.**—Prince Bismarck's resignation refused by the Emperor of Germany.

**22.**—Died, at the age of 78, "Tita" Falcieri, a servant of Lord Byron's in Venice. He accompanied the remains of the poet to England, and afterwards passed into the service first of Byron's friend, Sir J. C. Hobhouse (Lord Broughton), and next of Isaac Disraeli. Later in life "Tita" was appointed a messenger in the India Office.

**23.**—Died, aged 73, Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly, a Master of the Rolls distinguished for his ability in the House of Commons and on the Bench, but still more for the interest he took in the publication of the Memorials and Calendars illustrating the history of Great Britain.

**24.**—With the close of this year there falls to be recorded one of the most appalling occurrences which has taken place in the history of our home railway system. The Great Western express from Paddington, unusually crowded with Christmas visitors, had proceeded on its journey north from Oxford as far as the village of Shipton-on-Cherwell, about a mile and a half from the Woodstock Road Station, when the tire of one of the wheels of a front carriage gave way with the most disastrous results. The coupling-chain snapped, while the carriages in the rear were thrown off the rails, some falling on one side and some on the other of an embankment about twenty feet high at this part of the line. At the time of the accident the train was travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour. One carriage carried away a stone abutment of a bridge over the canal and fell in splinters into the water; two others, wheels up, were spread like matchwood along the embankment; while a third was hurled across the up-line on to the bank. In these the deaths were many, and the injuries severe, the bodies in some cases affording no clue to identity. The first shock and alarm over, residents near the place vied with surviving passengers to render what assistance was possible under the circumstances, and by the afternoon, when the sad news got known at Oxford, numerous medical men well furnished with appliances were hastening to Shipton. The dead were laid out in rows for identification, and the injured, where it was possible, removed in most instances to the Radcliffe infirmary, Oxford. The deaths amounted to thirty-four, and the seriously injured numbered seventy. With her customary solicitude for all classes of her subjects, Her Majesty made inquiry from time to time, through Dr. Jenner, as to the condition of the patients.

— Colliery explosion at Bignall Hill, Staf-

fordshire, causing the death of seventeen out of nineteen workmen engaged in the "thick coal" at the time of the calamity. None of the men employed in the other workings were affected by the accident.

**25.**—News received in London of the burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrick* (see ante, Nov. 19). The few survivors were taken off St. Helena by the steamer *Nyanza* and landed at Plymouth on the last night of the year. The nature and extent of the calamity excited public sympathy to an unusual degree, and newspapers, provincial as well as metropolitan, made supreme efforts to give early information by reaching the survivors in the steamer when coming up the English Channel.

**26.**—Died, aged 74, Rev. John Moultrie, rector of Rugby, a poet of some celebrity, but even more widely known as the friend of Arnold, Praed, and Derwent Coleridge.

**30.**—Prince Alfonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed King of Spain by the troops at Madrid and the armies of the North and Centre.

— Died, Benjamin Attwood, an anonymous but munificent donor to many charities.

— Died, at Caen, where he had repaired in failing health, James Graham, fourth Duke and seventh Marquis of Montrose, a member of various Conservative Governments between 1852-68, aged 75.

**31.**—News received of more disasters at sea. The steamer *Delfina* was reported as having struck on a rock off the west coast of South America. Twenty of her passengers and crew reported as lost. Six others escaped in a boat, and about as many more were taken alive off the rigging.—The *Calcutta*, of London, was burnt at sea on her voyage from Newcastle to Aden, and Captain Patchet, his son, the mate, and nine seamen reported as lost, after taking to a boat. The crews of two boats were picked up and landed at St. Helena.—The *Euxine* of North Shields destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic in August, and a portion of her crew subjected to extreme suffering from hunger and thirst. One Italian sailor was said to have been slain and cut up for food a few hours before the party were relieved by a Dutch ship.

— Died, aged 67, Alexandre Auguste Ledru Rollin, a French political refugee, prominently concerned in the Revolution of 1848.

— Died, aged 74, F. Kieman, F.R.S., an anatomist and physiologist, celebrated for his researches into the history of the liver, for which he was awarded the Copley Medal.

— In the case of Frederick v. Attorney-General, known as the Frederick legitimacy case, a jury in the Divorce and Matrimonial Court return a verdict that Col. Frederick and Martha Rigden were lawfully married in March, 1773, as alleged by the petitioner, Captain C. E. Frederick.

1875.

**January 2.**—Died, aged 84, Sir Samuel Bignold, founder of the Norwich Union Fire and Life Offices and intimately associated during his long life with the commercial and social progress of his native city.

**3.**—Died, aged 88, Lady Chantrey, widow of Sir Francis, the celebrated sculptor.

**4.**—Explosion in the Alnwick Main Colliery Park Gate, Rotherham, causing the death of eight men. Over 300 were in the pit at the time, but most of them hurried to the shaft after the explosion and were drawn up in safety. A few others in the distant workings continued in the mine unconscious of any calamity.

— A Tyne wherry used as a ferry-boat at Blaydon upset by ice and nine men drowned. Five were saved, much bruised and exhausted.

— Triple execution at Liverpool—Mulan and McCavan for a murderous assault on Richard Morgan, and Worthington, master of a canal-boat, for kicking his wife to death.

**5.**—A jury empanelled at New York to try the action raised by Theodore Tilton against the Rev. H. Ward Beecher for alleged scandalous familiarity with Mrs. Tilton.

— The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London pay a state visit to Marshal MacMahon at Paris.

**6.**—The Duke of Abercorn installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland in room of the late Duke of Leinster.

— King Alfonso leaves Paris to assume the reins of government at Madrid. He landed at Barcelona on the 9th, and entered the capital on the 14th amid great enthusiasm.

**10.**—The Pope gives audience to a deputation of Irish Catholics who present his Holiness with an offering of 16,000 francs.

**11.**—Died, aged 90, James Chadwick, one of the founders and a munificent supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League. "I cannot make a speech," he said, at one meeting, "but I will give a thousand pounds."

**12.**—Died, aged 18, Tsung Chi, Emperor of China.

**13.**—Mr. Gladstone announces in a letter to Earl Granville his final retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party. Reviewing the position of matters as described in his letter of the 12th, the result has been, he writes, "that I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal party; and that at the age of sixty-five and after forty-two years of a laborious public life I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life. I need

hardly say that my conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the principles on which I have heretofore acted, and whatever arrangements may be made for the treatment of general business, and for the advantage or convenience of the Liberal party, they will have my cordial support. I should perhaps add that I am at present, and mean for a short time to be, engaged on a special matter which occupies me closely. Believe me always sincerely yours, W. E. Gladstone."

**14.**—President Grant approves of a bill passed by Congress ordering specie payment to be resumed on 1st January, 1879.

**16.**—Fire at the biscuit factory of Gray and Dunn, Kinning Park, Glasgow, causing damage estimated at 50,000*l*.

**18.**—Concluded before the Lord Chief Baron, the great city libel case of Rubery against Grant and Sampson, an action raised by Mr. Alfred Rubery, of Hazlewood Lodge, Birmingham, against Mr. Sampson, formerly city editor of the *Times*, and Baron Albert Grant, banker and financial agent. As stated by the Solicitor-General, the libels were contained in articles in the *Times*, imputing to the plaintiff that he was a party to the gross fraud in the year 1872, known as "the great Californian diamond swindle," which was exposed in that newspaper. Mr. Sampson had admitted that he was the writer of the articles in question, and pleaded that he was justified in writing them as they were true in substance and fact. Baron Grant had simply pleaded "Not Guilty," which meant that he had nothing to do with the publication of the articles. Mr. Rubery asserted that Grant had instigated Mr. Sampson to write them. The articles charged plaintiff, in company of one Harpending, with fitting out a piratical vessel to act against the United States shipping during the war with the South, and again in 1872 with being a party to the diamond frauds at the Green River, where the ground had been deceptively "valued" with stones of glass taken in the formation of a company for working out the pretended discovery. In examination Baron Grant admitted having allocated stock in certain companies to Mr. Sampson, and was not cross-examined as to his own part in the matter, but he might have said more to him some of money "given in the usual way in the city." The trial commenced on the 18th December last. To-day, after examining together for a hour and a half, the jury returned into court with their answers to questions as follows: 1. Are the three articles in the *Times* or any of them libellous? Yes. 2. If libellous, is the plaintiff guilty of any of the offences imputed to him? No. 3. If the plaintiff is not guilty, what damage is he entitled to? 500*l*. Last week was the defendant Baron Grant a party to the publication of any of the libels? No. This was in fact a verdict for the plaintiff against Sampson with 500*l* damages, and in favour of Baron Grant.

**19.**—Opening of the Congregational Memorial in Farringdon Street, built at a cost, it was said, of 30,000*l.*, and, in addition to its use as the business premises of the body, intended to commemorate the ejection of the 2000 Non-conformist ministers in 1662.

— The jewel-case of the Russian Ambassador stolen at Paddington Station under circumstances precisely similar to what happened in the case of the Countess of Dudley's jewels.

— Fort Mombazique, East Africa, bombarded and taken by H.M.S. *Nassau* and *Rifleman*, and handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

**23.**—In connection with a company formed for carrying through a Channel tunnel, as designed by Sir John Hawkshaw, the French Minister of Public Works presents a Bill to the Assembly authorising a French company to co-operate with the English engineers.

**February 1.**—The ironmasters and colliery-owners of South Wales join in a general lock-out, whereby 120,000 men are thrown out of employment.

— Died, aged 59, Sir William Sterndale Bennett, musician and composer. Interred in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 6.

**2.**—The African Royal Mail Steamer *Soudan* wrecked in Funchal Bay, Madeira. Passengers, crew, and mail saved.

— The infant son of Bishop Piers Cloughton baptised in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the rite had not been administered for 162 years.

— Defeat of the Spanish Royal forces at Lacar by Carlists.

**3.**—Meeting of Liberal members at the Reform Club, presided over by Mr. John Bright, when the Marquis of Hartington is unanimously selected as leader in the House, in room of Mr. Gladstone. A letter was read from Mr. Forster declining nomination on the ground that he could not reckon on that general support without which he could not fulfil the duties of a leader.

**4.**—The colony of Fiji constituted, and the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon appointed Governor.

**5.**—Parliament opened by Commission. The Royal speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, made reference to the Conference held at Brussels on the Laws and Usages of War, the recognition of King Alfonso of Spain, the slave-trade on the East African Coast, and to the threatening disputes between China and Japan. Regarding India it was said, "An ample harvest has restored prosperity to the provinces of my Eastern Empire, which last year were visited with famine. By the blessing of Providence my

Indian Government has been able entirely to avert the loss of life which I had reason to apprehend from that great calamity." Bills were promised relating to the transfer of land, reconstruction of the judicature, improvement of dwellings for working classes, and merchant shipping. Attention was also to be directed to the propriety of more effectually providing for the trial of offences by the appointment of a public prosecutor, to trade union offences, and to the improvement of the law regarding agricultural tenancies. Address agreed to in each House without a division.

**6.**—Edinburgh Theatre Royal destroyed by fire.

— The first cabman's shelter, or "rest," in the metropolis set up at the stand in Acacia Road, St. John's Wood.

— King Alfonso makes a triumphant entry into Pampeluna. He entered Valladolid on the 11th.

**9.**—The Judicature Amendment Bill, abandoned in the Commons last session from a desire on the part of the ministry to carry through the Public Worship Regulation Bill in preference, is now re-introduced by the Lord Chancellor and read a first time. In its present form the bill was again dropped, 8th March, the Lord Chancellor explaining that Government had found a vast amount of opposition in store for it from both parties in the House, and that to carry it through would be impossible. The opposition was understood to have reference chiefly to the alterations proposed in the bill regarding the House of Lords as a court of final appeal. (See 9th April.)

**10.**—Meeting at the residence of Professor Holloway, Oxford Street, to discuss details of a scheme for establishing a University for Ladies at Egham. The sum of 250,000*l.* was promised by the Professor, who had already expended 180,000*l.* in erecting a sanatorium for the insane.

**14.**—Garibaldi entertained by the artisans of Rome and presented with the hat worn by him in the war of 1849.

**15.**—Numerous jewel robberies in Berkshire. Among other houses entered, in most instances by the aid of a rope-ladder from the outside, were those of Count Morella, Virginia Water, Madame Van de Weyer, New Lodge, Windsor, and Lord Ellenborough, Bracknell.

**16.**—John Mitchel, an escaped convict, elected Member of Parliament for Tipperary County, and Dr. Kenealy for Stoke-upon-Trent. Mitchel was a well-known Irish agitator sentenced to transportation for his share in the rebellion of 1848. (See May 24, 1848.) He had broken his parole in 1852 and escaped to America. He arrived at Queens-

town next day and proceeded to Tipperary, where an enthusiastic welcome was given. Mitchel declared himself in favour of Home Rule, the overthrow of the Established Church, and universal tenant-right. Keeney's unscrupulous advocacy of the Tichborne case had led to his being disbenched, disbarred, and removed from the list of Queen's Counsel.

**18.**—Debate in the Commons on the Tipperary election. In answer to Sir H. James, the Attorney-General said that Mitchel could not now be proceeded against, either for his unfinished sentence or for prison-breaking; but having been adjudged a felon, and not having been purged either by pardon from the Crown, or by having completed the term of his sentence, he remained a felon, and as such could not sit in the House of Commons. Mr. Martin, member for Meath, brother-in-law of Mitchel, said, if John Mitchel had forfeited his honour, he (Martin) had done so too. The Opposition having suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the question, Mr. Disraeli said it was no part of his duty to teach hon. members what a felon was, but it was a part of his duty, he added, "if a felon is returned to Parliament, comes to this table, and claims to be a representative of the people, as long as I am sitting in this place to call upon the House of Commons to avenge its outraged principles and to say, 'Until either by the favour of the Crown, or by your own dutiful conduct, you shall have cleared yourself from this flaw, you shall not take your seat in the House of Commons.'" A proposition for adjourning the debate was negatived by 269 against 102 votes, and Mr. Disraeli's motion agreed to as it stood. A new writ for Tipperary was, thereupon moved for.

**21.**—Augustus Raymond Margery, of the consular service, murdered by Chinese troops at Manwyne. Mr. Margery had been selected by Sir Thomas Wade to journey across the Chinese Empire from Shanghai, for the purpose of meeting the British expedition sent up the Irrawaddy to explore the Yunen trade routes, eastwards. Starting on the 4th September last, he travelled 1,500 miles, and on the 17th January joined Colonel Brown's party at Bhamo. Incited, as was supposed, by Burmese agents, the Kakhien guide-troops proved so unruly as compelled Colonel Browne to select what was known as the "upper-route" for returning. Arriving at Manwyne, about four marches north-east of Bhamo, hostile demonstrations were made by the natives, and Mr. Margery with five Chinese went into the town for the purpose of reconnoitering. The next day was spent walking about the streets and conversing among the people, with whom the young traveller appeared to be on the best of terms. On the evening of the 21st some of the Chinese offered to show him certain hot springs in the

neighbourhood, but when in the act of mounting his pony to proceed thither, he was struck down from behind and afterwards attacked with swords and lances. Several Chinese servants were also murdered, and the heads of the entire party struck off and placed upon the walls of the town.

**22.**—Died, aged 78, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., the most eminent and popular of modern geologists. Interred in Westminster Abbey on the 27th.

**23.**—Foundation stone of Birmingham Science College laid by Sir Josiah Mason.

— The Prince Imperial entertained at mess by officers of the Royal Artillery stationed at Woolwich.

— Opening of the trial of Mulhar Rao, Guicowar of Baroda, for attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, British resident. The commission was divided in opinion, the native members holding his guilt not proved; but Her Majesty's Government deposed him on the ground of obvious incapacity and misconduct. Gopal Rao, eldest son of the preceding Guicowar, was appointed in his room.

— Lord Lyttelton's bill for an increase of the episcopate read a second time in the House of Lords. This bill was not sent to the Commons.

— On the motion of Sir Henry James, Government consent to the appointment of a select committee "to inquire into the circumstances attending the making of contracts for loans with foreign states, and also into the causes which have led to the non-payment of the principal money and interest due in respect of such loans."

**24.**—The Senate Bill finally passed in the French Assembly by 448 to 241 votes. The Senate to be composed of 300 members, 225 being elected by the Departments and Colonies, and 75 by the National Assembly.

— After an adjournment of several days in consequence of the severe indisposition of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the trial is resumed of the action raised by Mr. Charlton against Sir John Hay, M.P., and other directors of the Canadian Oil Works Corporation, for alleged false representations in the prospectus of that company. According to Sir H. James, who opened the case, the Oil Works were almost worthless, yet the defendant, in spite of warning, had formed a company and agreed to pay 480,000*l.* for the property. The jury now retired twice over, but failing to agree upon a verdict on either occasion, were discharged.

**25.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council affirm the decision of Sir Robert Phillimore as to the legality of the new reredos in Exeter Cathedral.

— House of Lords decide that the Earl of Kellie has made good his title to the earldom of Mar.

— Church Patronage Bill read a second time in the House of Lords.

**28.**—Died, aged 82, Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, electrician.

— Died, aged 75, Rev. Robert Willis, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, University of Cambridge.

**March 3.**—Japanese Ambassador presented to the Queen by Earl Derby.

— On this the anniversary day of his accession the Emperor Alexander decrees the extension of Russian judicial institutions to Poland.

— The Commons reject Mr. Cowper-Temple's bill permitting Scottish Universities to confer degrees on women.

**4.**—Dr. Kenealy submits a personal motion, calling upon Mr. Evelyn Ashley to explain certain remarks made out of the House on the use made of the witness Luie in the Tichborne case; but it was ruled that no notice could be taken of what was said by hon. members except in their parliamentary capacity.

— Died, aged 73, John Timbs, an indefatigable compiler and author of many books of antiquarian gossip.

**7.**—Died, aged 58, Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., Clerk to the Privy Council, author of "Friends in Council," and many historical works, showing an enlightened and cultivated mind.

— Died, aged 67, General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., conqueror of Peking, and latterly commanding the forces at Aldershot. Buried at Edinburgh on the 13th with military and civic honours.

— Died, aged 75, Dr. John Edward Gray, F.R.S., Keeper of Zoology in the British Museum.

**8.**—Sir John Shaw Lefevre resigns his office of Clerk of the Parliament.

**9.**—Commenced in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, a series of metropolitan meetings, known as "Revival gatherings," conducted by the two American evangelists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who for some months before this date had been holding meetings almost daily in different towns in England and Scotland.

— Marble bust of Mazzini unveiled at Rome.

**11.**—Sir Charles Mordaunt obtains a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of his marriage with Lady Mordaunt.

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**13.**—The first of a long series of commercial failures made public to-day by the announcement that Messrs. J. C. im Thurn & Co., Merchants of Leadenhall Street, had suspended payment, with liabilities estimated at over £3,000,000 sterling. Messrs. Siordet & Co., Mincing Lane, and the General South American Company followed on the 17th, each with liabilities of about £400,000.

**15.**—Died, aged over 90, Field-Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B., D.C.L., &c., Constable of the Tower, who had carried the colours of the 9th Foot through the campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, in 1794, and in addition to much other active service in the interim, was present at Waterloo as Quartermaster-General to Sir Thomas Picton's "fighting division." The remains of General Gomm were interred in Christ Church, Rotherhithe, on the 24th.

— The ex-King and Queen of Naples visit Her Majesty at Windsor.

— The Pope creates six new Cardinals, Archbishop Manning being among the number. The new Cardinal assumed possession of his titular throne in the church of San Gregorio, Rome, on the 28th.

— End of the Shipwrights' strike on the Tyne, having lasted six weeks.

— The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected President of the French Assembly, in room of M. Buffet, who had become Prime Minister.

**16.**—Third reading of the Increase of Episcopate Bill, carried in the House of Lords.

**17.**—The Commons appoint a Select Committee to consider the Law of Bankers authorised to make and issue notes in the United Kingdom.

— The Marquis of Lorne sworn as a Privy Councillor.

**18.**—Regimental Exchanges Bill read a third time in the Commons, its design, as explained by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, being to allow an officer on half pay to exchange with an officer on full pay, such exchanges, however, to be on purely military grounds.

**19.**—Fire at Eugene Rimmel's perfumery manufactory, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, destroying the greater part of the fabric in which it originated.

**20.**—Double parricide in Essex, Thomas Johnson, residing near Colchester, murdering his father and mother.

— Died, aged 60, John Mitchel, the returned convict who had recently been elected M.P. for Tipperary county.

**21.**—Frederick Hunt, residing at Dulwich Road, Penge, murders his wife by cutting her throat, poisons one of his children, and nearly succeeds with other two, attempting to complete the tragedy by laying himself along the rails of the adjoining railway, where he was found by the signalman and apprehended. At his trial Hunt's insanity was established in evidence, and sentence passed for confinement in a lunatic asylum.

— Baptist Chapel opened at Rome.

**22.**—Statue of Daniel Manin unveiled in Venice.

— Died, aged 54, the Comte de Jarnac, French ambassador at the English Court.

**23.**—The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill read a second time in the Commons by a majority of 195.

**24.**—The *Athenaeum* cast in damages to the extent of 1,275*l.*, for a libel on Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, geographical publishers, Edinburgh.

**27.**—Died, aged 72, Edgar M. Quinet, French historian and philosopher.

**29.**—Died, aged 63, John Martin, M.P. for Meath county.

**31.**—Dean Stanley installed as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews.

**April 1.**—The King of Denmark confers Grand Cross of the Dannebrog on Hans Christian Andersen, the popular novelist, on attaining his seventieth year.

**3.**—The Tower of London opened free to the public.

**5.**—Captain Paul Boyton exhibits his life-preserving dress in Cowes harbour before the Queen and Princess Beatrice. A series of successful experiments had previously been made in the Thames.

**6.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales take part in the installation ceremonies connected with the removal of Merchant Taylors' School to new buildings at the Charterhouse.

— Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of Austria at Venice.

**7.**—Alfred Cooper, railway inspector, whose overlook led to the Thorpe accident, found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced to eight months imprisonment.

**9.**—The Lord Chancellor explains that in proceeding with the Judicature Amendment Act he would propose the repeal of the clauses providing for a Court of Final Appeal, and recommend a Court of Intermediate Appeal

instead. The sections of the Act of 1873 abolishing the jurisdiction of the House of Lords were to be suspended until the 1st Nov. 1876, and it was provided that until that date "an appeal may be brought to the House of Lords from any judgment or order of the court of appeal," constituted by the present bill, "in any case in which any appeal or error might now be brought to the House of Lords or to Her Majesty in council, from a similar judgment, decree, or order of any court or judge whose jurisdiction is by the principal act transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal." The jurisdiction of the House of Lords as a Supreme Court of Appeal for the United Kingdom was thus retained for another year.

**10.**—Captain Boyton attempts to swim across the Channel from Calais in his life-saving dress, but is compelled from rough weather to abandon his design, after being in the water about fifteen hours, and accomplishing a distance of nearly fifty miles.

**11.**—Died, aged 81, Count Philip Brunnow, formerly Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

**13.**—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons issue the prospectus of a new Russian loan, bearing interest at four-and-a-half per cent.

**14.**—Died, aged 86, Thomas Wright, prison philanthropist.

**15.**—Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the revenue for the current year being estimated at 75,685,000*l.* and the expenditure at 75,268,000*l.* Sir Stafford Northcote had to reckon among the disappointments in last year's income the deficient returns of the Telegraphic Service since it had been taken in hand by the late Government, also a falling off in excise and stamps. The only alteration in taxation proposed related to brewers' licences. The most prominent feature of the budget, and which gave rise to considerable discussion in the House, was his proposal for gradually reducing the National Debt, by a new kind of Sinking Fund involving an annual charge in every budget for 28,000,000*l.* This would only come into full operation in 1877. Sir Stafford calculated that by 1885, 6,800,000*l.* of debt would be paid off, and in thirty years as much as 213,000,000*l.*

— Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American "revivalists," commence a series of meetings for the convenience of fashionable residents in the west end, in Haymarket Theatre. The afternoon gathering to-day was attended by the Princess of Wales and many of the aristocracy.

**16.**—The Commons having resolved that a breach of privilege had been committed by the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* in publishing a letter from M. Herran, Honduras

Minister at Paris, addressed to Mr. Lowe as Chairman of the Foreign Loans Committee, reflecting on the conduct of Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., in connection with that inquiry, the printers of these newspapers now attend the House and express their readiness to appear at the bar. Mr. Disraeli had, in the first instance, given his assent to this resolution, but on the matter coming up again for discussion in the afternoon, he moved that the order commanding the attendance of the printers should be read and discharged, and, further, that application should be made to the Foreign Loans Committee to give the House such information in regard to the matter as it desired. Agreed to.

— In connection with the above privilege case Mr. Sullivan proposed a revival of the Standing Order of the House with a view to relieve the public press from the hazards at which it now discharged important and useful functions towards that House and towards the country. Mr. Disraeli declining to interfere, Lord Hartington moved resolutions to secure proper recognition to reporters by giving the power of excluding strangers to a majority of the House instead of letting it rest, as at present it technically did, on the objection of any single member. Lord Hartington's resolutions were rejected by Government on the ground of their giving opportunity for debate when the question should be raised; but ultimately Mr. Disraeli, though professing reluctance to take action in the matter at all, was induced to move a resolution by which proposals to exclude strangers were to be put to the vote without debate, the Speaker still retaining the power of closing the House when he should think necessary.

19.—Centenary of the battle of Lexington celebrated with rejoicing in various parts of the United States.

20.—Mutiny and murder at sea on board the American ship *Jefferson Borden*. Two mates killed and thrown overboard. The prisoners concerned in the murders and mutiny were committed from Bow Street for trial in America, in terms of the Extradition Treaty.

— Funeral of MM. Croce-Spinelli and Sivel, two French aeronauts who perished in the higher atmospheric regions while directing the balloon "Zenith." About 10,000 people reported as present at Père-la-Chaise.

— Died, aged 61, Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., a well-known patron of the turf.

21.—Died, aged 93, Henry Wilton Pickersgill, retired Royal Academician.

— M. Chevalier, the eminent French political economist, entertained at a banquet by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

— Burials Bill rejected by the Commons on the proposal for a second reading.

23.—Pressed on both sides of the House to bring forward his long-threatened vote of censure on the judges concerned in the Tichborne case, Dr. Kenealy now moves for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct at the trial at bar. After a debate joined in by Sir Henry James, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Bright, and in which full justice was done to the able and upright bearing of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Lord Coleridge, the member for Stoke found on a division that, besides Mr. Whalley and himself as tellers, he had only one supporter—Major O'Gorman—against 433 on the opposite side.

24.—Died, aged 69, Rev. (Canon) William Selwyn, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

— Died, aged 36, Winwood Reade, author and journalist.

26.—Lord Coleridge in the House of Lords makes a personal explanation in reference to the statement of Dr. Kenealy in the Commons to the effect that he had, when Attorney-General, put before the jury documents which he knew to be forged in relation to the Tichborne case. In the Commons Sir Robert Peel indignantly denied having ever affirmed that he heard the Chief Justice say the jury had made up their minds to convict the Claimant.

27.—Died, aged 62, Hon. Sir Gilly Pigott, Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

28.—The Prince of Wales installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons at the Albert Hall amid great ceremonial splendour.

30.—Explosion at Bunker's Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, causing the death of forty-two men and boys, the entire company of workmen employed in the workings at the time.

May 1.—The Lord Mayor proceeds in state through the City to open the Alexandra Palace on Muswell Hill; destroyed by fire in 1873.

— Died, aged 58, Alfred George Stevens, sculptor and decorative artist.

4.—Unveiling of a monument erected in Bunhill Fields to the Rev. Joshua Hughes, first Secretary to the Bible and Religious Tract Societies.

5.—The Prince of Wales installed at Freemasons' Hall as First Principal of the Royal Arch of England.

— Died, aged 72, Professor Henry G. A. Ewland, of Göttingen, a celebrated oriental scholar.

6.—Foundation-stone of a Memorial Hall to Dr. Isaac Watts laid by Mr. Morley, M.P., at Southampton.

— Died, aged 53, Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborne, C.B., F.R.S., Arctic navigator.

— Died at Rome, Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., a prominent member of the Scottish Free Church body, and author of "The Ten Years' Conflict." Buried in Glasgow May 18th.

7.—Trial trip of the *Bessemer* saloon steamer, in the course of which she damaged the southern pier-head of Calais harbour.

— The German iron-screw mail-steamer *Schiller*, running from New York to Hamburg, but calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg, wrecked on the Retarrier Ledges near the Bishop Lighthouse, Scilly, and over 300 lives lost as well as the entire cargo. The *Schiller* left New York on the 27th of April, having on board fifty-nine first-class passengers, seventy-five second class, 120 in the steerage, and a crew of 101 officers and men all told, making a total of 355 persons. She also brought the Australian and New Zealand mails, in all 250 bags; specie to the value of 300,000 dols. for Cherbourg; and a full general cargo. For three days before the catastrophe heavy weather had been experienced, and on that night, the fog becoming denser, sails were taken in, the engines reduced to half speed, and the look-out increased. Almost immediately after these precautions had been taken the *Schiller* struck heavily on the Retarrier Ledges. She made four lurches and then settled on the rock, the sea washing over her as she lay on her broadside. Captain Thomas, with the officers and crew, succeeded with difficulty in launching two gigs, which were instantly filled by men, who thrust back women and children in the eagerness of self-preservation. The starboard life-boat was then launched, but capsized, and a great many people having crowded into the remaining boats, it was found impossible to clear them, though the captain fired his pistol over the occupants to compel better order. About midnight the funnel fell, smashing two boats, and other two were swept away. At two o'clock, A.M., a heavy sea, which ran up to the top of the mainmast, carried away the deck-house, containing nearly 200 persons, mostly women and children, whose shrieks and cries were for a few seconds heard above the tempest. The officers and some people on the bridge were next swept overboard, and the survivors crowded the rigging, the deck being swept fore and aft by the sea. At about six the masts fell, and those not killed by the fall or entangled in the rigging floated about supported by life-belts, spars, and parts of the cargo. Some of these were picked up by fishing-boats. Two of the ship's boats, containing 26 persons, reached Tresco. In all 43 persons were saved alive; of these only one was a

woman, Mrs. Jones, whose husband had obtained a place for her in one of the boats. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with a number of his officers and crew, and a portion of his fleet, was lost on the Retarrier Ledges, Oct. 22, 1707.

8.—Wrecked in the same fog which led to the loss of the *Schiller*, the ship *Cadis* from Lisbon to London with a general cargo, on the Wizard Rock, off Brest. There were thirty-five passengers on board and a crew of thirty-one. Of these only one English seaman and three Portuguese were saved.

9.—Fenian demonstration in Dublin at the funeral of Mullens, an Irish-American member of the brotherhood.

— Died, aged 83, Rev. John William King, of The Hall, Ashby-de-la-Launde, an enthusiastic sportsman and successful breeder of horses, one of them being "Apology," the winner of the One Thousand Guineas, The Oaks, and St. Leger last year.

10.—Arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Berlin on a visit to the Emperor of Germany. His Imperial Majesty remained three days.

11.—A magnificent service of plate, of the value of 3,000 guineas, voted with acclamation by the Corporation of the City of London to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in honour of their marriage, presented to their Royal Highnesses at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

— The Queen gives a party to her grandchildren at Windsor. The Princess of Wales and her family on returning to town make a narrow escape from a stone discharged by a catapult near Eaton Wick.

13.—The Duke of Edinburgh opens the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at Leeds.

19.—Garibaldi arrives at Velletri to celebrate the battle fought there in 1849. Next day the Italian Senate voted him a pension of 50,000 francs per annum.

20.—Died, aged 48, Dudley Baxter, author of various works on national taxation and statistics.

— Banquet at Portsmouth to Captain Nares and other officers of the Arctic expedition.

22.—Memorial-stone of Glasgow new Public Halls laid with masonic honours.

25.—The Supreme Court of New York appoint President Jewett receiver of the Erie Railway on account of the company's insolvency.

26.—The Dublin Court of Common Pleas award the seat for Tipperary to Captain Stephen Moor, the minority candidate in the second contest with the late John Mitchel.

28.—Burning of the Theatre Royal, Leeds, the flames being discovered soon after a crowded audience had broken up. Damage estimated at 35,000*l*.

— Captain Boyton starts from Cape Grisnez in his life-saving dress at 3 A.M. to cross the Channel, and walks ashore at Faro Bay, Kent, little the worse, at 2 A.M. on the following morning, having on this occasion successfully battled with the waves for 23 hours, supported only by three meals of strong green tea and beef sandwiches. Captain Boyton was conveyed by steamer to Folkstone, where he was enthusiastically received.

— Burning of the Roman Catholic Church at Halyoke, Massachusetts, and loss of about 100 lives.

29.—Official celebration of the Queen's birthday. The Prince of Wales, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir John Fitzgerald created Field-Marsals.

— The *Alert*, under the command of Captain Nares, and the *Discovery*, commanded by Captain Stephenson, leave Portsmouth harbour for the Arctic regions. The crews of each vessel were made up of picked men, commanded by officers of tried energy and experience.

31.—Failure of the Aberdeen and Plymouth Iron Companies, followed by several other London firms with which the parent company was connected.

— New channel of the Danube opened for navigation.

June 1.—Portrait of Lord Lawrence, first chairman of the London School-Board, presented to the Board by officers and teachers.

— The steamer *Southport*, from Preston to Sicily, lost in a fog off Corunna, and ten of the crew drowned.

4.—Died, aged 41, Edward Welby Pugin, architect, an enthusiastic advocate for the revival of Gothic art, which had been set on foot by his father.

— Foundering of the steamer *Vicksburg*, from Quebec to Liverpool, and loss of forty lives.

6.—Died, aged 78, Count Charles Frederick de Remusat, French author and politician.

7.—Three new peers gazetted—the Earl of Home, by the title of Baron Douglas; Earl Dalhousie as Baron Ramsay; and Viscount Grey de Wilton, Baron Grey de Radcliffe.

8.—Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the Government proposition for reducing the National Debt rejected after debate by 189 to 122 votes.

9.—The Sultan of Zanzibar arrives at London preparatory to a tour through England, and is formally received at Westminster landing by Sir Bartle Frere, with several officials from the Foreign Office.

— Severe thunderstorm over North Hants and West Berks.

15.—Died from injuries received by fire, in his office in Fleet Street, Michael Henry, editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

— Dr. Kenealy submits a fruitless motion in favour of Triennial Parliaments.

17.—A fashionable company attended the gardens of Stafford House this afternoon to inspect the new wicker coffins designed by Mr. Seymour Haden.

— The Attorney-General obtains the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the corrupt practices prevailing during the last election at Norwich.

18.—Fire in a bonded warehouse within the "Liberties" of Dublin, destroying a very large quantity of whisky and leading to the serious injury of many people who attempted to satisfy their craving for the burning spirit as it flowed through the streets.

— Came on for hearing before the Guildford magistrates, the charge made against Colonel Valentine Baker, 10th Hussars, and the staff, Aldershot, of having on the previous day criminally assaulted Miss Rebecca Kate Dickinson in a first-class railway carriage when travelling on the South-western line near Woking. According to her own statement, never disputed, she was travelling alone when a gentleman got in at Liphook, sat opposite to her, and engaged in a general conversation. At Woking he suddenly shut up the window, asked her name, and solicited permission to write, both of which she refused. He then sat beside her, put his arm round her waist, attempted to kiss her, and also to lift her dress. Finding the alarm bell broken, she screamed violently, burst open the carriage-door, and swung herself on to the footboard, where she was at length seen by some of the passengers, and the train brought to a halt, after Miss Dickinson had travelled five miles in this perilous position. Being now fully committed for trial, Colonel Baker was subsequently brought before Mr. Justice Brett at Croydon Assizes, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He was also removed from the army, "Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

22.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey engage in "revival" services at Eton.

— Died, aged 77, Sir W. E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

**23.**—The *Pandora* leaves Southampton for the Arctic regions.

**24.**—Mr. Disraeli moves the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which, after a long debate, is agreed to.

— The Berlin Court of Appeal sentence Count Arnim to imprisonment for nine months.

— Great floods at Toulouse, much property destroyed, and as many as 3,000 people reported to be drowned. Buda was also seriously injured by floods at this time.

**26.**—Mr. J. A. Froude entertained at a public dinner at Capetown.

**28.**—Meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Eger, Bohemia.

**29.**—Died, aged 82, Ferdinand, ex-Emperor of Austria.

**July 1.**—Insurrectionary movement in Herzegovina, leading by slow but well-defined steps to embroilment with the Ottoman Government at Constantinople, and finally to the opening up of the entire Eastern Question for settlement by the Courts of Europe. The disturbance arose from common-place incidents in the life of a people Herzegovinese, and was made a rebellion by force of circumstances. Although the harvest of 1874 had been a failure, the farmers of the taxes in the district of Nevesinje tried to collect the tithes with more than usual rigour and arbitrary power, but met with an unexpected resistance. The people were then beaten, imprisoned, and deprived of all they had. When the village chiefs complained to the authorities they were insulted, threatened with arrest, and forced to take refuge in Montenegro. Meanwhile the tithe-farmers sent for the armed police and proceeded with the work of pillage. This made the peasantry more stubborn than ever, until at last they refused to work for their Mahomedan landlords, and some of them took refuge with their cattle in the mountains, while others sent their goods and their property to Montenegro.

**5.**—After a distinct existence of six hundred years, the Court of Queen's Bench, under provisions contained in the New Judicature Act, sits for the last time as a separate Court. There would, however, still remain a Queen's Bench Division of the Supreme Court, presided over as heretofore by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

**7.**—The Household Counties Franchise Bill lost in the Commons by a majority of 102.

**8.**—Died, aged 51, John Elliott Cairnes, A.M., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London.

— Proposing a vote in the Commons to meet the estimated expenditure of the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India,

Mr. Disraeli, while expressing disapproval of the very general system of exchanging gifts once prevalent, said his Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise those spontaneous feelings characteristic of his nature for generosity and splendour, which his own character and the character of the country likewise requires to be gratified. Mr. Disraeli divided the estimated expense of the Prince's visit into three portions: the first being that involved in the conveyance of the Prince and his suite to India, estimated by the Admiralty at 52,000*l.*, four-fifths of which would fall on the present financial year. Another portion, to be borne by the Indian Government, in discharge of the duty which the Viceroy would fulfil of entertaining the Prince, was estimated at 30,000*l.* There remained the sum necessary for the Prince's personal expenses in India, including the presents which might be suitable to his position. For this purpose Mr. Disraeli proposed a vote of only 60,000*l.* In the discussion which ensued a few days later, the Premier's proposals were accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

**11.**—Fall of the entablature surmounting the colonnade on the north side of Drury Lane Theatre and extending nearly the entire length of Little Russell Street.

**12.**—Messrs. Moody and Sankey hold a final "revival" conference in Mildmay Park Hall, London, intended only for clergymen who had assisted them in their labours. About 700 were present, of whom it was said 188 belonged to the Church of England. From a balance sheet subsequently published by the treasurer of the mission, it appeared that the expenses incurred in the metropolis amounted to 28,396*l.*, while the contributions from the public did not exceed 28,238*l.*

**15.**—The Sultan of Zanzibar leaves England, having visited since his arrival, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, besides the metropolis.

— The Friendly Societies Bill passes through Committee in the Lords, Government having been defeated in an amendment proposed by Lord Aberdare, by 41 to 37 votes.

**16.**—This day, being the fifty-first anniversary of Lord Byron's funeral, a meeting, presided over by Mr. Disraeli, was held in Willis's Rooms in furtherance of a scheme for raising funds to erect a national monument to the poet.

**18.**—Died, aged 70, Lady Jane Franklin, the devoted wife of Sir John, Arctic navigator.

**19.**—Last sitting of the International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg.

**20.**—Captain Webb swims from Dover to Ramsgate (20 miles) in eight-and-a-half hours.

**20.**—Died, aged 82, Right Hon. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., K.C.H., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and author of various pleasant volumes of travel and sketches of social life.

—Died, aged 87, Peter Mere Latham, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

**22.**—Scene in the House of Commons with Mr. Plimsoll, Member for Derby. Intimation having been made by Mr. Disraeli that it was not the intention of Government to proceed further this year with their Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr. Plimsoll, whose mind appeared to be unhinged for the moment by recent exhausting work to which his benevolent enthusiasm impelled him, commenced to address the Prime Minister, and entreated him not to send thousands of men to certain death by withdrawing the measure. Then walking up the floor to the table of the House, the hon. member gave notice that he would on Tuesday next put the questions to the President of the Board of Trade with reference to certain ships which had been lost last year, with a sacrifice of many lives; and whether the owner was not Mr. Edward Bates, M.P. for Plymouth, or some other person of the same name. Loud cries of "Order" followed, and Mr. Plimsoll, raising his hand and pointing to the benches of the Opposition side of the House, exclaimed, "Yes, I will name some on this side of the House. I will unmask the villains who have sent brave men to death." The Speaker here interrupted again, and asked whether the word "villains" was intended to be applied to members of the House. Mr. Plimsoll said, "Yes, I do mean so to apply it, and I don't mean to withdraw it," and walking up the floor of the House, he threw a paper on the table, remarking, "that is my protest against the withdrawal of the Bill." The member for Derby then remained standing in the middle of the chamber, waving his arms and pushing aside the friends who crowded round him and pressed him to withdraw his language. The Speaker more than once asked whether he still persisted in applying the term "villains" to any members of the House, and Mr. Plimsoll as often repeated his determination to abide by his words. Ultimately the Speaker said he must leave the hon. member's conduct to the judgment of the House, and Mr. Disraeli declared that, painful as it was, he had no option; after the unparalleled violence and offensiveness of Mr. Plimsoll's conduct, he must do his duty in upholding the dignity of the Chair and the House. He therefore moved "that the Speaker do reprimand Mr. Plimsoll for his disorderly behaviour." Mr. Sullivan said that Mr. Plimsoll was seriously ill from mental excitement acting upon an over-worked system, and he asked on his behalf that the House would take the most generous view of his case. He had no doubt that if a week were given him, his hon. friend would be

in a position to express his regret for having transgressed the orders of the House. On the motion that the Merchant Shipping Bill be withdrawn, Mr. Bates took the opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges made against him by Mr. Plimsoll early in the evening. A week later Mr. Plimsoll appeared in the House and apologised in handsome terms to the Speaker and the House for the ebullition to which he had allowed himself to give way. He declared that he did so in no grudging spirit, but frankly and sincerely.

—Baroness Burdett-Coutts lays the foundation-stone of a new institution for the deaf and dumb, at Leeds.

—A flock of carrier-pigeons started on a Continental race from the Alexandra Palace. The swiftest bird reached Brussels in five hours and ten minutes.

**23.**—Died, aged 76, Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Accoucheur to the Queen.

**26.**—Intimation made of the death of Mr. Rarey's horse "Cruiser," which seventeen years since enjoyed a unique reputation for intractability and even ferocity (see June 28, 1858).

—In view of the compulsory closing of the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays, permission is given in the Commons for the introduction of a Bill to amend an Act of George III. cap. 49, "for preventing certain abuses and profane shows on the Lord's Day, called Sunday."

**27.**—Died, aged 78, Rt. Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's 1840-74, one of the most esteemed and accomplished occupants of the episcopal bench.

**28.**—Died, aged 70, Hans Christian Andersen, a Danish poet and novelist, widely known as a genial writer for young readers. Buried with great solemnity at Copenhagen, 11th August.

—As recognising to some extent the strong public sympathy manifested in favour of Mr. Plimsoll, Sir C. Adderley now moves to introduce a temporary measure giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships leaving British ports. The Bill was read a third time, Aug. 6th, and passed the Lords a few days thereafter.

**31.**—Unveiling of the monument to Sir John Franklin in Westminster Abbey.

—Died, aged 67, Andrew Johnson, successor to Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

—Judgment given in the Court of Arches concerning the right of clergymen other than those of the Church of England to use the title

"Reverend" before their names. In May, 1874, Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan minister, proposed to put up in the churchyard of Ouston Ferry, Lincolnshire, a tombstone to the memory of a daughter just deceased, the inscription on which was to describe her as "daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister." The vicar refused to allow him to erect a tombstone bearing such an inscription, on the ground that it included the words "Reverend" and "Wesleyan minister." The Bishop of Lincoln, on being appealed to, replied that it was the duty of the incumbent to examine the epitaphs which it might be proposed to inscribe on gravestones in the churchyard of his parish, and that he was empowered by law to make objections to anything in them which, in his judgment, was liable to exception. The Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom application was next made, presuming that the petitioner was a regularly appointed permanent minister of the Wesleyan denomination, did not feel called upon to give a legal opinion as to the action of the incumbent, but certainly considered that the objections urged by him should not be made. His Grace's letter was addressed to "The Rev. Henry Keet." The case was brought before the Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, Dr. Walter Phillimore, who, in his judgment, gave elaborate reasons against the title of "Reverend" being given to any but regularly ordained clergymen of the Church of England, and refused the petitioner's application. An appeal was brought before the Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Phillimore. Dr. Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford argued on behalf of the appellant, that there was no statute, common-law, custom, or ordinary usage which gave the clergy of the Established Church any such exclusive right to the title of "Reverend" as made its use by any other denomination unlawful, and contended that this was the first time that such a claim had been made. The title "Reverend" was applicable to all persons worthy of reverence, and it was so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and others. It had even been applied to women—such as prioresses and abbesses—and to judges. In the fifteenth century it was used as a prefix to the names of persons of consideration, male or female. For instance, in the Paston Letters Margaret Paston addressed John Paston as "Right Reverend and Worshipful Husband," and those volumes were replete with similar expressions. It was curious to note that the title was then only used towards the laity and never towards the clergy. From 1583 to 1706 it was invariably applied to the judges and sages of the law. Sir Robert Phillimore declined to overrule, as he said, "not only the direct dissent of incumbent, but also the deliberate judgment and authority of the Bishop in a matter not of strict law, applicable to all cases, but of discretionary permission applicable to this particular case;" and the appeal was accordingly again refused. The

case came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council 21st Jan. 1876, when Lord Chancellor Cairns pronounced final judgment, the other judges present being Lord Hatherley, Lord Penzance, Lord Justice James, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Justice Hannen. Lord Cairns said the inscription in substance states that, although there is the prefix of "Reverend" to the name, Mr. Keet does not thereby claim to be a person in holy orders, and that his claim is nothing more than that of being a minister of the Wesleyan body. "Their Lordships, therefore, dealing with this, I repeat, as the only objection, are compelled to say, and they say it without any reservation, that in their judgment it does not operate as a reason for refusing the erection of the tombstone, and they are therefore of opinion that a faculty should issue for the erection of a tombstone."

— Slave Circular agitation, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty making sundry additions to the "General Slave Trade Instructions," intended for the guidance of officers of the Navy. The tendency of this circular appeared to be to neutralise, if not to reverse, the policy of this country—a policy zealously, and almost religiously professed—in respect to fugitives from slavery claiming the protection of British ships. Officers were instructed, indeed, that should a slave, escaping from his owner, reach a British ship or boat on the high seas, he was to be retained on board, on the ground that on the high seas the British vessel is a part of the dominions of the Queen. "But," added the Lords of the Admiralty, "when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped, he will be liable to be surrendered on demand being made supported by necessary proofs." The circular, for which the Foreign Office was perhaps as responsible, or more so, than the Admiralty, was said to be sanctioned by the highest legal authorities. But it produced at once a cry of indignation from the British public. The Government wisely resolved to bend before the storm it had provoked; and at the beginning of October an announcement was made that the obnoxious circular was suspended; an announcement which was followed a month later by that of its withdrawal. Just before the close of the year another circular was issued. The instructions, if not altogether what the country demanded, either as a guarantee that slavery should not be countenanced, or as a security that the rights of maritime powers should be protected against encroachment, were more satisfactory than those which had been withdrawn.

**August 5.**—O'Connell Centenary celebrations commenced in Dublin with a religious ceremonial in the Marlborough Street Cathedral. A large number of Roman Catholics

bishops, four archbishops, and 500 priests took part in the service. In the evening and next day, numerous processions and banquets took place in honour of "The Liberator," the festive gatherings being, however, marred to some extent by the conflicting views advocated among Ultramontanes and Nationalists. At Glasgow the celebration was marked by considerable disturbance.

6.—In the Commons to-day, on the order for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, the Marquis of Hartington took occasion to review the work of the session, intimating that little had been done beyond carrying out the legacy of measures bequeathed by the preceding Government. Mr. Disraeli replied, and entered into a defence and general explanation of the policy and work of his administration during the session, detailing each measure.

—Lord Oranmore having called the attention of the Lord President of the Council to a report that Her Majesty had recently shown precedence to Cardinal Manning at a garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Chiswick, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon disputed the accuracy of the rumour.

9.—The Commons agree to the Lords' amendments on the Judicature Bill.

—Absconding of Alexander Collie, on bail, charged with fraud. On the 21st of last month, the above Alexander, of No. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, and his brother, William Collie, of No. 8, Aytoun Street, Manchester, carrying on business as merchants in London and Manchester, were brought up on a warrant before Sir Thomas White at Guildhall, charged with obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank by means of false pretences. In the information the amount was said to be 200,000*l.* and upwards. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that they conspired together to draw bills, which were nothing but accommodation bills, but which they represented were trade bills given for goods sold, and bearing on their face certain marks and numbers purporting to refer to the bales of goods and the accounts in the ledger. In May or June last the prisoners failed, and their liabilities were about 3,000,000*l.*, but of that sum there were from 1,500,000*l.* to 1,750,000*l.* worth of those bills in circulation. The London and Westminster Bank had about 500,000*l.* of such value, and after giving credit for all they could get from the estate, they would be at a loss of between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* The defendants were committed for trial but admitted to bail, themselves in 4000*l.* each, and sureties for 4000*l.* The case was investigated at the Guildhall, on Aug. 4th, and adjourned till to-day, when Mr. William Collie appeared to answer for

himself, but his brother, Mr. Alexander Collie, was found to have absconded. The case was again adjourned, Mr. William Collie being released on bail.

10. Novel regatta in the Thames. twelve aquatic proficient undertaking a paddling match in Captain Boyton's life-preserving dress, between Putney and Hammersmith. Whalley, the winner, accomplished the distance in 32 min. 2 sec., a speed considered equal to good swimming.

11.—Last sitting of the Geographical Congress at Paris.

12.—The Old Catholic Conference at Rome opened by Dr. Döllinger.

13.—Parliament prorogued by commission, the Royal Speech as usual making reference to the chief measures passed during the session.

14.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Boyne*, from Brazil, wrecked on the French coast near Brest. At the time of the disaster the vessel was running at a high rate of speed, in a dense fog, and struck the rocks off the isle of Molène. The passengers, numbering 108, and the crew, 113, were all saved in boats, though their baggage and clothing were lost. The *Boyne* was a very large steamer, valued at 80,000*l.*, and carried 20,682*l.* in specie, besides a valuable cargo of coffee, tapioca, and hides.

15.—The Hermann monument at Detmold unveiled in presence of the Emperor of Germany and about 40,000 people.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales proceed to Sheffield for the purpose of opening the new Park presented to the community by Mr. Mark Firth. Much enthusiastic hospitality was manifested on the occasion, and several of the great industrial works for which Sheffield is famous were visited the following day.

16.—An accident giving rise to much discussion occurred to-day while the Queen was crossing from Osborne to Gosport, on her journey to the North. Her Majesty left the Isle of Wight in the royal yacht *Alberta* with the Prince of Leiningen on board shortly before 6 P.M., and under ordinary circumstances the trip across would have been performed in about forty minutes. While however between Stokes Bay and the Mother Bank, just opposite Stokes Bay Pier, and therefore soon after the Queen had started, a yacht was seen close at hand and running across the *Alberta's* bows. This was a schooner called the *Mistletoe*, of 120 tons, belonging to Mr. Heywood of Manchester. As soon as the position of the schooner was observed, the helm of the *Alberta* was at once put about, with the intention of running under the stern

of the *Mistletoe*; but the latter vessel at the same moment altered her course, and the two came into contact. The *Mistletoe* was struck violently amidships, and almost immediately turned over and sank. Miss Annie Peel, Mr. Heywood's sister-in-law, and the mate were drowned on the spot. The master was picked up unconscious, having been struck by a spar, and died shortly after. On being dragged on board the *Alberta*, one man was found to have the small bone of one of his arms fractured, and was sent to Haslar Hospital. Mr. Heywood the owner was picked up in a dangerous condition. Several of the blue-jackets also had narrow escapes, one of them actually going down with the sinking vessel. Her Majesty was sitting on deck as the two vessels approached, and therefore saw the whole of the distressing scene. When the schooner was struck Samuel Stokes, one of the seamen, caught hold of Miss A. Peel in order to save her, but the rigging carried her out of his arms, and Stokes succeeded, not without difficulty, in climbing up the *Alberta*. The master, Thomas Stokes, was at the helm of the unfortunate schooner when the collision took place. He was carried in an unconscious state on board the *Alberta*, and the Queen assisted personally in the endeavour to restore animation to the old man, who was about seventy-five years of age. At the inquests held at Gosport upon the victims of the catastrophe, a most rigorous inquiry was made into the conduct of the officers of Her Majesty's yacht, especially the captain, Prince Leiningen, and the acting captain, Staff-commander Welch, by whose orders the vessel was steered. Great excitement was manifested by the public during the inquests, the general impression being that these officers had acted with negligence or indiscretion. On the first inquest, that held on the bodies of Thomas Stokes and Miss Peel, the jury separated without coming to an agreement. A second inquest was held on Nathaniel Turner, the mate, whose body was not found till some time after the disaster, and in the verdict, the jury, while stating their unanimous opinion that the collision was accidental, added as a rider, that the navigating officer of the *Alberta* had committed an error of judgment, and they recommended a slower rate of speed on the part of the *Alberta* during the yachting season, and that there should be a more efficient look-out kept.

**19.**—Memorial statue to the late Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, unveiled at Cocker-mouth, by Lord Napier and Ettrick.

**20.**—The Duke of Edinburgh arrives at Novgorod, on his tour through Russia.

— Commodore Goodenough, of H.M.S. *Pearl*, and several of his crew, shot with poisoned arrows by natives of Santa Cruz Island, Melanesia, after a conference ashore undertaken to moderate hostilities against

white visitors, arising out of the practice of kidnapping for the "labour" market. Bishop Patteson fell after being engaged in a similar mission at the adjacent island of Nukupa (see Sept. 20, 1871.) The body of Commodore Goodenough was taken to Sydney, and buried there on the 24th.

**22.**—Died, aged 81, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, First Civil Service Commissioner.

**24.**—Captain Webb, on a second trial, accomplished the extraordinary feat of swimming across the Channel to Calais. This undaunted swimmer left Dover from the end of the Admiralty Pier a few minutes before 1 p.m. He was attended by a lugger and two rowing boats. No doubt every precaution was taken to meet the perilous contingency of cramp or failure of the swimmer's strength. But however perfect such arrangements, the life of the adventurer depended mainly on his own muscular strength and capacity of using it. He held on his course without a sign of weakness during the evening and the night, and landed on the west side of Calais Harbour a little after half-past ten in the morning, "in good spirits and condition," having remained in the water, without even touching a boat on his way, no less than twenty-one and three-quarter hours. The swimmer was supplied from time to time with refreshments from the boats that accompanied him—brandy, beef-tea, and coffee—but no solid food passed his lips. The sea was calm till the French coast came almost within reach, when the flood-tide set in and drifted him eastward towards Calais. A breeze springing up, the sea ran so high that it even broke over the little boats which had accompanied him throughout the voyage. He persevered, however, and at last touched ground too weak to stand. A couple of men instantly went to his assistance, and he was able to walk slowly ashore; and after a refreshing sleep was none the worse for his unparalleled exploit.

**27.**—Suspension of the Bank of California, and financial crisis at San Francisco.

— Railway collision at Kildwick, Midland line, the Scottish express dashing into an excursion train detained there for the purpose of lighting the tail-lamps. Five persons were taken out of the *débris* dead, two died soon after, and the wounded numbered over forty.

— Seo d'Urgel surrendered by Carlists to Alfonsist troops.

**29.**—The screw frigate *Valorous*, which had accompanied the Arctic discovery ships with stores to Disco, returns to Plymouth with the news that the crews of both vessels had been left in good health and spirits.

**31.**—Hungarian Diet at Pesth opened by the Emperor, King Francis Joseph.

**September 1.**—H. M. ironclad *Vanguard* sunk by the *Iron Duke* in a fog off the coast of Wicklow, when proceeding with other vessels of the Channel Fleet from Kingston to Queens-town. The ships at starting made a speed of about fourteen knots, but when the fog came on they slackened to between six and seven knots an hour. The commodore of the *Iron Duke*, Captain Hickley, who was on deck at the time, saw the figure of the *Vanguard* appearing through the fog. He instantly ordered the engines to be reversed, but this direction went forth too late. The ram of the *Iron Duke* struck the *Vanguard* some four feet below the armour plates on the port quarter, abreast of the engine-room. The rent made was very large, and the water poured into the hold. An artificer, at the imminent risk of his life, ran down into the engine-room and let off the steam. But for this a terrible explosion would have occurred, and destroyed probably the lives of all on board. The after portion filled first, and the water rushed into the engine-room, extinguishing the fires, and the machinery was stopped. Captain Dawkins then called out to his men that if they preserved order all would be saved, but if there was confusion all would be lost. The men stood along the deck in order, and not a man moved until ordered to do so. There was many a voluntary delay as individual sailors petitioned to make one more effort to secure chattel or keepsake hidden away below. But the orders, "Boys, come instantly!" were not only frequent, but stern. As the bells on the *Iron Duke* were striking two, the last man of the *Vanguard* having been received on board, the disabled vessel whirled round two or three times and then suddenly sank in deep water. The discipline and courage of the service were never more admirably proved. Captain Dawkins was the last person to leave his sinking ship, having remained on the bridge all the time.

**2.**—Foundation-stone of a great Historical Museum laid at Moscow by the Emperor of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh laying the second.

**7.**—Mdlle. Titiens lays the first brick of the new National Opera House on the Thames Embankment.

**9.**—Died, aged 74, Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., British Plenipotentiary to China during the first Chinese war.

**10.**—The fourth centenary of the birth of Michael Angelo celebrated throughout Italy.

—Died, aged 76, Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Member of the Council of India.

**11.**—Eleven colliers, all employed in the seam, poisoned by noxious gas in Dennington Wood colliery, Shropshire. The bodies were all discovered after great risk by workmen, who opened a passage from another shaft than

the one used in the morning, and as they lay all close together, it was presumed they had never got into the workings, but were overcome by the poison while waiting for the fireman to make his round of inspection.

—A secret tragedy, afterwards known as "The Whitechapel Murder," brought to light. Henry Wainwright, accompanied by a woman named Alice Day, being discovered removing the remains of a dead body, supposed to be Harriet Lane, who had disappeared about a year since. In the course of a lengthy inquiry at the police-court, and subsequently at the coroner's inquest, it appeared that Wainwright was a brush-maker, formerly carrying on business at 215, Whitechapel Road, but for the last nine months working at 78, New Road, Whitechapel. To-day (11th Sept.) he asked a fellow-workman, named Stokes, to go along with him to his former premises for the purpose of lifting a parcel lying there. Stokes went up-stairs, and found two very heavy parcels, weighing three-quarters cwt. and half cwt., wrapped in American cloth with a rope tied round them. There was also a chopper, a shovel, and a hammer, which Wainwright desired him to sell as his own. Stokes complained of the weight of the bundle, and set it down to rest till Wainwright had brought a vehicle; but while he was away, impelled, as he says, by a voice, to look into the parcel, he did so, and found a human head. Wainwright returned with a cab, and took the two bundles in beside him, bidding Stokes good-night. The cab drove off, but Stokes, again urged by the voice, as he says, to follow the cab, ran after it, with the object of raising an alarm. Wainwright was then coolly smoking a cigar; and having observed a female friend named Alice Day, a dancer in one of the theatres, wished her to come in beside him. She complied, and they were soon at the Hen and Chickens, where the parcels were intended to be deposited. One of the bundles had actually been carried inside, when Stokes, having succeeded in arresting the attention of the police, arrived. Wainwright and Day were apprehended and taken to the Police Office. Wainwright attempted to bribe the police to let him off, but his offers, of course, only made them more eager to explore the mystery of the bundles. In a few hours it was surmised that an atrocious murder had been committed, and that the body had been hacked into pieces only recently; and on further investigation the grave of Harriet Lane was discovered, some portions of her dress, hair-pins, the chopper, and other proofs of the foul deed. The body, though much decomposed, was ascertained to be that of a woman who had borne children, about 25 years of age, five feet in height; and Harriet Lane's relatives, with some little difficulty, identified it, her father putting the matter beyond doubt by describing a scar from a burn, and a scar exactly corresponding

was found by the examining surgeons on a subsequent investigation. There was little difficulty after this in tracing the history of the crime. Wainwright's relations with Harriet Lane were gradually unravelled, the Fricake incident was cleared up, and Thomas Wainwright was apprehended on a charge of complicity with the murder before and after the fact.

**13.**—Considerable discussion was raised by the publication of the following letter addressed by Colonel Ponsonby to Lord Exeter, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, regarding the late unfortunate collision in the Solent:—"It has appeared in the course of the recent inquiry at Gosport that it is a common practice for private yachts to approach the royal yacht when Her Majesty is on board, from motives of loyalty or curiosity. It is evident that such a proceeding must at all times be attended with considerable risk, and in summer, when the Solent is crowded with vessels, such manoeuvres are extremely dangerous. The Queen has, therefore, commanded me to request that you will kindly assist Her Majesty in making it known to all owners of yachts how earnestly the Queen hopes that this practice, which may lead to lamentable results, should be discontinued." This letter appearing immediately after the verdict of the Gosport jury, which attributed the disaster partly to error on the part of the officers of the royal yacht, was interpreted as an expression of the Queen's opinion that the master of the *Mistletoe* was to blame. This impression Her Majesty hastened to remove, and an explanation appeared in the daily papers, that Colonel Ponsonby's letter was written three weeks before the verdict had been pronounced, and was not in any way intended to anticipate that verdict by laying the blame on either party.

**18.**—Special thanksgiving service held at the Great Synagogue, Aldgate, for the safe return of Sir Moses Montefiore (now over 90 years of age), from Jerusalem, whither he had gone three months since to inquire into the condition of the Jews residing in that ancient city.

**21.**—Her Majesty visits Inverary Castle as the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and remains till the 29th inst.

**27.**—The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first constructed, celebrated at Darlington. The Lord Mayors of London and York, with the Mayors of Berwick, Ripon, and many other northern towns, took part in the proceedings. The celebration commenced by the Duke of Cleveland unveiling a statue erected to the memory of Joseph Pease, was continued by a banquet, and closed with an illumination and fireworks.

**29.**—Concluded at Devonport, after a sitting protracted over three weeks, the court-martial on Captain Dawkins and the other officers of

the *Vanguard*. In the sentence passed the disaster was attributed principally to the high rate of speed at which the squadron was proceeding during the fog; Captain Dawkins was also pronounced not to have taken the right steps for saving the vessel, and was accordingly reprimanded and dismissed the ship; and the other superior officers were reprimanded. The Lords of the Admiralty, in a minute subsequently published, expressed their opinion that the accident was not owing to an undue rate of speed, and that Vice-Admiral Tarleton was not to blame on that point; their Lordships approved of the sentences passed on Captain Dawkins and the other officers, and also dismissed Lieutenant Evans, by whose orders the *Iron Duke* had sheered out of line.

**October 6.**—Sir Stafford Northcote lays the memorial stone of Normanby Graving Dock at Middlesbrough.

**7.**—General von Kaufmann proclaims the annexation by Russia of the northern half of the Khanate of Khokand.

**8.**—Died, aged 58, the Rt. Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.D., Bishop of Brechin, Scottish Episcopal Church.

**11.**—The Prince of Wales leaves Charing Cross *en route* for his Indian tour. A hearty farewell was offered at the station, and also at Dover and Calais, whither he was accompanied by the Princess. Paris was reached early next morning. His Royal Highness arrived at Brindisi on the 16th, and was accompanied to the *Serapis*, elegantly fitted up for the voyage, by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Russell, and other friends, companions throughout the trip. A public entry was made into Athens on the 18th, and Cairo on the 23rd, where an investiture was held of the Star of India.

**12.**—Overthrow of the Panama Government by the Columbian troops, under General Cennargo.

**14.**—Ceremonial visit by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council to Epping Forest in celebration of the victory obtained last year preserving certain ancient public rights in the Forest.

**17.**—Marriage of Prince Milan of Servia with Natalie von Keczkó solemnised at Belgrade.

—Speaking at Arcachon, Gironde, M. Thiers described France as one of the most conservative countries in Europe, whose periodical outbursts of revolution did harm only to herself. "Time (he says) marches on with its flaming torch in its hand, dispelling the illusions which in the past prompted one nation to interfere in the affairs of another. Destiny—that is to say, a long chain of events in which faults are to be found that must not

be recalled—destiny has spoken. No one during five years has been able to re-establish Monarchy; and the National Assembly, though monarchical, has voted the Republic. Let us be consistent, and try to make of that Republic a regular, wise, fruitful Government, and to that end let us ask France for the coming elections to give Government the unity which it indispensably needs. Let us especially beg of this dear and noble France not to allow any one to revile and insult the immortal Revolution of 1789, against which so many efforts are now directed, and which is our purest and most popular glory among the nations, for it is that which has caused justice to penetrate into the legislation of all peoples.”

—On the same day M. Rouher gave vent to some virulent utterances against the Government at Ajaccio, enlarging upon the theme that universal suffrage was emphatically a Bonapartist institution, and sneering at the present Republic as only a Republic in name. This speech was the subject of a special deliberation on the part of the Council of Ministers, who, however, came to the conclusion that it would be better to leave the ex-Premier alone, and contented themselves with dismissing the Mayor of Ajaccio from office.

**18.**—The Emperor of Germany received in State, at Milan, by King Victor Emmanuel.

**19.**—Appeal of Count Arnim rejected with costs by the Supreme Court of Berlin.

—Died, aged 73, Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., to whom, in conjunction with Sir W. F. Cooke, this country is indebted for the introduction of the electric telegraph, and many ingenious inventions by which he sought to perfect this system of communication. Sir Charles invented the stereoscope in 1838.

**20.**—Died, aged 77, Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester, author of “Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.”

**23.**—Died, aged 83, Sir James Hill, Chief Commissioner of Charities.

**25.**—Twenty-first anniversary of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava celebrated by dinners at the Alexandra Palace and Willis's Rooms.

**26.**—Fire at Glenalmond College, Perthshire, caused, it was thought, by the accidental dropping of a hand brazier used by a plumber repairing the roof. The extensive pile of buildings was erected in 1841.

—Unveiled at Richmond, U.S., the statue of General Stonewall Jackson, presented by Englishmen to the State of Virginia.

**29.**—The Duchess of Edinburgh gives birth to a daughter, Maria Alexandra Victoria.

—Died, aged 78, Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, an accomplished scholar and zealous labourer in the field of Egyptian antiquities.

**31.**—The French ironclad *Magenta*, flagship of Admiral Roze, destroyed by fire and blown up at Toulon.

Died, aged 76, Mrs. Black, Byron's famous “Maid of Athens.”

**November 1.**—The Prince of Wales reaches Aden and takes his departure in the *Serapis* for Bombay.

—Destruction by fire of Messrs. Catterall's cotton-mill, Rigby Street, Preston. Damage estimated at 30,000*l*.

**2.**—The British Residency at Perak, Straits Settlements, attacked by discontented Malays, and the resident, Mr. Birch, murdered. The previous governor, Sir Andrew Clarke, had arbitrated in a dispute between the native Malays and the Chinese immigrants. On withdrawal and succession by Sir William Jervois, the defeated party disputed his decision. A claimant to the Perak succession, whose pretensions had been rejected by the Government, refused to recognise his rival, to whom the British Resident was accredited. Mr. Birch then issued a proclamation calling on the people to submit to the Sultan Abdallah. This was torn down by a Malay, and the affray ensued in which Mr. Birch and the interpreter were killed. Sir W. Jervois despatched a force of 180 men to relieve the Residency and attack the stockade of Maharajah Lela, a Perak noble, suspected of complicity. The first part of the enterprise was successful; but after driving the enemy from their position it was considered necessary to order a retreat. On the 7th a British force of 200, all the available troops from Singapore and Penang, attacked the Malays, who had intrenched themselves in a stockade on the Perak river, and drove them from that position. The loss on the British side was eight killed and twenty-five wounded, while the Malays left sixty or eighty behind. Another defeat on the 22nd December finished the rebellion.

—Died, aged 77, Rt. Hon. Sir E. V. Williams, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

—Opening of the Session of the new Supreme Court of Judicature and High Court of Justice. Although the distinctions between law and equity have been abolished, the customs have not been made uniform; the chief justices and judges of what were formerly known as the Courts of Common Law retaining their time-honoured fur robes and collars of state, while the judges of the Chancery Division were still resplendent in black and gold lace embroidery. It was noticed in the Chancery Courts that the word “action,” had taken the place of the old equity term “suit,” and that the Vice-Chancellors were no longer addressed by counsel as “your honour,” but with the courtesy title of “your lordship,” which has so long been used towards the Common Law Judges whilst upon the bench.

3.—Explosion arising out of chemical experiments in the house of Mr. George Gardner, optician, High Holborn. Mr. Gardner died in King's College Hospital from the injuries received.

4.—The steamship *Pacific* from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for San Francisco, lost off Cape Flattery, on the coast of North America. One sailor was picked up in Fuca Straits nearly dead, who had been floating for thirty-six hours on a piece of wreck. He reported that there were 250 people on board when she was struck. Great confusion prevailed, the passengers crowding each other off the deck and filling the boats against orders. One boat with fifteen women capsized; another, containing the chief mate with eight seamen, got clear. The *Pacific* sank rapidly, leaving on the surface a floating mass of human beings, who soon disappeared.

—Freedom of the City of London conferred upon Sir G. B. Airey, astronomer-royal.

5.—Sir Richard Baggallay, late Attorney-General, sworn in as a Justice of the Court of Appeal under the new Judicature Acts.

6.—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, in recognition of his eminent public services.

—Mr. George Smith of the British Museum staff leaves London for the East to resume his researches in Assyria. To the regret of many far beyond the limited circle of Assyriologists in this and foreign countries, Mr. Smith never returned, the enthusiastic explorer dying at Aleppo on the 19th August, 1876.

8.—The steamship *City of Ware* from New York burnt off Galveston.

—The Prince of Wales arrives at Bombay three weeks after his departure from England. His Royal Highness was received in state by the Governor of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lord Chief Justice, and upwards of seventy native princes, chiefs, and sirdars in glittering Oriental costume. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested along the whole line of route from the harbour to Government House, where His Royal Highness commenced that round of festivities and receptions which continued over his entire journey. Next day (9th Nov.) the Prince's birthday was kept at Bombay with the most gratifying tokens of personal regard for himself and loyalty to the Queen. Two out of the few days his Royal Highness spent at Bombay were taken up by return visits paid to the Guicowar of Baroda, and the numerous other native princes who had welcomed him on his arrival. After this he laid the foundation stone of the new wet docks. On the 12th the Prince, with a party of 400 ladies and gentlemen, visited the famous caves of Elephanta at Baroda; the Prince, the Guicowar, and Sir Madhava Rao, occupied the same howdah in a gorgeous procession of

elephants, and passing through the native city, reached the old palace, where exciting scenes were engaged in the arena, consisting of wrestling and fights between rams, buffaloes, rhinoceros, and elephants.

13.—Died, aged 68, Rev. Wm. Brock, D.D., a leading Baptist clergyman.

17.—Died, aged 83, C. B. Vignolles, F.R.S., civil engineer.

— Came on in the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, before Sir James Hannen, the case of Sugden v. Lord St. Leonards, involving the validity of a Will and Codicils, not produced, but said to have been executed by the late Lord St. Leonards, ex-Lord Chancellor. The plaintiffs (the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden and the Hon. Charlotte Sugden, children of the deceased peer) sought to prove the will of the late Lord St. Leonards, with its eight codicils. The defendants (the present Lord St. Leonards, grandson of the testator, his brothers and sisters, and other relatives) opposed, on the ground that the will was either destroyed or revoked by the testator prior to his death, and they also placed on record a plea denying the due execution of the codicils. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs, said all who knew the late Lord St. Leonards were aware that he devoted himself to that branch of the law which brought him opulence and fame as Sir Edward Sugden, and in 1852 he was called on to fill the position of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. Than him, no man was more conversant with the law of real property, and he revised many works on that subject, and, as perhaps might have been anticipated, he himself became possessed of a good deal of real estate, in addition to a personality of somewhere about 60,000*l.* Mr. Hawkins referred to those various estates, the principal of which seemed to be Boyle Farm, where his lordship with Miss Sugden, one of the plaintiffs, resided, and it was there that he had his china, pictures, and other articles of value. The date assigned to the will was January 13, 1870, and with reference to it the Hon. Miss Sugden, who was always with her father, and acted as his amanuensis, would be called, and her evidence would be of great importance. Her father told her that he was busy making his will, and afterwards it was executed in her presence and that of two of the servants. It was written on nineteen sheets of ordinary quarto paper. The learned counsel pointed out how much deceased was attached to his daughter, the plaintiff, who assisted him in all his labours, acted as his amanuensis, and was, in fact devoted to him. Miss Sugden was then examined at some length in support of the learned counsel's statement, and the court adjourned. The case lasted some days. On November 25, Sir James Hannen gave his decision. He said upon the trial of this

cause he disposed of the issues of fact, and no question of law arose, he having found several issues in favour of the plaintiff. He was now asked, upon the basis of these findings, to pronounce for the will and the codicils propounded. Defendants appeared and formally opposed the motion, but no reason had been suggested why he should not make the decree as prayed for. He had, however, to dispose of the demurrer to the fifth plea, which his lordship intimated was in fact an allegation that without the will the codicils could not stand, and that they, with the will, formed one and the same testamentary document. This demurrer he overruled, and pronounced for the will and codicils.

**18.**—First trial of the eighty-one ton gun at Woolwich.

**20.**—Died, aged 85, Wynn Ellis, of Tankerton Tower, an accomplished and judicious patron of the fine arts, and donor of 400 paintings by old masters to the National Gallery.

— Another accident in connection with the ironclad *Iron Duke*, a deluge of water entering her stoke-hole during her trial of machinery in the Channel, so serious in extent as to lead to the signal "sinking" being made to the flagship in the Sound. The *Iron Duke* righted before the signal could be replied to, and returned into harbour without assistance.

— A new American pastime, known as a "Spelling Bee," introduced at Myddelton Hall, Islington, under the auspices of Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Waddy, M.P.

**22.**—Died, Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States.

— Came on at the Central Criminal Court before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the trial of Henry and Thomas George Wainwright, for the murder of Harriet Lane, the second prisoner being charged as an accessory before and after the fact. The Solicitor-General, Sir J. Holker, after stating the relations of the prisoner Henry with Harriet Lane (see Sept. 11), otherwise Mrs. King, remarked that while Mrs. King was living at Sidney Square, a man called upon her who gave the name of Edward Frieake otherwise, it was contended, Thomas Wainwright. The learned counsel next proceeded to mention the purchase on Sept. 10th, by the prisoner Henry, of 1 cwt. of chloride of lime, the statement by Harriet Lane on the 11th, that she was going to 215, Whitechapel Road, Henry's house, when she took leave of the children, and the noise of shots heard by workmen next door to the prisoner's house, 215, Whitechapel Road. According to the prosecution it was by one of those shots that Harriet Lane was murdered. Subsequently to this it was

alleged her body was buried, in a grave previously prepared beneath the floor, and covered with the chloride of lime. Various inquiries were made by Miss Wilmore, in whose care the children of Harriet Lane had been left, as to the whereabouts of Harriet Lane, and she received a letter purporting to be from "E. Frieake," stating that the writer intended to marry "Mrs. King," and that they were about to leave the country. The deceased's father also made inquiries, and discovered that this "E. Frieake" was not Mr. Frieke, an auctioneer, a friend of Henry Wainwright's, as had been supposed, and the latter said it was another person altogether. The Attorney-General then described how Thomas Wainwright had established himself as ironmonger at the "Hen and Chickens," Borough, and had got into difficulties and had been sold up, and how the mortgagee of Henry Wainwright's lease of 215, Whitechapel Road, had put in Mrs. Izzard to occupy the house. Henry, being alarmed lest discovery should be made by any person living in the house on account of the bad smell, then proceeded to make his plans for removing the body. The learned counsel next described the discovery of the contents of the parcels which he was carrying for Henry Wainwright by Stokes, the search of No. 215, the discoveries made by the police, and that on medical examination of the remains, two bullets were found lodged in the brain. For the defence, the purchase of chloride of lime at the date mentioned was disputed, and the remains it was contended, though particularly identified by her father, might not be those of Harriet Lane but of some other person, and possibly a suicide, Chief Justice Cockburn hereupon remarked that he would instruct the jury it was unusual for suicides to bury themselves. In this case, he said, there was not only evidence of death from bullets, but also of an interment. The trial, which excited great public interest, extended over nine days—till Dec. 1,—when the Lord Chief Justice addressed the jury for about six hours. After consulting together for nearly an hour, they found Henry Wainwright guilty of the wilful murder of Harriet Lane, and Thomas Wainwright guilty of being an accessory after the fact. Henry Wainwright, on the usual question being put to him, said:—"Standing, as I now do, on the brink of eternity, in the presence of that God before whom I am shortly to appear, I swear I am not the murderer of the remains found in my possession. I swear I have never in my life fired a pistol. I swear also I did not bury those remains. The proof that I did not exhumate or mutilate them has been given by witnesses. I have been guilty of great immorality; I have been guilty of many indiscretions, but of the crime of which the jury have brought me in guilty I leave this dock with a calm and quiet conscience." The Lord Chief Justice expressed his regret at the

"rash assertion" which the prisoner had made, for he thought that no one who had heard the trial could entertain the shadow of a doubt of the prisoner's guilt. His lordship then pronounced sentence of death in the usual form, and warned the prisoner against any expectation of mercy. Thomas Wainwright was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; and the Lord Chief Justice ordered a reward of £30 to be given to the witness Stokes.

**23.**—The Duke of Buckingham assumes the government of Madras.

**24.**—The colossal statue of the Prince Consort, forming the central figure of the Albert Memorial, raised to its place on the pedestal of the gorgeous structure.

**25.**—Public announcement made that the British government had purchased from the Khedive of Egypt for £4,000,000 the 177,000 shares held by the latter in the Suez Canal Company.

— Sir John Holker sworn in as Attorney-General, and Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard as Solicitor-General.

**27.**—Prince of Wales lands at Goa, the Portuguese capital of Western India.

**28.**—Died, Rev. Joseph Ditcher, vicar of South Brent, among the oldest clergymen in the English church, having been fifty-seven years in holy orders, and widely known twenty years since for his controversies with Archdeacon Denison. By Mr. Ditcher's express wish the archdeacon preached his funeral sermon.

— Died, aged 76, Thomas Hewitt Kay, head master of University College School, and a high authority in the science of language.

**30.**—On the invitation of Dean Stanley, the cause of Christian Mission-work is pleaded in Westminster Abbey, by the venerable Dr. Moffat, who spent fifty-nine years, of the eighty-two he has lived, in Africa, as agent of the London Missionary Society.

**December 1.**—Colossal bronze statue of Oliver Cromwell, the gift of Mrs. Abel Heywood, unveiled at Manchester.

— Died, aged 71, Rev. John Wilson of Bombay, missionary and Oriental scholar.

— Prince of Wales arrives at Ceylon, visiting Colombo and Kandy, and laying the foundation stone of breakwater at former port.

**4.**—Funeral of Mdlle. Déjazat at Paris. This lady was reckoned among the oldest actresses in the world, having been seventy-two years constantly engaged in her profession.

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**4.**—The eightieth birthday of Thomas Carlyle marked by the presentation of an address signed by upwards of a hundred men and women eminent in art, science, and general literature.

**6.**—The German mail steamer *Deutschland*, wrecked on the Kentish Knock Sand near Harwich, and forty-four passengers with twenty of the crew drowned or died of exposure during a cold tempestuous night. The steamer struck in the morning at five o'clock. The sea was very rough, it was blowing hard from the east-north-east, and thick with snow. The lead was cast every half hour. They found twenty-four fathoms and then seventeen fathoms. Immediately afterwards the ship struck while going dead slow. The engines were turned full speed astern, and the propeller was immediately broken. The ship was then driven further up, two boats were lowered, one in charge of the fourth officer, and containing seven or eight persons; the second with quartermaster Bock, in which it is believed there were only three or four persons. No others were launched the sea being too rough, but the rest were kept in readiness. Ultimately the sea stove in and washed overboard the whole of the boats. During the day efforts were made by throwing cargo overboard from the forehold to keep the ship's stern to sea, setting her bows inshore, to prevent her getting broadside on, while passengers were sheltered as far as possible in the deck-houses. The pumps were kept going all day till dusk. As the tide rose, and it grew dark, the passengers and the crew were compelled to take to the rigging. Captain Brickenstein, who had not left the bridge, remained there until swept off by the sea; and he then took to the rigging like the others. There they remained all night and next morning. Many died. The tug *Liverpool* arrived about noon and took off about 136 passengers, who were thus brought in safety to Harwich.

— Explosion at the Swaithe Colliery near Barnsley, causing the death of 140 workmen engaged in what was known as the half-way seam, about 350 yards from the pit bottom. Other explosions, but less fatal in their results took place at this time in the Alexandra pit, Wigan, and in the Duffryn Pit, Tredegar, Newport.

**7.**—The *Alberta* and *Mistletoe* case came on before Mr. Baron Bramwell at the Winchester Assizes, the coroner's jury having separated without giving a verdict at the inquest on Miss Peel. (See Aug. 18). The learned baron read portions of the evidence taken on that occasion and laid the case once more before the jury, but the result was the same, and on their return into court after an hour's consultation the foreman stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The case was accordingly dismissed.

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10.—Died, aged 84, Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B., admiral of the Fleet.

11.—By the explosion this day of a case containing inflammable composition, on board the steamship *Mosel*, which had just embarked her passengers for New York at Bremerhaven, more than eighty persons were killed and a hundred injured. The case which caused the catastrophe was being carried on board the *Mosel*. The explosion was the result of a diabolical plot to blow the vessel up with dynamite on her passage from Southampton to New York, to secure certain insurances previously effected. A naturalised American, named Thomas or Thomson, who twice tried to kill himself after the disaster, made a statement to the effect that he was occupied for a fortnight in filling with explosives a chest in which he had placed clockwork so contrived as to cause an explosion at a given time. This work was carried on in a coach-house situated in the most frequented part of Bremen. Thomson died on the 16th inst. from the results of his self-inflicted injuries. In his confession to the authorities he gave his name as William King Thomson, professing to be a native of Brooklyn, New York. The explosive material, he asserted, was bought by him in America, and he had it forwarded to his address. The clockwork for igniting the dynamite at a given moment he had had made in Germany. It went ten days, working noiselessly, and at the expiration of that time caused a lever to act which would strike with the force of a hammer weighing thirty pounds.

14.—The Prince arrives at Madras from Ceylon and is received in state by the new governor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, surrounded by his official staff, with the legal and municipal authorities. During his visit to Madras the Prince was entertained with the unique spectacle of an illumination of the surf which breaks in high and picturesque lines on the Madras shore. The Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, the Prince of Arcot, and many other native chiefs paid friendly visits to his Royal Highness. During his stay there the Prince also laid the memorial-stone of the new break-water.

16.—Colliery accident at Mons in Belgium, causing the death of about 100 workmen.

— Foundation-stone of the National Opera House on the Thames Embankment laid by the Duke of Edinburgh.

— Lieutenant Cameron, who had not been heard of since quitting Ujiji in May 1874, is announced as having arrived at Loanda, on the West Coast, with fifty-seven followers, having successfully accomplished the journey from sea to sea across the African continent. Dr. Livingstone had up to this time been the only traveller who succeeded in this feat.

21.—Henry Wainwright executed at Newgate this morning, for the murder of Harriet Lane, the criminal maintaining an appearance of firmness to the end. He was said to have confided a statement to the governor, hardly a confession of the crime, but admitting the justice of his sentence. Such gossip as could be carried beyond the prison, affirmed that he had indicated his brother Thomas as the actual perpetrator of the murder. In his statement the prisoner was said to have expressed his thanks to the many friends known and unknown for sympathy exhibited towards him and his family, and a belief that their prayers for his happiness and peace had been answered by the Almighty. The convict seemed to walk steadily, and placed himself under the rope. After looking for an instant towards the waning moon, which shone out brightly at the time, he slowly closed his eyes with a slight shudder, and did not open them again while the white cap was being drawn over his face. While the noose was being adjusted, he turned his head slightly to the right to allow of the knot being placed under his left ear. The body quite disappeared behind the partially closed shutters of the kind of shed which contains the scaffold, but the rope, which was twisted for a foot or two, attached to a series of iron rings, swayed and twisted for a very short time, when it became gradually still. In addition to the reporters, a large number of other persons were admitted by orders from the sheriffs—a much larger number than at any execution since public hangings were abolished.

22.—The training ship *Goliath*, burnt in the Thames off Grays, and fifteen of the boys lost. The lamp-room in the fore-castle would appear to have been the scene of the outbreak. The lamps used to light the vessel after dark were fed with petroleum oil, and it appears to have been the rule to collect them every morning in the lamp-room for the purpose of being cleaned and retrimmed. It was said that one of the lamps was accidentally dropped by a lad, when the petroleum ignited and spread in liquid fire all over the deck. The alarm was instantly given, but so rapid was the spread of the fire that when Capt. Bourchier, R.E., the officer in command, was called from his cabin the whole deck was in flames. A terrible scene ensued. The horrified children rushed up from below through the various hatchways, and as fast as they got on deck they hurried to the side of the ship nearest land as the point of escape. Unfortunately it was the most dangerous side, for a strong south-westerly wind was blowing full upon her broadside, and rolled the smoke and flame over in the direction of the shore. The poor lads, however, climbed over the bulwarks and hung in the chains, or wherever they could get hold for hand or foot. The boats of the ship being instantly at hand, proceeded to take them off

as fast as possible. One or more were swamped, and as many of the lads clinging to the ship were compelled to drop one after another into the water, there was ample occupation for the other boats which came to the rescue to pick up those who were swimming or drowning. \* The ship lay only about a hundred yards from shore, and a good many leaped overboard and swam to land, amongst whom were two young ladies, the daughters of Capt. Bouchier. The large number of boys rescued were taken ashore to Grays and well cared for.

— Died, aged 72, William Salter, member of the Society of British Artists.

**23.**—The Prince of Wales arrives at Calcutta. His royal highness was received at the landing-stage by the viceroy, the commander-in-chief, the bishop, the chief justice, the members of the council, the judges, and also by Scindia and Holkar, the Rajahs of Cashmere and Jeypore, and many other chiefs. The chairman of the municipality presented an address. A brilliant procession was then formed, and the prince proceeded to Government House. The National Anthem was sung by 10,000 school children. His Royal Highness was waited upon by the Begum of Bhopal, who was introduced by the viceroy. Next day the prince received visits from the Maharajahs Holkar and Scindia, and other princes. On Christmas Day the prince was present at a state dinner given by the viceroy in his honour at Barrackpore, having previously attended service in the cathedral at Calcutta.

— The royal palace of Barcelona destroyed by fire.

**24.**—Died, aged 71, Philip-Henry, Earl Stanhope, D.C.L., F.R.S., historian of England, essayist, and President of the Society of Antiquaries.

**27.**—Accident at Hellilsen, Canton of Argau, Switzerland, by the giving way of the flooring of a room where Christmas festivities were being celebrated. About eighty young people were killed, and fifty injured.

— The Bishop of Colombo, the Rev. Reginald Copleston consecrated in Westminster Abbey by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Lichfield.

— Died, aged 42, Henry Lionel Dymoke of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, "The Hon. the Queen's Champion," this ancient chivalrous office attached to his baronial estate having passed to the Dymokes by the marriage of Sir John Dymoke, knight, with Margaret de Ludlow, grand-daughter of Philip de Marmion.

— Died, aged within a year of 100, Edward Lewes Lenthal Swift, keeper of Her Majesty's Regalia, father of the Irish bar, and known in social circles as a scholar, wit, and poet.

## 1876.

**January 1.**—The Prince of Wales holds a chapter of the Star of India at Calcutta; and also unveils a statue of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India. His Royal Highness left for the Upper Provinces on the 3rd.

**3.**—The Marine Society's training-ship *Warspite* burnt in the Thames off Woolwich.

— Explosion in the Gammage Pits, Talke, North Staffordshire, causing the death of five men employed with eleven others in the seven-foot seam.

**4.**—Severe depreciation of Egyptian Stocks owing to false reports regarding differences between the Khedive and Mr. Cave, who had been sent over from this country to examine into and re-arrange his finances.

— Lord Northbrook's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India accepted, and Lord Lytton appointed to succeed.

— Died, aged 76, Jules de Mohl, Oriental scholar.

— Died, aged 66, Sir Anthony de Rothschild Bart., head of the famous banking business carried on by the Rothschild family.

— Mutiny on board the barque *Caswell*. In the Autumn of last year this vessel left Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, where the crew were discharged with the exception of Peter Macgregor, carpenter, William Griffiths, steward, a man of colour, and two apprentices. At the South American port, John Dunne of Bristol, and James Carrick, a Scotchman, were shipped together with three Greeks, George Penos, Christos and Nicolas Bambos, and two Maltese brothers, Guiseppe, and Jasper Pastone. On January 1st, the vessel sailed from Antifogasta for Queenstown. On the 4th, the foreigners suddenly mutinied and killed Captain Best, the mate William Wilson, and the second mate Allan M'Lean. The Greeks wanted to murder the rest of the crew, but the Maltese insisted on keeping them alive, as they wished to take the ship back to South America. The Greeks on the other hand, had determined to take the vessel to Greece, scuttle her, and then pass themselves off as shipwrecked mariners. At last the Maltese left in the life-boat for Buenos Ayres, and on March 10th, the Scotchmen rose against the remaining mutineers. Penos and Nicolas were killed, and Christos Bambos put in irons. Carrick who had never learned any navigation beyond what he could pick up in the fore-castle, then made sail for Queenstown, on reaching which, Bambos was handed over to the police.

**6.**—Statue of Henry Grattan unveiled in Dublin by Viscount Gort.

6.—Died, aged 75, Right Hon. F. H. S. Sothoran Estcourt, M.P. for North Wilts, 1844-64.

7.—The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of a memorial to be erected in memory of the native soldiers who fell in defence of the Lucknow Residency, and receives also an address from the Talookdars of Oude.

— The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress give a "calico," or fancy ball at the Mansion House to about 400 children dressed in all the costumes that fancy could suggest or art devise.

8.—New peerages gazetted. The Duke of Richmond created Duke of Gordon; the Earl of Abergavenny, advanced to the dignity of Marquis; Lord Wharncliffe, to that of Earl; the Earl of Earne, an Irish peer, created Baron Fermanagh. The other new Peers were Barons Harlech, Allington, Tollemache, and Gerard.

9.—Died, aged 33, Viscount Amberley, son and heir of Earl Russell.

12.—Grand review of 18,000 troops held at Delhi in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

13.—Marshal MacMahon issues a proclamation to the French people announcing a general election.

17.—Dilworth's yarn stores, near the Royal Exchange, Manchester, destroyed by fire.

— Died, aged 86, Henry Gastineau, oldest member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

18.—Defeat of the Turks in Herzegovina by an insurgent force under Peko.

— The British Cabinet resolve to give a "general support," to the Note on the Eastern Question prepared at the close of last year by Count Andrassy, Chancellor and Prime Minister of Austria. So far as Turkey was concerned the five leading points of the scheme were:—The establishment of religious liberty, a modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmans and Christians to watch over the execution of these reforms.

19.—Royal Albert Music Hall, Glasgow, destroyed by fire.

— Died, aged 78, George Poulett Scrope, F.R.S., F.G.S., author of "The Geology of Central France."

20.—Died, aged 70, Sir George Harvey, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

21.—Richard Banner Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Deposit Bank, Queen Victoria Street, charged with fraud at the Mansion House Police Court. About £40,000 had been paid into the bank as deposits, but nothing could be found to meet liabilities.

— Disastrous double collision in a snow storm at Abbot's Ripton, a single station on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, about six miles north of Huntingdon. In the first instance the Scotch up-express ran into the end of a coal train being shunted to a siding, and then the down Leeds express having passed Huntingdon without any warning of danger, came rushing through the storm full on the *débris* of the two trains, adding to the already frightful confusion and almost paralysing the efforts of those engaged in the work of extrication. Twelve people were killed on the spot, among them being Dion William Boucicault, eldest son of the popular actor, and Herbert Noble, only surviving son of the sculptor. Mr. Muir, a Scottish barrister, died after removal to the County Hospital; and many were seriously injured. Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador, was among those in the train and escaped unhurt.

— Died, aged 65, Major-General Margary father of Augustus Raymond Margary, whose barbarous murder in Yunnan last year, excited so much public indignation.

22.—Royal Aquarium Winter Garden, Westminster, opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.

— Rescue of 44 of the passengers and crew of the passenger ship *Strathmore*, wrecked on the Crozet group of islands, in the Southern region of the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles south-east of the Cape of Good Hope. The *Strathmore* was an iron clipper-ship which left Gravesend last April for New Zealand, with a crew of 38 hands and 50 passengers. The captain, who was lost in the wreck, would appear to have miscalculated his position, in thick weather, the ship striking early on the morning of July 1, and going to pieces soon after. About forty persons were drowned or died from exposure over night in the rigging. The rest, forty-four in number (among them one lady Mrs. Wordsworth, in extremely delicate health) lived for more than six months on a dreary island about a mile and a half long, without tree or shrub, and visited only by myriads of sea-fowl. When they first arrived the shipwrecked party slept on the bare rocks, but they soon built huts of stones and turf. They found albatross on the island and a sort of grey bird. They subsisted on these for some time and then they had a flock of molly-hawks. After these came penguins, whose eggs were a great luxury. Their skins were used for fuel, and also to make clothes and boots. The boats had been lost on the third

night after their arrival, but before this happened they had taken from the wreck two barrels of gunpowder, one cask of port wine, and two cases of rum, two of gin, one of brandy, and one of provisions, and a case of eight tins of sweets. The liquor lasted four or five weeks, being served out at first, night and morning, and afterwards at night only, till it was reduced to a small quantity, which was reserved for medicinal purposes. The tins in which the sweets were packed were used for pots and lamps. A few matches had been saved from the wreck, and they kept a lamp fed by fat from the birds, burning continually. On September 13, a ship passed within two miles of them, and three other ships were sighted; but these either failed to see or would not notice them. The American ship *Young Phoenix*, was cruising for whales when she saw their signals, and took them off on January 22. The captain showed them the greatest kindness, and gave up his own intended voyage, in order to take them to Point de Galle, from whence they were able to proceed in other vessels to England.

**25.**—The Prince of Wales enters Agra with a grand procession of Rajahs on elephants.

**27.**—First sitting of the new Divisional Court of Appeal.

**28.**—Died at Pesth, aged 73, Franz Deak, the most prominent patriot-statesman in modern Hungary, which more than any other single person he had helped to create. On the 3rd of February a funeral procession four miles long followed his honoured remains to the grave, the company of mourners including the Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde, Count Andrassy, and the leading generals of the Austrian Empire.

**30.**—The French Conservative Republicans successful in the Senatorial elections. M. Buffet defeated in the Vosges.

**31.**—Count Andrassy's note containing the scheme of reforms in Turkey agreed upon by the Northern Powers, communicated to the Porte by the Austrian, Russian, and German Ambassadors.

—Died, aged 70, Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., LL.D., Baptist clergyman.

**February 1.**—Died, aged 64, John Forster, journalist, essayist, historian of "The Grand Remonstrance," biographer of Sir John Eliot, Goldsmith, Landor and Dickens, and the friend and adviser of many authors of eminence. Mr. Forster was engaged on a new life of Swift at the time of his death, one volume having appeared at the close of last year. By a liberal provision in his settlement, Mr. Forster left his valuable library of books, manuscripts, and autographs, with the great bulk of his paintings and drawings to the department of

Science and Art, South Kensington. The mere titles of the books filled over 270 closely printed pages of a catalogue, passing through the press at the death of the donor.

**2.**—Woolner's statue of Lord Palmerston unveiled in Westminster Palace Yard, without any ceremony.

—Died, aged 75, General Viscount Melville G.C.B., commander of the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab at the siege of Moulton, and in 1856 made commander of the forces in Scotland.

**3.**—Lord Penzance gives judgment against the respondent in the case of *Clifton v. Ridsdale*, known as the Folkestone ritualist case.

—In their verdict on the Abbot's Ripton accident the coroner's jury expressed an opinion that the collision was owing to the block system having failed to act on an emergency. They also added an opinion to the effect that the directors of the company were to be blamed for not having a special line on which to work their heavy mineral traffic.

**4.**—Colliery explosion at St. Etienne, in France, causing the loss of upwards of 200 lives.

**5.**—Eleven persons killed and thirty injured in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in Cincinnati Opera House.

**6.**—The Sultan's government accept the five leading points of Count Andrassy's Note, concerning reforms to the insurgent districts of Herzegovina.

**8.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech made reference to the insurrectionary movements in Bosnia, &c.; to the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal; the safe return of the Prince of Wales from India; the Slave Trade, the Colonies, &c. In reference to the future measures for legislation, the Shipping Laws, Education, &c., were noticed. On resuming at five o'clock, the newly-created peers were introduced and took the oath and their seats with the usual formalities. An Address in reply to the Speech was carried in each House without a division. The ringing of the bells of St. Margaret's and Westminster Abbey, a noticeable feature in the progress of the Royal procession from Buckingham Palace, was omitted at the express desire of the Queen owing to the severe illness of Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the Dean of Westminster.

**9.**—Died, aged 83, The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, formerly Judge of the Prerogative Court and Court of Probate, in Ireland.

**10.**—Died, at Anapolis, from the effects of a fall down stairs, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister in London, 1868, and a party to the rejected Clarendon-Johnson treaty for settling the Alabama claims.

11.—Died, aged 86, Rt. Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, father of Lord Coleridge, and formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

12.—Died, aged 90, Edward Bristow, animal and landscape painter.

—Died, aged 73, Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., engaged in the Turkish service at the Bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

13.—The Sultan signs a decree conceding four out of the five reforms proposed in Count Andrassy's Note.

14.—Meeting held in Exeter Hall, presided over by Mr. Fawcett to protest against the second Slave Circular. A Royal Commission of inquiry was gazetted the same day.

15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves a vote for 4,080,000*l.* to defray the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal. Sir Stafford Northcote examined in detail the financial position of the Suez Canal Company, arriving at the conclusion that, whilst its prospects were improving, its assets covered its liabilities, and its profits, "whatever they may be," were available for dividend. He described the circumstances which had led up to this transaction, justified its political importance, and raised a hearty cheer from the Ministerialists by the statement that he proposed to make arrangements by which the shares would "cost us nothing." That was to be managed in the following way:—A loan was to be obtained from the Commissioners of the National Debt; the 200,000*l.* which is to be received annually from the Khedive in the shape of interest is to be applied to the payment of the interest of this loan, and the balance is to form a sinking fund, which will, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates, extinguish the debt in about thirty-five years. The Marquis of Hartington appealed to Mr. Disraeli to consent to an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Disraeli urged the Committee to proceed with the debate, even if they liked to continue it over a week, only to go on with it forthwith. Mr. Gladstone protested that the minority had a right to demand time to consider a policy now for the first time disclosed by the Minister. After some words from Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Forster, Mr. Lillwyn, and others, urging the immediate adjournment of the debate, the Premier observed that he had not refused to accede to the request of the Marquis of Hartington, and now granted it, fixing the 21st inst. for the resumption of the debate.

16.—Mr. Gladstone presented with the freedom of the Turners' Company at the Cannon Street Hotel.

—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council deliver judgment in an appeal from a decision of Sir Robert Phillimore, whilst Dean

of the Arches Court, in which Mr. Jenkins, a parishoner of Clifton, had been denied the holy communion by the vicar, Mr. Flavel Cook, because of his disbelief in the personality of Satan, and the eternity of punishment. The Dean of Arches held that such disbelief constituted Mr. Jenkins a "notorious evil liver and a depraver of the book of Common-Prayer," according to the Rubrics; but the Judicial Committee reversed this decision, admonishing the Vicar not to refuse the Sacrament to Mr. Jenkins and to pay the costs in both courts. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Cook shortly afterwards resigned his living.

16.—Died, aged 55, Sir George Duncan Gibb, M.D., F.R.G.S., Bart., of Falkland and Carriber.

—Died, aged 91, Rev. James Wm. Geldart, LL.D., Professor of Civil Law in Cambridge University, 1813-47.

17.—Mr. Disraeli obtains leave to bring in a Bill enabling her Majesty to make an addition to her style and titles. The right hon. gentleman did not state the exact form of the addition proposed, observing that this would be left to the discretion of her Majesty. Mr. Lowe objected to the proposal. Assuming, first, that the title of Empress was the one contemplated, he contended that the word Emperor, although stated by Blackstone to include no more rights than that of King, was still popularly supposed to be a title obtained and retained by conquest, and, therefore, that it would be injudicious, especially now, when the youths of India were studying the classics, to afford them the opportunity of contrasting the rule of Emperor Sovereigns with the history of the Emperors of Rome. He also urged that this new title would probably create a feeling of jealousy in our other great dependencies—Australia, Canada, and the other British Colonies. See March 9.

—The *Strathclyde* of Glasgow, an iron steamship, bound from London to Bombay, run into in Dover Bay by the *Franconia*, a German steamer from Hamburg, proceeding from Havre to New York. The *Strathclyde* sank in a few minutes, about two-and-a-half miles from the shore. There were seventy persons on board, forty-seven officers and crew, and twenty-three passengers, all first class. The captain, John Dodd Eaton, ordered the boats to be got out, but one of them was swamped, and many persons were thrown into the sea. Some were picked up by a Deal lugger called the *Early Morn*, others by a barque, the *Queen of the Nations*, or by small boats which were near, while the chief mate and four sailors got on board the *Franconia*. The captain and twenty-eight other persons, some of whom were ladies, were landed at Deal; but three passengers, Mr. W. Bussell, Mr. Quinlan, and Miss Young, died of exhaus-

tion either in the boats or on shore, also James Sullivan, the boatswain. The number of lives lost was about thirty-eight. No assistance whatever was rendered from the *Franconia*, not even a rope thrown out. At the inquest held at Dover on the bodies of those who were drowned, a verdict of manslaughter was pronounced against the officer in charge of the *Franconia*.

**17.**—After an inquiry protracted over thirteen days before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, at the Guildhall, the jury in the case of the Directors of the Eupion Gas Company return a verdict of not guilty in the case of all the defendants, on the first charge of conspiracy to defraud the brokers. On the second charge, of obtaining a settlement and quotation on the Stock Exchange, they found a verdict of guilty against Aspinall, Whyte, Muir, and Charles Knocker. Fry and George Knocker were entirely acquitted. Judgment was reserved until the question of law was determined. The verdict was ultimately confirmed by the judges, but judgment was deferred till 1st July, when Aspinall and Charles Knocker were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each and Muir and Whyte to two months each, the defendants to be confined in Holloway prison as first-class misdemeanants.

**18.**—Died, at Boston, where she was born in 1826, Miss Charlotte Cushman, a favourite for thirty years with playgoers in England and America.

**19.**—Meeting of the Prince of Wales with Sir Jung Bahadoor, the ruler of Nepal.

**20.**—Kokhand incorporated with Russia, the Imperial troops entering the capital to-day under General Scobelloff.

—Telegraphic communication between Australia and New Zealand completed.

**21.**—In the adjourned debate on the Suez Canal shares vote, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone took occasion to censure the extravagant terms under which the money had been temporarily obtained. Mr. Disraeli closed a long debate by stating that it was quite clear that if Mr. Gladstone had been Prime Minister the Suez shares would never have been purchased. Referring to the commission paid to Messrs. Rothschild, he remarked that it would not have been possible to have raised four millions of money at short notice without converting other securities and incurring some loss. The Government could not have asked the Bank of England, for that would be against the law of the land. He did not recommend the purchase as a commercial speculation or as a financial investment; but, looking at it from a political point of view and as likely to strengthen the empire, he confidently urged it on the acceptance of Parliament. The vote was then put, and carried by acclamation.

**21.**—Triumphal entry of King Alphonso into Tolosa, his Majesty staying at the house usually occupied by Don Carlos. San Sebastian was entered next day amid great rejoicing.

—Died, aged 71, Dr. Henry Gauntlett, organist and composer.

**23.**—Memorial Tablet containing a medallion portrait of John Keats placed near the simple tomb of the poet in the English cemetery at Rome.

**24.**—In the Commons Mr. Whitbread's resolution for the withdrawal of the Slave Circular rejected by 293 to 248; Mr. Fawcett's proposal for its suspension rejected by 290 to 245; and Mr. Hanbury's motion to await the report of the Commission adopted.

**25.**—The Duke of Edinburgh commissions the *Sultan* ironclad.

—Died, aged 53, Dr. James Warburton Begbie, an eminent Edinburgh Physician.

**26.**—Launch of the first steam-ferry boat for the Thames, intended to ply between the Tunnel and Rotherhithe, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress being present and the boat named the *Jessie May* in honour of their daughter, who performed the christening ceremony.

**27.**—Died, aged 70, Sir George Barrow, Bart, C.M.G., formerly of the Colonial Office.

**28.**—Collapse of the Carlist war in Spain, Don Carlos seeking temporary refuge in France. He arrived in London on the 4th of March.

**March 1.**—Lord Lytton leaves London to assume the duties of Viceroy of India.

—Died, at the Deanery, Westminster, aged 54, Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Stanley, second daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, the amiable wife of Dean Stanley. Her social qualities, it was said in the *Court Circular*, endeared her to the Queen and to the whole Royal family in no ordinary manner, as they did to a very numerous circle of friends of all classes, while her talents were not unworthy of the distinguished family to which she belonged, of which so many members have been prematurely cut off.

**2.**—Mr. Gathorne Hardy moves the Army Estimates, the amount sought being 13,989,500*l*.

—General Belknap, the United States Secretary of War, resigns office in consequence of an accusation of official corruption.

**3.**—Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolutions on the Burials question, rejected in the Commons by 279 to 248 votes.

**4.**—Died, aged 39, Alfred Holmes, musical composer.

**5.**—Edward Payson Weston, an American pedestrian, commences the task of walking 500 miles in six consecutive days. Starting within the Agricultural Hall at five minutes after

midnight, on Sunday, he had at the end of the first twenty-four hours covered nearly 96 miles, thus having beaten time by 12 clear miles to the good. By the end of Tuesday this advantage had decreased to between 6 and 7 miles, and by Thursday morning the match was practically at an end, for at the close of the third day 243 miles and 120 yards only had been covered, and the walker was thus 6 miles 3 furlongs and 100 yards behind. On Friday morning his arrears had increased to 13 miles and 60 yards, and at 1 P.M. on Saturday there still remained 86 miles to be got over, a task obviously impossible in the eleven hours still left. None the less gallantly he struggled on to the last, and at twelve minutes to twelve he was stepping briskly along when, at the conclusion of the 450th mile, a pistol was fired, and he withdrew from his impossible effort.

— The Prince of Wales concludes a fortnight's visit to Sir Jung Bahadoor, the actual ruler of Nepal, and Prime Minister to the youthful Maharajah. A considerable portion of the time was spent in tiger-hunting in the Terai, a forest country at Nepal. His Royal Highness had previously killed his first tiger when visiting the Maharajah of Jeypore.

7.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, proceeds in semi-state to the London Hospital for the purpose of opening the new wing which had been built by the Grocers' Company, at a cost of 20,000*l.* The weather being fine, the whole route, which was through the Mall, along the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, was crowded by spectators, from whom Her Majesty received a cordial welcome. The decorations in that part of the City through which the Queen passed were profuse, and warm expressions of welcome were frequent on flags and triumphal arches. At the Hospital, Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with the president, treasurer, and governors of the institution, and conducted to a central platform where an address was read and graciously replied to. Her Majesty afterwards visited some of the Hospital Wards, and spoke a few kindly words to the inmates, especially in the children's ward.

8.—In moving the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill, Mr. Disraeli said he had declined to answer the question put to him the other day by Mr. Samuelson, regarding the precise nature of the proposed new title because he thought it was unfair and improper. With regard to the title of Empress, it had been objected that it was clothed with base associations, and symbolised conquest made and retained by the sword; but he reminded the House of instances in which there were no such associations. He denied that the Imperial title was

superior in dignity to that of queen. The amplification of titles was no new thing—it pervaded all ranks of persons by whom distinctive titles were possessed. It had been said that the title of Empress was un-English, but he asked in what sense it could be so termed. Spenser had dedicated his great poem, "The Faerie Queene," to Elizabeth, on whom he bestowed the title of Empress. He was now in a position to inform the House that the title her Majesty would assume if this bill were passed would be that of Empress, and the style of the new title would run thus:—"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith and Empress of India." He pointed out that the new title would be received with acclamation by the people of India, and he earnestly appealed to the House to pass the bill without division so that the Indian population might feel that there was a sympathetic chord in England which they had managed to touch. Mr. Samuelson denied that there was anything unfair in his question, and complained of the discourtesy with which he had been answered by the right hon. gentleman. He contended that the alteration of title now proposed was a gratuitous act on the part of the Government; and, believing that the country ought to have time to consider the matter, he therefore moved that the debate be adjourned. Sir G. Campbell thought it would have been a wiser course to have made the Indian title conformable to the opinion of the English people, who were satisfied with that of Queen. Mr. Gladstone remarked that this was a question which could not be settled by any majority, and that the loss of the bill by an adverse vote would be fraught with serious consequences. He should not, therefore, take the responsibility of opposing or dividing the House upon the measure; but he was strongly of opinion, mindful of the delicacy and gravity of the question, that it had not been sufficiently considered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. Mr. Samuelson, after several members had addressed the House, expressed a wish to withdraw his amendment; but, several hon. members having objected, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by a 284 votes against 31. On the question "That the bill be now read a second time," another division was challenged; but, on the House being cleared, the motion for the second reading was agreed to without a division.

9.—Statue of the Prince Consort unveiled at the Albert Memorial, without any public formality, Sir T. Biddulph, however, being present on behalf of the Queen.

— The remains of Lady Augusta Stanley interred in the Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large company of mourners, which included the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise.

9.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presented with the freedom of the City of London, inclosed in a gold casket, suitably ornamented and inscribed. In returning thanks, his Lordship, alluding to the Judicature Act, expressed his conviction that it had effected a great and salutary improvement in the condition of the law. It had brought the old maxims of the Common Law into harmony with the larger and more liberal principles of equity, improved and simplified the procedure, brought the superior courts into closer connection, and had enabled the tribunal which was oppressed with too much business to put part of it on the shoulders of those who had not enough, thus clearing off the arrears which were blocking up the avenues of justice. There were, however, still imperfections; and the greatest work of all—the codification of the law—had yet to be accomplished. In conclusion his lordship expressed satisfaction that in the Alabama arbitrations he had succeeded in vindicating the honour of this country.

— The Prince of Wales visits the Maharajah Holkar at Indore.

— The Abyssinians defeat the invading Egyptian force.

11.—Died, at Assynt, Sutherlandshire, Lydia Fraser, Mrs. Hugh Miller, authoress of some pleasing stories, but more widely known as wife of the popular geologist, whose posthumous writings she assisted in editing.

— Died, aged, 58, Col. Alex. Strange, F.R.S., an active promotor of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction.

13.—Mr. Ward Hunt introduces the Navy Estimates, the amount sought being 11,288,872*l*. The right hon. gentleman went in detail through the Estimates, explaining that, whilst it was not proposed to build any new ironclads, there was a serious deficiency in the unarmoured fleet, the need for strengthening which was so urgent that he had taken on himself the responsibility of beginning the building of a number of gun-boats and sloops. It was this that chiefly caused the increase in the Estimates for the year. After a desultory debate the first vote regarding the number of men and boys for the fleet was agreed to without a division.

— Fancy Dress Ball at Dublin Castle, the Lord Lieutenant appearing as Charles I. A novel feature in the entertainment was introduced by Lady Michell's quadrille of "The Eastern Question," in so far as it illustrated the purchase of the Suez Canal.

— The Prince of Wales closes his Indian tour, the Royal party leaving Bombay for England in the *Serapis* this afternoon.

— Publicity given to the deed executed by the late William Dudley, Merchant, Birmingham, providing for the sum of 100,000*l*. being vested in trustees for the assistance of

young tradesmen of that city, for the relief of aged or necessitous persons, and in aid of local medical charities.

13.—Conflict between the natives of Samoa and the marines of the *Barracoula*, on the attempt by Capt. Stevens to replace the de-throned king.

15.—Closing of Stock Exchange settlement during which sixteen failures were announced.

— Died at Peshawur, aged 60, the Rt. Rev. Robert Milman, Bishop of Calcutta.

16.—Lord Hartington's amendment on the motion for going into committee on the Royal Titles Bill, objecting to the title of Empress, rejected by 305 to 200 votes.

17.—Severe snow-storm in Scotland. The whole railway system north of the Tay blocked, and several trains snowed up all night. The Caledonian line had twenty feet of snow upon it near Aberdeen, and twelve trains were standing at one point. More than a dozen trains were blocked on the Great North of Scotland system, and the Highland line was in the same state. The telegraph wires at several points north of Aberdeen were completely buried.

— Died, aged 66, Ferdinand Freiligrath, a German poet, twice compelled to seek refuge in England through political opinions expressed in his writings.

18.—Opening of Northumberland Avenue, the new street from Charing Cross to the Thames Embankment, over the site of Northumberland House and Gardens, constructed at a cost of 664,000*l*. The length of this new thoroughfare is 1,000 feet, and its width 90 feet, divided into a carriage way of 60 feet, and two footways each 15 feet wide, the gradient for one half its length being one in 90, and the remainder practically level. Carriage and footway communications exist between Northumberland Street, Cannon Street, and Scotland Yard, a subway for gas and water pipes has been formed along the entire length of the street. The opening ceremony was very short and simple. Sir James Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the officers and several members of that body, walked through the avenue and the chairman delivered a brief address giving an account of the undertaking.

— Resignation of Signor Minghetti's ministry at Rome, caused by an adverse vote in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the grist tax. The Depritis Ministry succeeded.

19.—Died, aged 69, General Walter Scott, R.E., late chief engineer at Bombay, nephew of the Author of "Waverley."

— Died, aged 49, Col. C. C. Chesney, R.E., a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review" of various articles on military history and biography. Col. Chesney was the reputed author of "The Battle of Dorking."

**20.**—King Alfonso XII. makes his triumphal entry into Madrid, at the head of 25,000 troops, and is greeted as the "Pacifier King."

— Production of Herr Wagner's opera of *Tristan and Isolde* at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, in the presence of the German Court and a distinguished assembly.

— The Royal Titles Bill passes through Committee, Mr. Disraeli stating that under no circumstances would the Queen assume the title of Empress in England, or confer the title "Imperial" on her children. The Bill was read a third time on the 23rd, when a division took place, showing a majority of 75 for the Government in a House of 343.

**21.**—Died, aged 62, Vice-Admiral George F. Hastings, recently Commander-in-chief at Sheerness.

**22.**—Celebration of the 79th birthday of the Emperor William at Berlin, the day being observed, for the first time, as a national festival throughout the German Empire.

— Unveiling of a bronze statue, by Foley, of the third Earl of Rosse, astronomer, at Parsonstown, by the Countess of Rosse.

**25.**—Jewel robbery at Messrs. Williams and Sons, Hatton Garden, the value of the property stolen in this case being estimated at 25,000*l.*

— Died, aged 63, Sir John C. Burrows, F.R.C.S., an eminent Brighton surgeon.

**27.**—The Queen, travelling under the title of "Countess of Roseneau," leaves Windsor Castle for Germany, *via* Cherbourg and Paris.

— The Supreme Court of the United States declares the Enforcement Act, passed for the purpose of carrying out the Republican policy in the South, unconstitutional.

**28.**—Explosion of the boiler of a ballast train locomotive on the Scottish South-Western Railway, between Kilmarnock and Irvine, causing the death of the driver, fireman, guard, and two surfacemen, and serious injury to nine others.

— Died, aged, 59, Dr. Henry Letheby, analyst and Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.

**30.**—The Duke of Richmond moves the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill in the Lords, expressing at the same time a hope that the motion would receive the unanimous approval of their Lordships. The Duke of Somerset considered that no case had been made out for Her Majesty's assumption of a title which had too much of the autocratic flavour to be acceptable to the English people. Lord Napier and Ettrick was satisfied that the assumption of the title of Empress by the Queen would be agreeable to the princes and chiefs of India,

and would have a salutary effect in that country. Earl Grey was adverse to the proposed new title, because he believed it would overshadow by degrees and cast into oblivion the old historical title of Queen or King of England. The debate was continued for some period longer. Eventually the bill was read the second time.

**30.**—A murder of an unusually revolting character brought to light at Blackburn by discovery of the mutilated remains of a little girl named Emily Holland, about seven years of age, who had been missing for two days. An examination of the remains left no doubt that before the murder and mutilation a criminal outrage had been committed on the child. Suspicion was naturally excited to the utmost keenness by indignation and excitement. The child was last seen to come out of a tobacco-nist's shop, to take a small packet to a man who was standing in the street, and to go away with him; but attempts to identify this man proved unsatisfactory. The police at length had recourse to a method of detection which revived past times. They called the sagacity of the dog to their aid, and endeavoured to put a bloodhound on the scent. They took the animal in the first instance to the spot where the limbs of the child already recovered had been found, in order, if possible to discover the rest. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and they then resolved to take the dog to two houses, against the occupiers of which suspicion was entertained. In the first of these the dog betrayed no excitement; but it had no sooner entered the second than it began to give evidence of the detection of some scent. It led the police at length to the fireplace of an upper room, and there, concealed in the chimney, were discovered the head and several bones of the child, with portions of clothing. The occupier, a barber named Fish, was at once arrested, and afterwards made a confession of the crime. "I was standing (Fish wrote) at my shop door in Moss Street, when the deceased child came past. She was going up Moss Street, and I asked her to bring me half an ounce of tobacco from Cox's shop. She went and brought it me. I asked her to go in my shop; she did. I asked her to go upstairs, and she did. I abused her, and she was nearly dead. I then cut her throat with a razor in the front room near the fire. I then carried the body downstairs into the shop, and cut off her head, arms, and legs, and wrapped the body up in newspapers, and put those parcels into a box in the kitchen. The arms and head I put into the fire. On Wednesday afternoon I took the parcel containing the legs to Lower Cunliffe. At nine o'clock the same night I took the parcel containing the body to a field at Bastwell and threw it over the wall. On Friday afternoon I burnt part of the clothing, and on Wednesday morning I took part of the head, which was burnt, and put it into the chimney in the front bedroom. I further

wish to say that I did it all myself; no other person had anything to do with it." (For trial, see 28th July.)

**30.**—Bursting of the Lyndbrook reservoir at Worcester, Massachusetts causing great damage. Five large mills and dwelling-houses destroyed, the water rushing in a stream 20 feet high and 30 feet wide for nine miles.

— Dissolution of the Folkething of Denmark, owing to its rejection of the most urgent measures submitted to it for the military defence of the country.

**April 2.**—Lieutenant Verney Lovett Cameron, African explorer, arrives at Liverpool on his return from that continent. Leaving England in 1872 under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society in search of Dr. Livingstone, Lieutenant Cameron proved to be the first English or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea-coast of Lower Guinea. He traversed in performing this feat a distance of nearly 4,000 miles on foot, between the east and west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journey lay in the central interior, west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieut. Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo, issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. Zanzibar was the explorer's starting point, and he was at first accompanied by Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffatt; but two of them died, and the third was left behind, so that Cameron accomplished his arduous undertaking entirely without civilised companions. Leaving Ujiji, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, in May, 1874, he finally arrived at Benguela, a Portuguese settlement on the west coast, in November, 1875.

**3.**—In the presence of an audience unusually brilliant and crowded, Lord Shaftesbury moves an amendment on the Royal Titles Bill, to the effect that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty might assume some other title than Empress. After considerable discussion the proposal was rejected and the motion for going into Committee carried by 137 to 91 votes. In the Commons Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Sir W. Harcourt, explained that on the Royal Titles Bill becoming law the Imperial title would be used in the transaction of all affairs connected with the Indian empire and all communications with foreign governments; in other words, it would be used externally, and not in relation to the internal affairs of the country.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Annual Budget. Its chief feature was a prospective deficiency in the revenue of the coming year of 774,000*l.*—the total expenditure being 78,000,000*l.*—to meet which Sir

Stafford Northcote proposed an additional penny on the income-tax. At the same time, however, the limit of total exemption was to be raised to 150*l.*, and incomes under 400*l.* were to be allowed a deduction of 120*l.*

**3.**—The Turkish Government announce an intention to postpone payment of the April Coupons of the Ottoman debt. The amount deferred was set down at 1,200,000*l.* and the bondholders, who were asked to wait for their money till the end of June, were to receive for it interest at the rate of six per cent. This step made it necessary to raise, by some means not yet clear to financial agents, no less a sum than three millions sterling, in order to meet the different obligations due in July.

**4.**—Mr. Dana's nomination as American ambassador to England, in succession to General Schenck), rejected in the Senate by 37 to 16 votes.

— The steamer *Agrigenti* sunk, after collision with the *Hilton Castle* near Cape Malsa, in the Piræus. Thirty persons drowned.

**5.**—Mr. Dixon's bill for the establishment of compulsory school boards rejected by 281 to 160 votes, a majority somewhat larger than that which last year voted against the measure for extending education to the agricultural districts.

— A deeply distressing boat accident involving the loss of at least thirty lives, occurred on the river Dee at Aberdeen this day. The day was the sacramental fast, but practically observed as a holiday, and the weather being exceptionally fine, large numbers went out pleasure-seeking. A favourite resort on fast-days is the fishing village of Torry, on the opposite side of the Dee from Aberdeen, and large crowds went across, by ferry and bridge. In the early part of the day the overcrowding of the boats was viewed with apprehension; but, as the afternoon advanced, the people became more unruly and the danger increased, more especially as a rapid ebb current was flowing in the river at the time. About half-past three o'clock one of the boats was so overcrowded with passengers that the waterman refused to proceed until a number of them alighted. Notwithstanding the assurance that it was dangerous to proceed, certain foolhardy individuals seized the machinery of the boat, which is worked by a wire apparatus, and before anything could be done to prevent it they pulled the boat into the stream. As soon as it reached mid-stream the boat with sixty occupants was swamped, and all were struggling in the rapid current. The scene now became heartrending. Before any boats could be launched, numbers were rapidly disappearing, and the swiftness of the stream rendered the attempts at rescuing the unfortunate creatures almost futile. Out of the sixty in the boat, thirty-two perished.

greatest consternation and excitement prevailed in the town, and crowds lined the banks of the river until a late hour in the evening. Many bonnets and caps were recovered from the water. These articles of dress were laid out for identification in one of the rooms of the police office. A continual stream of people visited the place during the evening. A more pitiable sight could not be conceived. The melancholy stillness of the room was now and again broken by the wail of a mother as she cried, "Oh, 'tis my laddie's bonnet," or "My darling lassie's hat."

— The state of siege in Paris which had now lasted, in theory at least, for nearly five years lasted by decree of the Assembly.

— Came on at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Baron Pollock the trial of Ferdinand Keyn, or Khun, captain of the *Franconia*, for the manslaughter of HESSIE DORCAS YOUNG, one of the passengers of the *Strathclyde* run down off Dover (see Feb. 17). The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution in a brief address. The prisoner, he said, was a German and master of the steamship *Franconia*, of 2,000 tons, and the substantial charge against him was that on Feb. 17 he, by negligently navigating that vessel, came into collision with another vessel, called the *Strathclyde*; that by this collision the *Strathclyde* was sunk and the deceased who was a passenger on board, lost her life. According to the rule of the road at sea, as stated by the Attorney-General, the *Franconia* should have been a following vessel to the *Strathclyde*; but the case he should have to lay before them was that the *Franconia* had failed to take the necessary step of starboarding her helm, and the consequence was that the collision took place. He then referred to the law of the case, and proceeded to call evidence. Baron Pollock summed up at considerable length, and after half an hour's consideration, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Judgment was reserved pending the decision of a point of law—namely, whether a foreign subject is amenable to the criminal law in respect to the rule of the road at sea. The judgment of the court, for the consideration of Crown cases reserved on this point, came up for review on November 12. The point had been first argued before six judges, one of whom dissenting rendered a reargument necessary, and which was held before fourteen judges. In delivering judgment on the 13th, the Lord Chief Justice said, the prosecution relied on two points, first, that although the occurrence on which the charge was founded took place on the high seas in the sense that the place in which it happened was not within the body of the country, it occurred within three miles of the English coast, and that by the law of nations, the sea for a space of three miles around the coast, was part of the territory of the country whose shores it washed, and consequently, as the *Franconia* at the time

the offence was committed was in English waters, all on board the *Franconia* at the time of the accident were subject to English law; and secondly, that although the negligence complained of happened on board a foreign vessel the death occasioned by such negligence took place on board a British vessel, and that as a British vessel was in point of law considered British territory, the offence having been completed by the death of the deceased in a British ship, it must be considered as having been committed on British territory. It was an incontestable proposition of law, and universally admitted that according to the law of nations, a foreigner could not be held criminally responsible to the laws of a nation, not his own, for acts committed beyond the limits of its territory. There being six judges in favour of the conviction, and seven against it, the conviction was quashed.

7.—Royal Titles Bill passes the House of Lords.

— Lord Lytton the new Viceroy of India, lands at Bombay. Sworn in to office at Calcutta on the 12th.

8.—The Egyptian Government issues a decree postponing for three months payment of the floating bonds due in April and May, and proposing interest at the rate of seven per cent. Mr. Cave's report on Egyptian finances generally had been published on the 3rd inst.

10.—Mr. Anderson's motion censuring the Admiralty for its treatment of the *Alberta* and *Mistletoe* was rejected after debate by a majority of 157 to 65 votes. Mr. Ward Hunt contended that Mr. Anderson had not stated the facts on which he charged him with disingenuousness, and declared that he had never promised, nor had intended, to produce the report of the court of inquiry. He denied indignantly that there had been any attempt to screen the Prince of Leiningen; for though Mr. Anderson was theoretically right as to the position of a captain going on board a tender, in the case of the *Alberta*, the Prince of Leiningen being in constant communication with the Queen, it had for many years been the custom that Captain Welch should command the ship, and, as a matter of fact, he gave all the steering orders. He contradicted unreservedly Mr. Anderson's statement that Captain Welch had demanded a court-martial. No such demand had been received at the Admiralty, and if it had been received it certainly would have been granted.

— Opening of the Hall erected at Southampton, in memory of Dr. Isaac Watts on the site of his father's garden.

11.—The Duke of Edinburgh presides at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in St. James's Hall to welcome Lieut. Cameron.

**11.**—Died, aged 65, Mr de Morgan, F.R.S., formerly examiner in surgery at the Royal College of Physicians, and a frequent contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions" and medical journals.

**13.**—A Good Friday Eve memorable for one of the severest April snow-storms ever recorded in or around London. Telegraphic communication to towns north of Leicester was for some time completely stopped, most of the road wires being reported "down with the snow." The Pullman Car train which left St. Pancras station at midnight, got snowed up near Desborough station, and arrived at Leicester five hours late. The rear-guard, it was reported, was lost in the snow, having gone up the line to protect the train. He was, however, picked up by the newspaper train leaving London at 5.15 A.M., which had been signalled to stop and which did not reach Leicester until 8.50, or about an hour and a half late. The storm extended as far south as Marseilles, where a fall in the temperature of fifteen degrees was reported. During the heavy gales which succeeded this snow-storm, the lifeboats stationed at the harbours on our eastern coasts had many opportunities of doing gallant service in saving human life.

**15.**—Lord Northbrook embarks at Calcutta in the *Tenasserim* on his return to England.

**17.**—The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the new 38-ton battery at the head of the Mole, Gibraltar, and also of a public market, with masonic honours.

—Died, aged 73, A. T. Stewart, the famous dry goods warehouseman of New York, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and one of the most successful merchants of modern times, turning over it was said, seventy millions in dollars every year, and leaving a fortune estimated at eighty million dollars.

**18.**—Commencement of a series of riots in Barbadoes, lasting over four days, and leading to the loss of several native lives.

**19.**—Lord Lyttelton, while under the care of an attendant, and in the course of severe suffering from mental depression, commits suicide by throwing himself over the staircase railing. Lord Lyttelton, who was born in 1817, was Chancellor's Medallist and Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1838, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1846, and Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools till 1874.

—Died, aged 66, Dr. S. S. Wesley, organist of Gloucester Cathedral and author of the "Twelve Anthems" in common use over England.

**21.**—Died, aged 80, Charles Whittingham, printer, "Chiswick Press."

**22.**—Died, aged 75, Isabella, Princess Regent of Portugal, 1826-28.

**22.**—Explosion of gunpowder in a railway tunnel at the Cymmer, near Heath, thirteen excavators killed.

—The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the lords and ladies of the suite arrives at Windsor Castle from Germany. At La Villette station, her Majesty was received by Lord Lyons and Marshal MacMahon, and had a private interview, lasting a quarter of an hour with the French President. During her stay in Germany, her Majesty spent ten days at Coburg, where she occupied the palace of the Duke of Edinburgh. Here also the Queen received visits from the Emperor William, and the Crown Princess of Germany with some of her children.

**24.**—Kemble College Chapel, Oxford, erected at the expense of the late Mr. Gibbs of Tyntesfield, formally opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**25.**—The Prince of Wales arrives at Madrid on his homeward journey, and on the 28th proceeds to the Escorial to visit the tombs of the Kings of Castile.

—Close of the first stage of the Bravo inquiry. The coroner's jury to-day returning an open verdict, touching the death of Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, a young barrister who died on the 21st inst., in his own house at Balham. Certain friends of the deceased as well as some of the jury being dissatisfied with the way in which the inquiry was held, opinion of counsel was taken as to the circumstances attending the death, and a petition addressed also to the Home Secretary praying for further inquiry. Charles Bravo, thirty years of age, was married in December 1875 to Mrs. Ricardo, widow of Captain Ricardo who died a few years ago. Mr. Bravo was aware that previously to her second marriage Mrs. Ricardo had contracted an intimacy with Dr. Gully of hydropathic reputation, presently living at Balham, and it was surmised that deceased had reason for being jealous. This intimacy might have been renewed lately. On the other hand it was urged that Mr. Bravo had always continued to manifest a cheerful disposition, was very fond of his handsome wife, and most unlikely to commit suicide. Deceased it would appear, dined at home the day before his death, and retired to bed about half-past nine o'clock. Some time afterwards he called for assistance, and on Mrs. Bravo's friend, Mrs. Cox, going to his assistance he said he was ill, and asked for hot water. This was brought, and Dr. Moore sent for, who, on arrival, found the deceased prostrate, and administered an injection of brandy. After an interval Dr. Harrison also arrived, and these two remained with him all night. He rallied considerably, and was enabled to make a will on the day following. Later a relapse set in, and he died soon afterwards. A post-

mortem examination of the body took place, and it was proved that the deceased had died from the effects of poisoning by tartar emetic (antimony). His dinner consisted of a small piece of lamb, with some new potatoes, followed by one egg and a small part of the spinach. He drank, however, three full-sized glasses of Burgundy. The ladies who were present, Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Cox, both partook of the lamb, and of the eggs and spinach, but neither of them touched the Burgundy. It had been decanted by the butler in the middle of the day, and had stood in the cellarette in the dining-room the whole of the afternoon. The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice ordered a new inquiry before another jury, in the hope that some additional light on the matter might be obtained. (See July 11th.)

**27.**—The iron-clad *Inflexible*, the most powerful war-ship in the British navy, launched at Portsmouth, the Princess Louise gracefully carrying through the ceremony of christening this mighty engine of war.

**May 1.**—Proclamation made at the Mansion House, Charing Cross, Brentford, and Edinburgh, of the Queen's new title of *Indiæ Imperatrix*, or Empress of India.

— Consecration at St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Rev. Louis George Mylne, Keble College, Oxford, as Bishop of Bombay.

— An insurrection against Turkish oppression breaks out in various Bulgarian villages.

**2.**—In consequence of a speech which Mr. Lowe had recently delivered at Retford, wherein he hinted that her Majesty had been accessory to the passing of the Royal Titles Bill, Mr. C. Lewis proposes in the Commons that a return should be made showing the form of oath taken by Privy Counsellors; Mr. Disraeli severely censured Mr. Lowe for his alleged breach of faith, and denied on the highest authority the insinuation made regarding her Majesty. Two days afterwards Mr. Lowe formally retracted his statement.

— Came on at the Central Criminal Court, the trial of eight foreign seamen, charged with the murder of Stanley Hatfield and two mates of the *Lennie*. This was a British ship, belonging to the port of Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, and had lain in the Scheldt in ballast during October last. On the 24th of that month she left with a mixed crew for New Orleans, and at first every thing went smoothly. Captain Hatfield did not appear to have treated them with peculiar harshness, though he was disappointed at discovering their deficiency in seamanship, and vented his disappointment in some rough sailor's language. When the *Lennie* however, had been a week at sea, the crew suddenly rose, butchered the captain and the mates, and compelled the steward, Constant

von Haydonck, who had, they discovered some knowledge of navigation, to shape the vessels' course towards the Mediterranean. The steward on whose evidence the case may be said to have mainly rested, and to whose activity and ingenuity the detection of the crime is due, was not on deck at the time when the murders were perpetrated, though he was able to testify to the cries and scuffling which he heard. But among the sailors who were present at the butchery two of those least culpable, were produced as witnesses for the prosecution. Their evidence brought home to four of the prisoners direct participation in the murderous act. On the third day of trial four of the mutineers were found guilty and sentenced to death, and they were all executed at Newgate on the morning of the 23rd.

**6.**—Mussulman riot at Salonica arising from an attempt to prevent a young Christian girl from embracing the Mohammedan faith, and resulting in the murder of the French and German Consuls. The American Consul appeared to have carried off the young Bulgarian girl from her Mussulman protectors to the consulate in his own carriage, whereupon the excited mob surrounded the consulate, clamouring for the girl's release. The French and German Consuls, who were related by marriage to the American Consul, on hearing of what was taking place, hastened to his aid, and were murdered immediately on their arrival at the mosque. The people invaded the mosque, and, breaking down some iron bars, fell upon the two consuls who were in the building. Six of the rioters were condemned and put to death.

— Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, part of the Wynn Ellis collection, knocked down at Messrs. Christie's auction, to Mr. Agnew for 10,000 guineas.

— The Lord Mayor gives a banquet at the Mansion House to "representatives of Literature in its various branches." A few days later a similar compliment was paid to "the representatives of Science."

— Wagner's *Tannhäuser* performed for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera, with Mdle. Albani as the heroine.

**7.**—Demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of opening the national museums and picture galleries on Sundays.

**9.**—In consequence of the excitement at Constantinople, Sir Henry Elliot requests that the British Fleet may be sent to Besika Bay.

— The armour-plated war-ship *Téméraire*, built on the barbette principle, launched from Chatham dockyard, Mrs. Ward Hunt performing the ceremony of christening.

— Monument to Schiller unveiled at Marbach, his native town.

— The Bulgarian atrocities reach a climax in the massacre at Batak by Bashi-Bazouks.

**10.**—Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, by President Grant, the Emperor of Brazil being present.

**11.**—After an absence of fully half a year the Prince of Wales arrives in England, reaching Portsmouth this morning in the *Serapis*, and Victoria station in the afternoon. An enthusiastic welcome over, the Prince drove first to Buckingham Palace to meet the Queen, and then to Marlborough House. The Italian Opera was visited in the evening.

— Sir H. James's motion, declaring that the Royal Proclamation did not make adequate provision for restraining and preventing the use of the title of Empress in relation to the internal affairs of her dominions other than India, rejected in the Commons after debate by 334 to 226 votes.

— The Emperor of Russia with Prince Gortschakoff, arrives at Berlin to confer with Count Andrassy, the German Emperor, and Prince Bismarck on the Eastern Question.

**13.**—Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington opened by her Majesty.

**14.**—Thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey, for the Prince of Wales's safe return from India, attended by the Prince and Princess.

**15.**—In the House of Lords Earl Granville submits a resolution:—"That it is desirable that the law relating to the burial of the dead in England should be amended—firstly, by giving facilities for the interment of deceased persons in churchyards where they have a right of interment without the usual burial service of the Church of England, if the relatives or friends having the charge of their funerals shall so desire; and secondly, by enabling the relatives or friends having charge of the funeral of any deceased person to conduct such funerals, in any churchyard in which the deceased had a right of interment, with such Christian and orderly religious observances as to them may seem fit." A long debate ensued. Eventually the motion was rejected, the numbers being—for 92, against 148.

**17.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a Grand Congratulatory Concert and Reception at the Royal Albert Hall. The Royal party proceeded to the concert in state, riding in carriages emblazoned with the Royal Arms, and their servants wearing the royal liveries of scarlet.

— The National Training School for Music opened by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught.

— The Queen confers the Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir Bartle Frere at Windsor Castle.

**18.**—The Elementary Education Bill introduced by Lord Sandon, and read a first time in the Commons.

— Mr. Hubbard's motion condemning the Government scheme of exemptions from the Income Tax, rejected by 241 to 121 votes.

— The ex-King and Queen of Hanover, with the Crown Prince and Princess, visit the Queen at Windsor Castle.

**19.**—Banquet and Ball at the Guildhall in honour of the Prince of Wales's return from India.

— The House of Commons fail to "make a House," for the first time since April 4, 1865.

— Died, aged 66, Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., writer of Indian fiction.

— Died, aged 34, Miss Julia Matthews, actress.

**22.**—The Government announce in both Houses, that they had been unable to concur in the memorandum drawn up at the Berlin Conference.

— The United States Senate confirm the appointment of Mr. Pierrepont as Minister to England.

**24.**—The British fleet in the Mediterranean ordered to Besika Bay.

— The *Challenger* fitted out by Government in 1872 at the instance of the Royal Society for a voyage of scientific discovery round the world, returns after an absence of three years and five months. The principal work of the expedition had been deep sea sounding and dredging in the great oceans with valuable results. The most important groups of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were visited, and the Antarctic Ocean was traversed to within 1,400 miles of the South Pole. The total distance run by the ship amounted to 68,500 miles. The expedition returned to England under the command of Captain Thompson, Captain Nares having been called away to take command of the Arctic Expedition.

— Died, aged 46, Henry Kingsley, novelist and journalist.

**25.**—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate report a resolution condemning General Schenck for his connection with the Emma mine.

— The Reformed Presbyterian or Old Church of the Covenant, consummate a union with the Free Church of Scotland in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh.

**26.**—Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, cut out of the frame and stolen during the night from the picture gallery of Messrs. Agnew, Bond Street, where it was being exhibited.

**27.**—The Duke of Edinburgh sails from Spithead in command of the *Sultan*.

— Died, aged 86, the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., formerly Chairman of the East India Company.

**28.**—The Turkish Government announces that the insurrection in Bulgaria has been completely suppressed.

**30.**—Deposition at Constantinople of the Sultan Abdul Aziz. This event was not brought about by a popular revolution, but by the action of the Ministers, pushed to the extremity by the absolute refusal of the Sultan to advance money from his privy purse for the exhausted war treasury. Upon his refusing to alter his decision, he was informed that the people were dissatisfied with his government, and that he was deposed. Immediately afterwards he was conducted, with the Sultana Valide, to the Tophana Palace, and confined there under guard. The revolution was effected without any public disturbance whatever. The new Sultan was immediately proclaimed as Murad V.

— Mr. Trevelyan's motion for an extension of the County Franchise (opposed by Mr. Lowe and supported by Mr. Bright), rejected by 264 to 165 votes.

**June 1.**—Imperial "Hatt" by the new Sultan Murad V. decreeing that as he had been called to reign "by the grace of God and the will of all," he desired to see a Government which could best guarantee "the liberties of all." He charged Ministers to reform the administration of justice and to remove those causes of complaint which had led to disturbances in certain provinces. By his own desire a sum of 300,000*l.* was struck off the Civil List, reducing the monthly allowance to 60,000*l.*

— Concluded at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Mellor, the trial of Wm. K. Vance and Ellen Snee, a married woman, aged twenty-nine, charged with conspiring to murder Saxe and some other persons unknown. From the letters which passed between the prisoners it would appear that Mrs. Snee had determined to commit suicide, and had applied to Vance for a poison which would effect her purpose painlessly, and which would defy detection by the usual tests. The substance supplied was chloral, but she had not had courage to take it. The letter first opened by the post-office authorities contained what was practically an offer of a sufficient quantity of chloral to cause death, and certain advice, which, if followed, the writer said, would lead to the verdict of the coroner's jury being "Death from misadventure." Vance was discovered and arrested, when he handed to the police a letter which he had received, and which had called forth his own note. This letter, signed "M. V.," was a very remarkable one. It is stated that the

writer, whoever he might be, desired to die in order to benefit by his death some person not named. He wrote:—"I make no question you could be of service to me. The question is, will you? The solatium I offer is 100*l.*; the conditions these:—I am tired of my life. I could do a great deal of good to a person I am interested in by leaving the world just now, and, one way or the other, I am resolved to do so; but, if possible, I should prefer not to wound the feelings of the person who will gain most by my death, by allowing it to be supposed voluntary." The Jury found the prisoners guilty on the second charge, and were sentenced—Vance to eighteen months and Snee to six months imprisonment.

**1.**—Died, aged 94, Count Antoine Rodolph Apponyi, Austrian diplomatist.

**2.**—According to official advices from Constantinople, military operations in Bulgaria had now terminated, the insurrection was said to be completely suppressed, the leaders made prisoners and handed over to the civil authorities.

**3.**—Bursting of a store tank on the top of St. George's Hospital, causing serious injury to several patients, whose beds were swept away by the flood of 5,000 gallons of water.

— Game of Lacrosse introduced into this country by twelve members of the Montreal Club who give an exhibition of the national game of Canada at Hurlingham.

— Fire in the clock tower of Canterbury Cathedral, causing considerable damage to the timber work, and the death of one person who had aided in extinguishing the flames.

**4.**—The ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, commits suicide while in a state of mental depression, by cutting open a vein with a pair of scissors within the palace of Chéragan to which he had been conveyed at his own request after removal from the throne.

**5.**—Earldom conferred on Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I., late Governor-General of India.

**7.**—The remains of the late King Louis Philippe, Queen Marie Amélie, Duchess of Orleans, and other members of the Orleans family, removed from the Roman Catholic chapel at Weybridge, where temporarily interred, to the family burying-place at Dreux, in Normandy. The President of the French Republic had given the necessary permission, and the removal was carried out under direction of the Comte de Paris. There were in all ten coffins.

**8.**—Died, aged 72, Georges Sand (Madame Amantine L. A. Dudevant), French novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher.

**9.**—Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Disraeli states in the Commons that the

steps taken by Her Majesty's Government in Turkish affairs were such as it was believed would lead to the maintenance of an honourable peace. The Berlin Memorandum would not be presented.

10.—Representatives of Art and friends entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

— The once celebrated "London Tavern" closed, the property having been purchased by the Royal Bank of Scotland for 80,000*l.* or about 13*l.* per superficial foot of area space.

13.—Prince Milan of Servia reported to have sent an Envoy to Constantinople for the purpose of representing that he had no hostile intention towards the Porte.

— Union of the English Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church formally completed at Liverpool.

— Died, aged 48, George Walter Thornbury, author and journalist.

14.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill rejected in the Commons by 299 to 81 votes. In the first year of the late Parliament 87 voted for the Bill and 193 against it; in 1870 the numbers for it rose to 90 and the opponents sank to 121; in 1871 the supporters were 124, but the opposition increased in still greater proportion, and became 206; in 1872, a division was avoided by a prolongation of the debate; in 1873 Sir Wilfrid Lawson's adherents numbered 81 and his opponents rose to 321; in 1874 the numbers were 75 and 302 respectively; last year 86 against 371 votes.

15.—The Turkish Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs with two attendant officers assassinated in the Council Chamber, Constantinople, by an officer named Hassan, afterwards executed.

— Fire in warehouses at Brooks's wharf, Upper Thames Street, causing damage estimated at over 150,000*l.*

— Winslow claimed (with Brent) by the United States Government, under the Extradition Treaty, liberated from custody by a Judge in chambers, the English Government holding that a prisoner whose extradition is applied for upon a certain charge cannot be tried upon any other; and as the United States declined to pledge themselves to such a course in reference to Winslow the prisoner was discharged. The President thereupon sent a strong message to Congress intimating that all extradition between the two countries must in consequence cease, and for a time serious apprehension was felt this undesirable end could not be avoided. For the first time, the President announced in the case of Winslow "it is assumed that, under the Act of Parliament Her Majesty's Government may require a stipulation or agree-

ment not provided for by the Treaty as a condition to the observance by her Government of its Treaty obligations towards this Government. This I have felt it my duty emphatically to repel." The President announced the release of both fugitives, declaring it an *ipso facto* annulment of the Extradition Treaty. "Under these circumstances," he wrote, "it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this Government to make any demands on that Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that Government under the Treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if the Treaty, which has been thus beneficial in practical operation, which has worked so efficiently, and which notwithstanding exciting, and at times violent political disturbances, of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, and which has given rise to no complaint on the part of either Government against either its spirit or provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and to the general interest of both countries. Its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in International intercourse."

16.—Destructive fire with loss of life in the carpet manufactory and wool works of Mr. James Templeton, Ayr. The premises comprised four blocks of buildings, and it was in one of the blocks situated at the back of the works that the fire originated. A number of women who were at work ran out screaming from the building, exclaiming that others were within unable to escape. Shortly afterwards the flames shot up through the roof, which fell in with a crash. One man and twenty-seven girls perished in the flames, and a twenty-ninth, who leapt out of a window, died soon after of the injuries she received in the fall. Another girl, however, sprang from the same floor, and escaped without much hurt. There was but a scanty supply of water. The works were almost entirely destroyed.

— M. Buffet elected a life member of the French Senate by 144 votes, against 121 given to M. Renouard, the Government candidate.

— Died suddenly, aged 69, Sir Thomas Henry, chief magistrate at Bow Street.

— Died, aged 78, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, formerly President of Mexico.

19.—Mar Peerage case decided by the House of Lords, the Peers present being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, Lord O'Hagan, and Lord Selborne. Last year the claim of Mr. Goodeve Erskine to the earldom of Mar was adjudicated upon by the Committee of Privileges, who decided that, in the absence of any evidence countervailing the *prima facie*

presumption in favour of "heirs male," the peerage in question could not be held descendible to Mr. Goodeve Erskine, whose claim rested on his descent through the female line as one of the "heirs general," and that the Earl of Kellie had established his right as the "heir male." The present appeal sought to establish the right of the appellant to the estates of the earldom of Mar against the adverse decision of the Scotch Court of Session. The question in this suit turned on the construction to be given to a certain deed of entail executed in 1739 by James Erskine, of Grange, and David Erskine, of Dun, which contained a "destination" of the estates of the earldom of Mar (which had been forfeited on the attainder of John, Earl of Mar, in 1715) to "Lady Frances Erskine and the heirs male to be procreant of her body, whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever descending of her body." The Court of Session held that, properly construed, this meant that the entire class of heirs male must be exhausted before the right of the "heirs whatsoever" to the succession could be entertained. This decision was now affirmed by the House of Lords, by whom the appeal was dismissed with costs.

**20.**—Died at Cambusdoon, near Ayr, aged 73, James Baird, ironmaster, who recently had given 500,000*l.* to extend the usefulness of the Church of Scotland and left property valued at 3,000,000*l.* sterling. Like the other senior members of the Gartsherrie firm, James Baird was the son of a small farmer in the parish of Monkland, near Glasgow.

— Debate on the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill was resumed. Mr. Mundella urged that the recommendation of the Committee of the Factory and Workshop Acts should be adopted, to compel the attendance of young children at school; but, on some explanations by Mr. Hardy and Lord Sandon, the amendment was lost by a majority of 146, and eventually the Bill was read a second time, by 356 to 78 votes.

**22.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Bruce, Mr. Disraeli states that Government appreciated the sage forbearance and reserve extended to them under circumstances of great difficulty and which had induced the House to refrain from discussing the affairs of Turkey. He undertook, however, before Parliament was prorogued, that an opportunity would be afforded for discussing the subject.

— The Spanish Senate vote the new Constitution by 127 to 11 votes.

**23.**—In the Lords the Duke of Richmond and Gordon moved the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill, the object and provisions of which he explained at considerable length. He also stated that, though the measure did not include the consolidation of the shipping laws, the Government had not over-

looked that important subject; and concluded his speech with uttering a hope that the bill would, at any rate, tend to mitigate avoidable dangers, without unnecessarily hampering commercial enterprise. Bill read a second time.

**23.**—Mr. Ripley, M.P., and Sir George Bowyer, M.P., expelled from the Reform Club by a vote of two-thirds at a general meeting.

— Startling revelations made concerning atrocities committed by the Turks in suppressing the Bulgarian revolt. To-day the *Daily News* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Constantinople, giving an account of various atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the Moslems. These details at once formed the subject of inquiry in both Houses of the British Parliament, and great agitation on the subject followed throughout the country. "In Constantinople," said the *Daily News* correspondent, "nobody hesitates to believe that many thousands of innocent men, women, and children have been slaughtered; that at least sixty villages have been utterly destroyed; that the most terrible scenes of violence have been committed; and that a district among the most fertile in the empire has been ruined for many years to come." He added that from all sources, there came a compact body of testimony showing that crimes had been committed on a scale which Europe had not known for many years. The village of Novo Selo was attacked by Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians. More than four hundred women and children took to flight, and worn out with fatigue, huddled themselves together in the open fields near Kalofer. They sent to the head men of the latter village for food. After some negotiations to obtain the permission of the neighbouring Mussulmans, they got leave to take refuge in the convent of Holy Trinity. During the negotiations, a band of two hundred men burst in upon the poor wretches, took from them everything of value which the Circassian troops had left them, and carried off forty of the young women. These men returning to their village with their captives, were met by the Turkish women, who objected to receive any Giaours. They were therefore driven to a neighbouring farm, and, after a scene not to be described, the unfortunate girls were shut up in a straw loft and burnt.

— Died at West Shandon, aged 86, Robert Napier, eminent as an engineer and ship-builder.

— Died, aged 48, Matthew Noble, sculptor.

**24.**—Mr. Disraeli gives a banquet to the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Foreign Office.

**25.**—General Custer with a body of United States troops, overwhelmed and annihilated by a trail of 2,500 Indians, in a defile of Little Horn. The general killed, with 16 officers and 300 men.

**26.**—The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench orders the inquisition on the late Mr. Bravo to be quashed, and directs the Coroner to hold a fresh inquiry with a fresh jury.

— Ministers questioned in the Lords by the Duke of Argyll and in the Commons by Mr. Forster respecting the alleged "atrocities" in Bulgaria. Mr. Disraeli expressed an opinion that the statements which had recently appeared in the papers were far too highly coloured.

— Questioned on the alleged massacres in Bulgaria, Earl Derby in the Lords expressed his belief that the reports of the cruelties said to have been perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks were exaggerated, but admitted that affairs in Servia were in a critical state. In the Commons Mr. Disraeli expressed his belief that the statements which had appeared in the newspapers respecting cruelties alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops in the suppression of the insurrection in Bulgaria were exaggerated. Regarding the particular torture of impalement Mr. Disraeli remarked that in Eastern nations a more expeditious mode of business was generally adopted.

**27.**—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain elected M.P. for Birmingham.

— Died at the Knolls, Ambleside, aged 75, Miss Harriet Martineau, for about sixty years an unwearied writer of stories, memoirs, and histories, designed for the instruction and elevation of the people.

**28.**—Mr. Tilden selected as the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States.

**29.**—Sir Salar Jung is presented to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, by the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India.

— Mr. E. J. Poynter, Sir John Gilbert, and Mr. G. D. Leslie elected R.A.'s.

— Leaving Belgrade to join his army at the frontier Prince Milan declares to his people and soldiers that since the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the situation of Servia has become intolerable. "We have done nothing to render the pacification more difficult for the Sublime Porte and the Powers. Still the Porte has surrounded our country with an iron belt from the mouth of the Timok to that of the Drina. Already, for a year, we have, without making war upon the Porte, endured all the sacrifices war could have imposed upon us. We have always listened to the Councils of the guaranteeing Powers, and we have imposed silence on our feelings. Regardless of our attitude, the Porte has continued to send military forces to our frontier. It has sent savage hordes of Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, Arnauts, and Kurds to bring our country to ruin. To remain longer in moderation would be weakness."

— Came on in the Common Pleas division of the High Court before Mr. Justice

Archibald and a special jury, the action for libel raised by Mr. Robert Buchanan, poet, against Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., proprietor of the *Examiner*, to recover for certain references made to him in the review of a poem, entitled "Jonas Fisher" written by the Earl of Southesk, but mistakenly attributed to the plaintiff, and also in consideration of a letter signed "Thomas Maitland" but admitted to have been written by Mr. Swinburne. Mr. Hawkins cross-examined the plaintiff at length as to the character of his writings. In the end Mr. Buchanan obtained a verdict with 150*l.* damages against the *Examiner*.

**30.**—Opening of the first railway in China, from Shanghai to Kangwan, 5 miles.

— Execution of 14 Fijian cannibals at Curu, for taking part in the insurrection, and committing various acts of cannibalism.

— The Montenegrins unite with Servia in taking up arms against Turkey. Their declaration of war contained a summary of grievances against the Sublime Porte, particularly in the blockade of the southern frontier, the evidently hostile intentions towards Montenegro, and the impossibility of reforms in Herzegovina. Both the Servian and Montenegrin forces crossed the Turkish frontier on Sunday.

**July 1.**—Volunteers to the number of 30,000 reviewed in Hyde Park by the Prince of Wales.

— Riot on Plumstead Common headed by De Morgan who affected to represent the Commons Protection League, which had resolved to destroy certain fences said to have been illegally set up on Plumstead.

— Died, aged 61, Col. Egerton Leigh, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire.

**3.**—The Hon. H. E. Pierrepont, the new American Minister, arrives in London.

— Heard in the Dublin Matrimonial Court before Judge Warren and a special jury, the case of *Morgan v. Morgan*, a petition by Captain Richard Spread Morgan of Fermoy, Cork, for a divorce from his wife Lady Catherine Louisa Morgan, daughter of the Earl of Mountcashel. The parties were married at Kilworth, in 1858, and had issue one son (dead) and three daughters aged respectively, sixteen, fifteen, and eleven. The petition charged that in the year 1866, at Moore Park, the residence of the respondent's father, and also at Glengloss, the respondent committed adultery with William Mangan, a groom. The petition also charged that she committed adultery with James Heming, a dog-boy and fisherman at Ballinatrav. Lady Catherine was also charged with being guilty of criminal conduct with one Arthur William Vincent, at Jura, in Scotland. She admitted to the husband that she had been unfaithful to him

in November, 1866. Her husband was confined in Cork goal for having assaulted a gentleman named Hunt, who it was alleged had insulted her. She visited her husband at that time in goal, and it was alleged that she requested her husband to take proceedings against her own brother, the Hon. Moore Smith. Her husband declined to do so, and she then as Serjeant Armstrong was instructed, asserted that she had been untrue to him at least a hundred times. Although this lady was highly born and reared in the lap of luxury, it would appear from her conduct that but little control was exercised over her education and moral training. The respondent was a good horse-woman, and fond of hunting. On one occasion when she was *enccinte*, her husband wished to prevent her going out hunting, but she broke the stable door, and went in defiance of him. Evidence was then called in support of the above statement. The case resulted in a verdict for the respondent.

4.—Centenary of the Declaration of American independence observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the United States. New York was magnificently decorated. There was a torchlight procession, in which upwards of 10,000 people participated; and at midnight a monster concert took place in Union Square, some hundred thousand spectators being present. At the London banquet Dr. Thompson remarked that England and America were inseparable in that grand heritage of liberty and law, freedom and commerce, which marked the Anglo-Saxon race. This it was that made it possible for the sons of men who fought against each other a century ago to feast together that night. A congratulatory poem by Bayard Taylor was also read at banquets in both countries.

--- Died, aged 76, Henry Malden, for forty-five years Professor of Greek in University College, London.

6.—Battle between the Turks and Servians at Sienitza, near Nova Bazar, in the south of Bosnia. The latter defeated, with a loss of 1,500 killed.

— Opening of renewed inquiry into the death of Mr. Charles Bravo by Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, at Bedford Hotel, Balham. (*See* April 25.) The inquiry was protracted till August 11th, and caused much discussion among all classes of society. On July 14th, a number of interesting details were elicited from Sir William Gull as to the state of mind of the patient immediately before death, and from Professor Redwood as to the action of antimonial poisons, the result of his analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and of other matters submitted to chemical tests. Sir William Gull said that on April 20, he received a message, signed "Florence Bravo," to attend the deceased, and went to The Priory in consequence. When in the sick-room he found Mr. Bravo pulseless, but mentally quite

coherent. After a short examination, witness said, "This is not disease; you are poisoned; pray tell us how you came by it." The deceased replied, "I took it myself." To the question, "What did you take?" Mr. Bravo replied, "Laudanum." Sir William said, "You have taken more than laudanum." He urged the deceased as solemnly as he could to state what it was, in order to assist in finding an antidote, but checked himself, and said, "That would not be quite fair, as I fear no antidote will do you any good;" and added, "It is not for me to press a dying man." The deceased repeated, "I took it myself." Subsequently the deceased sent for witness, and asked if Sir William thought he (deceased) was dying. The reply given was, "I could not doubt it."—The deceased said to witness, "I took it myself; before God, I only took laudanum." Mr. Redwood found traces of antimony in Mr. Bravo's body in such quantity as led him to the belief that the death was caused by antimonial poisoning. The Court was more than usually crowded on the 27th, when it was understood Mrs. Cox was to be examined. Her father, she said, was an East India Merchant, and after his death it was necessary for her to go out as a governess. She subsequently married, and in 1861 went out to Jamaica. Her husband died in 1867, and left her with three boys. Returning to this country she saw Mrs. Ricardo for the first time in 1871, and Dr. Gully about the same time. About May 1872, Mrs. Ricardo proposed that witness should reside with her as companion, and in August she accepted the proposal. Mrs. Ricardo and witness, who had been to Rome, Naples, and Venice with Dr. Gully, went to Eastbourne in August 1875. From that place Mrs. Ricardo went to Brighton, and there met the deceased, and that meeting led to his visiting her house. Witness learned that he had made proposals of marriage to Mrs. Ricardo. She wrote to Dr. Gully to say that their acquaintance must cease. Witness advised Mrs. Ricardo to tell the deceased of the particulars of her acquaintance with Dr. Gully. Before this marriage witness urged Mr. Charles Bravo to tell his mother about Dr. Gully, but he would not hear of it. When the marriage was arranged witness took back to Dr. Gully the things which he had given to Mrs. Ricardo and brought to The Priory those he had received from her. After their marriage the deceased and his wife went to Brighton, and in consequence of Mrs. Bravo's illness the witness followed in a few days. Mrs. Cox's examination was not completed till the 2nd of August. Mrs. Bravo was called on the 3rd of August, and her evidence lasted three days. On the 4th Sir H. James complained that his client was made nervous by the close gaze of some persons in court who were sketching her. The intimacy with Dr. Gully was made the subject of such a number of questions that the witness broke down more

than once; and on the 8th, when Mr. Lewis was cross-examining her, she suddenly burst out sobbing, declared that she had been sufficiently humiliated, and appealed to the coroner and jury as gentlemen to protect her. She was willing to answer anything which would tend towards the discovery of the cause of the death of her late husband, but the questions which had been put, had, she thought, nothing to do with the case. The inquiry came to a close on Friday, August 11th, when the coroner's jury, after deliberating about two hours and a half, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, did not commit suicide; that he did not meet with his death by misadventure; that he was wilfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person or persons." Sixteen jurymen were sworn at the opening of the inquiry, one retired on account of illness, and thirteen agreed to the verdict. As a result of the verdict, Government offered a reward of 250*l.* for information leading to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Bravo; with an offer of pardon to any accomplice, not being the person who actually committed the murder, who should give evidence leading to the same result.

—Died, aged 76, Casimir Périer, French politician.

10.—In reply to Mr. Forster, Mr. Disraeli states that Government has no official information of the alleged atrocities committed in Bulgaria.

12.—The King of Greece arrives in England and is invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter.

13.—Concluded after a four days' speech by the defendant, Mr. Albert Grant, the case of *Twycross v. Grant*, involving the liability of promoters of the Lisbon Tramway Company. Verdict entered for the plaintiff 700*l.*, subject to the decision of a superior Court.

14.—Disastrous explosion on board the turret iron-clad *Thunderer*. This new ship, one of the most powerful vessels in the navy, had left Portsmouth harbour early in the week for her trials at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. She had been launched at Pembroke in March 1872, and was subsequently brought round to Portsmouth to be completed for sea. Although more than three years elapsed since her arrival at that port, she had never been commissioned for service, nor had her engines ever been tried till now. She was lately ordered to prepare for joining the Mediterranean Fleet in the East, Captain J. C. Wilson being appointed to command her. This was the official trial of her machinery. She had eight boilers of the common low-pressure type, with thirty-two furnaces. The

ship was in command of Captain Waddilove, captain of the steam reserve at Portsmouth. There were about 130 stokers on board, of whom thirty were actually in the stokehole at work at the furnaces, and a large number of dockyard joiners and other artificers were engaged in all parts of the ship, in completing her outfit and cabin arrangements. Although she was going "slow," the stokehole was crowded with half-naked men actively engaged at the furnace getting up steam before making the first run, the safety-valves on the boilers being loaded to 30 pounds. She had taken some runs previously, but owing to an injury to one of her tubes, the trial was suspended. Steam was, however, got up again on this day. Shortly before one the anchor was hoisted, and the ship started on the measured mile. She had not been going in the direction of Stokes Bay more than eight minutes when a terrible explosion took place. In a minute or two the officers and men on board were enveloped in steam and smoke, and it was impossible to go below to ascertain the cause of the disaster. By order of Captain Waddilove a signal was run up for assistance, which was at once observed in the harbour, and working parties were told off from the *Duke of Wellington*, and despatched to Spithead with a number of naval surgeons. On descending to the engine department, it was found that the whole of the front of the star-board foremost boiler in the after stokehole had been blown out with such force as to carry away everything it struck. The stokehole plates were torn up, and the whole of the stokehole and a portion of the engine-room was a complete wreck. Lying in all directions were the bodies of the stokers, contractors' men, and workmen from the dockyard. Mr. T. G. Slade, the chief engineer of the *Thunderer*, and Mr. Robert Winfield, engineer, were also discovered quite dead. Many of the unfortunate men were dreadfully mutilated, and some had their clothes torn to shreds. Mr. Winfield's head was found at some distance from his body. No fewer than fifteen were taken out dead, three others expired on the way to the hospital, and several died during the evening. The total number of persons who received injuries was seventy-seven, and the total number of deaths thirty-eight. An inquest was held, and concluded August 30. The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were accidental; that the accident was due to the sticking of the safety-valves from the contraction of their metal heats, and that the stop-valve being closed was contributory to the accident.

14.—Lord Derby, in reply to a deputation on the Eastern Question headed by Mr. Bright, states that the Government will preserve a strict neutrality, and expresses a hope that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

17.—Lord Henry Lennox announces in the

House of Commons, that he has resigned the post of First Commissioner of Works. Among the statements put forth during the case of *Twycross v. Grant*, was one to the effect that Lord Henry had received a certain number of shares to qualify him for the directorate in order that the promoters might entrap others by the influence of his name. Speaking to-day from one of the back benches, he asked the indulgence of the House, while he made a personal explanation. Lord Henry stated that he joined the board of directors, at the instance of the late Duc de Saldanha, the Portuguese Ambassador, knowing nothing of any preliminary contracts or agreements between the contractors and the promoters. He received 100 shares, of which he returned 50; while he purchased with his own money 300 more, and was in consequence a large loser by the failure of the undertaking. Under the circumstances he however felt it his duty to place his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, for he would rather relinquish any official position than lose the esteem of the House. This explanation was followed by warm and sympathetic cheers.

— Died, aged 80, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Lieutenant of Meath County.

**18.**—An extraordinary commissioner, Edib Efendi, is nominated by Turkey to repress the outrages in Bulgaria.

— Victory of the Turks over the Servians at Izvor; the latter lose 2,000 men.

— Died in Edinburgh, where he was born, aged 62, Alexander Russel, who for over thirty years had conducted the *Scotsman* newspaper with signal ability and success.

— Died, aged 80, General Gascoigne, one of the oldest officers in the army, having obtained his commission at the early age of fifteen.

**19.**—Mr. W. Baring leaves Constantinople to inquire into the alleged outrages in Bulgaria. His official report was not issued till September, but the evidence regarding outrage and massacre was gathered within a few weeks from this time. "During my journey," he wrote, "I have heard the number of killed differently estimated at anything between 200,000 and 1,830, the latter being the Turkish official estimate, and the former the calculation of a Bulgarian gentleman whom I happened to meet." Taking all circumstances into consideration, he came to the conclusion that "no fewer than 12,000 persons perished in the sandjak of Philippopolis." Coming to the number of Mussulmans killed, he believed that the total number was 163, but the evidence did not perhaps justify so exact a calculation. Passing on to the case of Batak, "the most fearful tragedy that happened during the whole insurrection," Mr. Baring substantially confirmed the most harrowing

details which the *Daily News* had previously published. A large number of people, probably about 1,000 or 1,200, took refuge in the church and churchyard, the latter being surrounded by a wall. "The church itself is a solid building, and resisted all the attempts of the Bashi-Bazouks to burn it from the outside; they consequently fired in through the windows, and getting upon the roof, tore off the tiles and threw burning pieces of wood and rags dipped in petroleum among the mass of unhappy human beings inside. At last the door was forced in, the massacre completed, and the inside of the church burnt. Hardly any escaped out of these fatal walls. The only survivor I could find was one old woman who alone remained out of a family of seven. I visited this valley of the shadow of death on July 31, more than two months and a half after the massacre, but still the stench was so overpowering that one could hardly force one's way into the churchyard. In the streets at every step lay human remains, rotting and sweltering in the summer sun—here a skull of an old woman, with the grey hair still attached to it; there the false tress of some unhappy girl, slashed in half by a yataghan, the head which it adorned having been probably carried off to be devoured by some of the dogs, who up to this have been the only scavengers. Just outside the village I counted more than sixty skulls in a little hollow, and it was evident from their appearance that nearly all of them had been severed from the bodies by axes and yataghans. Enough, I think, has been said to show that to Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed, perhaps, the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century, Nana Sahib alone, I should say, having rivalled their deeds." Mr. Baring added the all-important fact that "for this exploit Achmet Agha had received the Order of the Medjidie." Mr. Baring was, however, willing to a certain extent to believe that the Turkish authorities were not aware, before he visited Batak, of the horrors that had been committed there.

**21.**—Came on in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, an action in which Mr. Charles Reade, novelist, was pursuer, and G. Outram & Co., proprietors and publishers of the *Glasgow Herald* were defenders. Mr. Reade claimed 120*l.* damages for infringement of the copyright of his story entitled "A Hero and a Martyr," being some account of exploits performed in saving lives from drowning, by an elderly blind man named James Lambert, residing in Glasgow. Reade had consented to the publication of the story in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *New York Tribune* in consideration of the proprietors of those papers paying to him respectively 100*l.* and 200*l.*, but reserved the copyright. Without his consent part of the story was

published in the *Glasgow Herald* on Nov. 28th, and the remainder on Dec. 5th, with the author's name and address. The defenders stated that in publishing the story from the *Pall Mall Gazette* they acted in conformity with the invariable practice of newspapers throughout the country. The *Pall Mall Gazette* contained no intimation that the author reserved any right in the story. The jury returned a unanimous verdict for the pursuer, giving 90*l.* damages.

**21.**—Moukhtar Pacha gains another victory in Herzegovina.

**24.**—Sir Salar Jung receives the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Next day Sir Salar was presented with the freedom of the City of London.

— Died, aged 63, Sir John William Kaye, K.C.S.I., historian of modern military achievements in India, and for sixteen years secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the Indian Office.

**25.**—Died, aged 38, Robert Cæsar Childers, Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature, University College, London.

**27.**—Disaster to the "Flying Dutchman" express on Great Western Railway, the engine leaving the rails at Bounton cutting, near Bristol; guard and stoker killed.

— Lord Shaftesbury presides at a meeting held in Willis's Rooms to protest against Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

**28.**—Moukhtar Pasha defeated with 5,000 Turks.

— Died, aged 49, Mortimer Collins, poet, novelist, and journalist.

**29.**—The Elementary Education Bill, embodying Mr. Pell's clause in a modified form, passes through Committee.

— Died, aged 65, Samuel Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath, author of various works in the departments of theology and ecclesiastical literature.

**30.**—In reply to a lengthy speech by Mr. Gladstone, who had been defending the Crimean war, and arguing for the restoration of the European concert in the East, Mr. Disraeli explained that the despatch of the fleet to Besika Bay was first of all to protect the English residents in Constantinople, and it had been strengthened because it was thought that our power ought to be adequately represented, and our interests in the Mediterranean asserted. There was, he said, no threat to anybody. The fleet was not sent to protect the Turkish Empire, but the British Empire.

**31.**—Ex-Queen Isabella lands at Santander after an exile from Spain of eight years.

**31.**—The *Alert* commences her return voyage from the Arctic regions, Captain Nares declaring it impracticable to reach the North Pole.

— In the Commons, Mr. Bruce, after referring to papers presented regarding the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, moves "That this House is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government, while maintaining the respect due to existing treaties, should exercise all their influence with the view of securing the common welfare and equal treatment of the various races and religions which are under the authority of the Sublime Porte." To this amendments were proposed by Mr. For-  
syth and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; and Mr. Gladstone again reviewed and defended the policy of the Crimean war, and spoke with satisfaction of the moral and physical results that had followed. Mr. Disraeli denied that the Berlin Memorandum had anything to do with the present war, which was one of aggression, and declared that the policy of the Government was approved by the other Powers. The Marquis of Hartington followed, and then the motion and amendments were withdrawn.

**August 1.**—Mr. O'Connor Power's motion for the release of the Fenian convicts, supported by Mr. Bright, and negatived by 117 to 51 votes.

— Mr. Belknap acquitted by the United States Senate of the charge of corruption.

**2.**—Died, aged 73, Pastor Mellin, Swedish novelist and historian.

**3.**—On the Commons to-day proceeding to consider the Elementary Education Bill, as amended, the Marquis of Hartington moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, principles have been introduced into this bill since its second reading which were not then either mentioned to or contemplated by the House, which tend to disturb the basis on which elementary education now rests, to impede the formation of new schools, to introduce discord and confusion into the election of school boards, and to place the management of schools in the hands of persons who neither contribute to their support nor are elected by the ratepayers." Lord Sandon, who had charge of the bill, defended the policy of the Government, and on a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 62, the numbers being—ayes, 120; noes, 182. The Bill was read a third time on the 5th, by 119 to 46 votes.

**4.**—Died, aged 66, Louis François Michel Raymond Wolowski, French senator and political economist.

**5.**—The Indian Government publish a resolution stating that the condition of the finance affords grave cause for anxiety and "that all preventable outlay is to be stopped."

6.—Died, aged 83, Professor Harry Rainy, M.D., LL.D., a leading Glasgow physician, and till lately occupant of the chair of Forensic Medicine in the University of that city

7.—Collision about midnight near Radstock, on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, between an excursion and a special train returning from Bath regatta. Fifteen killed and about 100 injured.

8.—The Wesleyan Conference at Nottingham, by a majority of 369 to 49, adopt a resolution in favour of "lay representation" at the Conference.

9.—In moving the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals' Bill, the Home Secretary traced the history of the question, from the rise of the strong feeling against the practice which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission, to the bill which had been based on the report. The result of the report had been to show a general tendency to humanity among those who practised vivisection; but there had certainly been cases of cruelty. The great principle of the bill was that no person should be permitted to perform experiments, except under restrictions, and that no unnecessary pain should be inflicted on animals. Experiments must only be performed with a view to acquiring new knowledge for the alleviation of human suffering, in a registered place, and by persons holding a licence. The animals during all the time of the experiments must be kept under the influence of anaesthetics, and the experiments were not to be performed in medical schools or hospitals, nor for the mere attainment of manual skill. After a discussion in which Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster spoke in favour of vivisection as of material use in the healing art, the bill was read a second time, and passed before the close of the session.

— Died, aged 54, Sir Philip Francis, Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.

10.—Issue of a new Circular, in the form of a Letter from the Foreign Office to the Admiralty, giving instructions regarding the reception of slaves on board British vessels.

— Lord G. Hamilton, in bringing forward the Indian Budget, states that last year there had been a deficit of about 1,388,000*l.*, which had since been turned into a surplus of 319,000*l.* The receipts had been 1,700,000*l.* better than the estimates. After a long speech describing the state of India and its prospects, the House went into Committee, and passed the resolutions proposed in the Budget.

— Died, aged 75, Edward William Lane, translator of the "Thousand and One Nights," and otherwise known as one of the most gifted Arabic scholars of the time. The sixth

volume of his Arabic-English Lexicon, commenced in 1842, was passing through the press at this time.

10.—Died Charles Elme Francatelli, a celebrated cook, and author of several works on that favourite art, which he practised at various times in the Royal household, at Crockford's, and at the Reform Club.

11.—Close of Mr. Disraeli's career in the House of Commons. Availing himself of an opportunity afforded by the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Evelyn Ashley raises a discussion on the Eastern Question by pronouncing a sweeping censure on the dilatory conduct of Sir Henry Elliot, Ambassador at Constantinople, and also on Earl Derby. Later in the debate, Sir W. Harcourt took occasion to denounce the Turks and extol the moderation of Russia, in an oration full of that weighty eloquence for which that hon. and learned member is famed. Then the Prime Minister rose. Not one of those present thought for a single instant that it was the last time Benjamin Disraeli would speak in that House. It would be an exaggeration to say that he made one of his greatest speeches, but as an impromptu reply at the end of a debate, and as exemplifying his special characteristics of felicitous *persiflage* mingled with declamation, it could hardly be surpassed. Mr. Disraeli commented on the unprecedented nature of this debate, and twitted Mr. Ashley with having chosen the doubtful privilege of the Appropriation Bill to insinuate an offensive opinion against the Government and a distant Ambassador, instead of moving a direct vote of censure. He denied altogether that the Government had no knowledge of the atrocities in Bulgaria until they had learnt them from the newspapers. What he had disclaimed in answer to Mr. Forster was not the existence of atrocities, but certain specific statements which were brought forward, and of which he said that the knowledge in the possession of the Government did not justify them. After bantering Sir W. Harcourt on the "Herodian" or (as a subsequent correction amended it) "Rhodian" eloquence of his speech, and ridiculing the statesmanship of his suggestions for the settlement of the Turkish difficulty, Mr. Disraeli went on to give a flat contradiction to the assertion that we were peculiarly responsible for what occurred in Turkey, or that the Turks were our especial *protégés*. In his peroration the Prime Minister took the high ground of Imperial policy. "What may be the fate of the Eastern part of Europe it would be arrogant for me to speculate upon, and if I had any thoughts on the subject I trust I should not be so imprudent or so indiscreet as to take this opportunity to express them. But I am sure that as long as England is ruled by English Parties who understand the principles on which our Empire is founded, and who are resolved to maintain that Empire, our influ-

ence in that part of the world can never be looked upon with indifference. The present is a state of affairs which requires the most vigilant examination and the most careful management. But those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity, are deceived. What our duty is at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England. Nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire." Next morning the well-kept secret was disclosed to the world. Mr. Disraeli was to become Earl of Beaconsfield, while his responsible post as leader of the House of Commons was to devolve upon Sir Stafford Northcote.

**12.**—Came on at the Central Criminal Court, the trial of Richard Banner Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, charged with having obtained from the public, by false and fraudulent pretences, sums of money amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000*l*. According to his system of lending to one another among themselves, Oakley stated in his prospectus that he was able to pay to shareholders a dividend of 18 per cent., and though cautioned in time by various influential journals, many unwary people were induced to risk their money in the new bank. (See Jan. 21.) The jury after a very short deliberation found the prisoner guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

— In view of his elevation to the Upper House, Mr. Disraeli receives from the Queen the seal of office as Lord Privy Seal, resigned by the Earl of Malmesbury.

— French Chamber prorogued after electing M. Dufaure a life senator by a majority of 51 votes over M. Chesnelong.

— Home Rule Riot at Glasgow, arising from an accidental injury to a boy by a rifle-shot, in a field at the place of meeting, near Springburn.

**13.**—Opening of the Wagner Musical Festival at Bayreuth in presence of the German Emperor and Court.

**14.**—William Fish executed at Kirkdale Gaol for the murder of the little girl Emily Holland at Blackburn. (See March 30.)

**15.**—Statue of the late Dr. Livingstone (by Mrs. D. O. Hill) unveiled in East Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, in presence of members of the corporation and a large general company.

— Parliament prorogued by Commission. In addition to the usual satisfaction expressed at the passing of various Bills, Her Majesty

informed "My Lords and Gentlemen," that should a favourable opportunity present itself, she would be ready in consort with her allies to offer her good offices for the purpose of mediating between the contending parties in the East. "A difference (it was also said) has arisen between my Government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of that article of the treaty of August 9, 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of persons accused of certain offences. . . . I entertain the hope that a new arrangement may soon be arrived at, by which this matter may be placed on a satisfactory footing. I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from his lengthened journey through India. . . . In pursuance of the power conferred upon me, I have, by proclamation, assumed the title of Empress of India."

**15.**—Died, aged 58, Right Hon. Henry Earl of Lonsdale, Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.

— Died, aged 72, John Frederick Lewis, R.A., a careful student of Spanish art, and frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy and Gallery of British Artists.

**17.**—Equestrian Statue of the Prince Consort, known as the Edinburgh Albert Memorial, erected in Charlotte Square, unveiled in presence of the Queen, various members of the Royal Family, besides a distinguished and numerous private company. The principal part of the work was from the chisel of Mr. Steell, R.A., some aid being given in the subordinate groups by other Scottish artists. After returning to Holyrood through the gaily decorated and crowded streets, Her Majesty was pleased to mark her approbation of the work by bestowing on Mr. Steell (along with Professor Oakley) the honour of knighthood. Lord Provost Falshaw also was made a Baronet on this occasion.

— The town of Birmingham receives from the Guardians of the Proof House a gift of the unique Museum of Arms collected to illustrate the history of gun-manufacture, from the invention of fire-arms in the fifteenth century to the present time.

**18.**—Lord Lytton, Governor-General of India, notifies his intention to hold an Imperial assemblage at Delhi on the first day of the ensuing year to proclaim the Queen as Empress of India.

— The *London Gazette* of this day contains the official announcement that "the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignities of a Viscount and an Earl of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles,

and titles of Viscount Hughenden, of Hughenden, in the county of Buckingham, and Earl of Beaconsfield, in the said county." The principal tenantry on the Hughenden estate of the Earl of Beaconsfield presented him with an address of congratulation upon his acceptance of a Peerage. While expressing a hope that the country might long retain his services as Prime Minister, they signified their gratification at his retirement from the leadership of the House of Commons, in the hope that his lordship would be able in future to devote more time to the many charms of his Buckinghamshire residence at Hughenden. At a meeting of the Wycombe Town Council an address was also adopted, congratulating the Premier upon his elevation to the Peerage. (See August 26.)

18.—Died, aged 86, William Linton, landscape painter.

—Died, aged 46, George J. S. Miller, sculptor.

19.—Died at Aleppo, whither he had gone on a third mission of research, George Smith of the British Museum, author of "The Annals of Assurbanipal," and amongst the most eminent of modern Assyriologists. Mr. Smith was only thirty-six years of age at his death.

20.—Discovered in Pudding Lane, near the Monument, the old inscribed stone known to have been set up shortly after the Great Fire, and attributing the calamity to the "malicious hearts of barbarous Papists."

—Alfred Johnson, a Dane, arrives in the Mersey from Massachusetts, having navigated the Atlantic alone in a small decked sailing-boat 16½ feet long at bottom, 2½ feet deep, and 5½ feet wide. Time occupied, 66 days.

22.—Lord Beaconsfield issues a farewell address signed "B. Disraeli," to the electors of the county of Buckingham. "Throughout my public life (he wrote) I have aimed at two chief results. Not insensible to the principle of progress, I have endeavoured to reconcile change with that respect for tradition which is one of the main elements of our social strength; and, in external affairs, I have endeavoured to develop and strengthen our empire, believing that combination of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of a people. It is not without emotion that I terminate a connection endeared to me by many memories and many ties, but I have the consolation of recollecting that, though I cease to be your member, I shall still have the happiness of living among you; and that, though not your representative, I may yet, in another House of Parliament, have the privilege of guarding over your interests and your honour."

23.—Commencement of a new tunnel under the Thames at Woolwich.

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24.—Prince Milan requests the mediation of Foreign Consuls at Belgrade to obtain peace.

25.—Christos Bambos, a Greek sailor, executed at Cork, for participation in the mutiny and murders on board the *Caswell* at sea.

29.—Died, aged 66, Felicien David, musical composer.

31.—Abdul Hamid II. proclaimed Sultan of Turkey in place of his brother Murad V. deposed.

—The Marchese Mantegazza sentenced at Bologna to eight years' imprisonment for various forgeries in the name of King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert.

September 1.—The Servians sustain a severe defeat at Adrowatz, near Alexinat.

—The British Government instruct Sir H. Elliot to propose to the Turkish Government an armistice of not less than a month's duration.

3.—Tercentenary of the Pacification of Ghent celebrated by unveiling a monument at the Hôtel de Ville there.

—Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Canada; 500 buildings destroyed, and 2,000,000 dollars estimated as lost.

4.—The Spanish Government order all placards and inscriptions to be removed from the Protestant chapels and schools in Madrid.

5.—Viscount Bury, eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, raised to the Peerage as Baron Ashford, his father's second title.

6.—Mr. Gladstone issues a pamphlet concerning the "Bulgarian Horrors," and three days later addresses his constituents assembled at Blackheath on the same subject.

—Died, aged 68, William Smith, printer and art-critic.

7.—Died, aged 71, James Crawford, Lord Ardmillan, senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh.

—Died, aged 71, Francis Gibson, F.R.S., physician, and author of various medical works.

8.—William Tweed, the notorious New York "Boss," charged with embezzlement to the extent of 6,000,000 dollars, arrested at Vigo, on board a Spanish vessel.

10.—The body of Mr. William Barnard, (missing since August 14) found near the Pillar Rocks, at Ellerdale.

—Died, aged 87, Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, an eminent Glasgow warehouseman, and prominent among the Conservative party of that city.

11.—Lord Derby receives a working-class deputation and defends at considerable length the Eastern policy of the Government.



the predictions of many eminent engineers, no accidents occurred and no damage was done.

**24.**—Died, aged 66, Rev. Edward Shilleto, an eminent Greek tutor at Cambridge, and Fellow of St. Peter's College.

— Died, aged 48, George Alfred Lawrence, novelist, author of "Sword and Gown."

**26.**—Died, aged 61, Dr. Edward Francis Rimbault, F.S.A., a learned musical antiquarian.

**30.**—Youghal ferry-boat upset in the Black-water during a strong ebb-tide and the bulk of the passengers, twenty-two in number, drowned—most of them farmers and their wives returning from Youghal market.

— Died, aged 67, Henry Wilkinson Cookson, Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

**October 1.**—Unveiling of the statue of Sylvain Van de Weyer, formerly Belgian Minister in London, at Louvain, in presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

— Freedom of the city of Glasgow presented to Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, who took occasion to congratulate the Improvement Trust on the change they had effected in many overcrowded and unhealthy localities within their jurisdiction.

**3.**—A meeting of Egyptian bond-holders request Mr. Goschen to proceed to Egypt with full authority to act on their behalf.

**5.**—Sir Henry Elliot is instructed to inform the Porte that if it refuses to grant an armistice of not less than one month he would leave Constantinople.

— Came on before the High Court of Berlin, the process against Count Arnim, for being concerned in the publication "Pro Nihilo," the result being that the Count was condemned to five years' penal servitude for treason and for calumniating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

— Died, Lieut.-General Christie, C.B., of the 80th Regiment, actively engaged in the Burmese war of 1852-3, and commander of the party at Martaban.

**6.**—Died, aged 69, Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., colonial administrator.

**7.**—Mr. Justice Blackburn and Lord Advocate Gordon, gazetted Lords of Appeal under that clause of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act permitting Peers to be created for life.

— Died, Thomas Clark, A.R.S.A., landscape painter.

**8.**—Fire at Rotherhithe in the premises fronting the river, used by Woodbridge, Smith and Co., as grain stores, manufactory, workshop, offices and mill. Damage estimated at at over 80,000*l*.

**10.**—Lord Napier of Magdala sworn in as Governor of Gibraltar.

— John Lee, Mormon bishop, sentenced to be shot for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, nineteen years ago.

— Died, aged 89, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale, Scottish Representative Peer, and Lord-Lieutenant of Haddington. The Marquis obtained his first commission as ensign in 1804, and was wounded at Vittoria and Busaco. He was for six years Governor of Madras and had been for fifty-six years a Knight of the Thistle.

**11.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales with their two sons, Robert and George, and Prince John of Glücksburg, visit Glasgow (which was reached from Blythswood House) and lay the foundation stone of new Post-office with full masonic honours and amid many outward tokens of local enthusiasm. Referring to his recent Indian experience, the Prince said his expedition to the East was undertaken with feelings of the greatest interest, but high as his expectations were as to what he should witness in that wonderful country, they fell far short of the reality. "I trust (he remarked) that the result of my visit may prove to have been of service to many millions of my fellow-creatures in that distant quarter of the globe, and to have united yet more firmly the ties which bind our Eastern possessions to Great Britain." In wishing success to the undertaking the Prince desired "not to forget the name of the distinguished founder of the penny postage system, Sir Rowland Hill, to whom we are all, rich and poor, so much indebted."

**12.**—The Porte informs the Western Powers that it is willing to grant an armistice for six months and promulgate at the same time a general scheme of reform. Russia rejected this proposal and insisted on the original English terms being carried out.

**15.**—The Cape mail steamer *Windsor Castle*, wrecked on Dassen Island, half-way between Saldanha and Table Bay. No lives lost.

**18.**—Panic in foreign stocks on the Stock Exchange.

— Died, aged 59, Sir T. D. Archibald, Judge of Common Pleas division.

**22.**—The Turkish fortress of Medun surrenders to the Montenegrins and the garrison of 400 men become prisoners of war. Next week the Turks captured Djunis after a determined resistance by the Servians.

— Died, aged 68, Roger Hennessey, Professor of Botany in Andersonian University, Glasgow.

**24.**—The Baron Hudleston makes an order for the winding-up of the Alexandra Palace Company.

**24.**—Banquet by the Lord Mayor to 300 ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession.

**26.**—Gold chronometer presented to Commander Cameron, as a testimonial from officers of the Royal Navy.

— Died, Charles Isidore Hemans, archaeologist, son of Mrs. Hemans, poetess.

— Died, aged 81, Field-Marshal Count Prokesh-Osten of the Austrian army, diplomatist, author, and archaeologist.

**27.**—Sir G. W. Bramwell, Sir W. B. Brett, and Sir R. P. Amphlett are transferred from the High Court of Justice to the Court of Appeal, under the provisions of sec. 15 of "The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876."

— The *Alert* Arctic discovery vessel reaches Valentia on her return home.

**29.**—Died, aged 83, Rt. Hon. Sir John Stuart, formerly Vice-Chancellor.

**30.**—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, presents an ultimatum to the Sultan of Turkey, demanding an immediate armistice.

— German Parliament opened, the Royal Message declaring that German blood would be sacrificed only for the protection of German honour and interests.

— French Chambers opened without a Presidential Message.

**31.**—Dr. Henry Slade, the spiritualist medium, is convicted by Mr. Flowers, the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, for obtaining money by false pretences, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The principal witnesses against Slade were Professor Lankester, Dr. Donkin, who watched his action while something was covertly written on a slate, and Mr. Maskelyne of the Egyptian Hall. Prisoner appealed to the Middlesex Sessions.

— Lieut.-General Sir C. H. Ellice gazetted Adjutant-General of the Forces, in succession to Sir Richard Airey.

— Disastrous cyclone in Calcutta; 215,000 people supposed to have perished, the greatest engulfment of man it was thought since the Noachian Deluge.

**November 1.**—Turkey agrees to an armistice of eight weeks.

— Opening of a new maritime canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, cut through the northern isthmus of Holland.

— On this, All Saints' Day, the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, after undergoing restoration during the past six years, is opened with solemn religious services, three hundred clergymen being present, and as many choristers-singers. Before the entire restoration could be completed, it was calculated that about 60,000*l.* would be expended.

**1.**—Abolition of tolls between London and Brighton.

**2.**—Lord A. Loftus forwards a despatch from Yalta, stating that the Emperor Alexander had given him the most solemn assurances that he had no designs upon Constantinople.

— Mr. Manisty and Mr. Hawkins sworn in as judges.

— The *Alert* and *Discovery*, two vessels despatched on the Arctic expedition in April 1875, under the command of Captain Nares, enter Portsmouth Harbour and are received with hearty cheers. No intelligence having been received from the expedition for some time past, the appearance of the *Alert* in Valentia Harbour on October 27 was quite unexpected; the *Discovery* arrived at Queens-town the following day, and was shortly followed by the *Pandora* which had gone to look after the two vessels, and sighted them on their way home, but had subsequently met with disasters from icebergs and a hurricane. Captain Nares and his officers gave an exceedingly interesting account of their seventeen months' exploits, during eleven of which their vessels were stationary. The furthest point reached by the *Alert* was 82° 27' N. lat., the highest latitude ever attained by a ship, and here on an exposed coast she passed the winter months, her consort having found winter quarters in a harbour north of Lady Franklin Sound, in lat. 81° 44' N. The theory of an "open Polar Sea" was effectually disposed of, for the ice around the vessels was of unusual age and thickness. During the absence of the sledgers, owing to their inability to procure any fresh game as most former expeditions had done, and also, it was afterwards said, to their neglecting to take with them the quantity of lime-juice prescribed in their instructions from the Admiralty, amounting to a daily ration of one ounce for each man, an attack of scurvy broke out in each of the extended sledge parties when at their farthest distance from any help. The return journeys were therefore a prolonged struggle homewards of gradually weakening men, the available force to pull the sledge constantly decreasing, and the weight to be dragged as steadily increasing, as one after another of the invalids were stricken down and had to be carried by their weakened comrades. A few of Captain Markham's sledge party reached 83° 20' 27", the highest it is thought ever attained by man. At Polaris Bay Captain Stephenson hoisted the American ensign and fired a salute, as a brass tablet, which he and Captain Nares had prepared in England, was fixed on the grave of the intrepid American traveller, Hall. The disabled state of their crews, four of whom, however, died before the return, and the hopelessness of achieving further discoveries with the limited means at their command, forced the officers of the expedition

to abandon the idea of spending a second winter in the Polar regions, and they turned their vessels southward as soon as the breaking up of the ice enabled them to leave their positions; but it was not until September 9, the very last of the season, that the mouth of Hayes Sound was crossed, and the expedition again rejoiced in "open water." As soon as the Queen heard of the return of the vessels, Her Majesty commanded the First Lord of the Admiralty to express to Captain Nares and to the officers and men under his command Her Majesty's hearty congratulations on their return. "The Queen highly appreciates," the Royal letter proceeded to say, "the valuable services rendered by them in the late Arctic Expedition, and Her Majesty fully sympathises in the hardships and sufferings they have endured, and laments the loss of life which has occurred. The Queen further directs that her thanks should be conveyed to the gallant men for what they have accomplished."

2.—In the course of an interview at Lavidia with Lord Augustus Loftus, English Ambassador, the Emperor of Russia "pledged his sacred word of honour in the most serious and solemn manner that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should compel him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, and until the peace and safety of the Christian population were secured." He earnestly requested the ambassador to do his utmost to dispel the cloud of suspicion and distrust of Russia which had gathered in England. Despatch published, November 21.

6.—Died, aged 71, Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, Pontifical Secretary of State, and President of the Council of Ministers.

7.—Mr. H. C. Lopes gazetted a judge.

8.—The *St. Lawrence* troop-ship wrecked on Paternoster Rocks, ninety miles north of Cape Town. All lives saved.

—Died, aged 76, Antonio Tamburini, baritone singer.

9.—Thirteen elephants appear to-day in the Lord Mayor's procession from the City to Westminster.

—Died, aged 90, Lady Marian Bell, widow of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent physiologist, whom she had survived for thirty-four years.

—Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night Lord Beaconsfield alluded to the possibility of war and the power of England to sustain such a contingency,—"We have nothing (he said) to gain by war. We are essentially a non-aggressive Power. There are no cities and no provinces that we desire to appropriate. We have built up an empire of which we are proud, and our proudest boast is this—that

that empire subsists as much upon sympathy as upon force. But if the struggle comes, it should also be recollected that there is no country so prepared for war as England—(loud and renewed cheers)—because there is no country whose resources are so great. In a righteous cause—and I trust that England will never embark in war except in a righteous cause, a cause that concerns her liberty, her independence, or her empire—England is not a country that will have to inquire whether she can enter into a second or third campaign. In a righteous cause England will commence a fight that will not end until right is done." Speaking on the following day at Moscow, and no doubt having been informed by telegraph of Lord Beaconsfield's speech, the Czar was even more warlike in his utterances. "Should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently; and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and should the honour of Russia require it."

10.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a brilliant entertainment to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and about 1,000 other guests.

—The Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia closes.

—Inauguration at Vienna of the Schiller monument, erected by private subscription.

—Sir Bartle Frere addresses the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on the opening up of Africa and the extinction of slavery.

—The Marquis of Salisbury is nominated the Queen's Special Ambassador to the Conference at Constantinople.

13.—The *Nelson* and *Northampton*, two twin iron corvettes, launched on the Clyde from Messrs. Elder & Co.'s ship-building yard.

—The conviction of Captain Khün of the *Franconia*, quashed by 7 to 6 of the Judges.

14.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Emperor has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian army.

—The Khedive accepts Mr. Goschen's plan for settling the Egyptian debt.

16.—Came on in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court, the case of seven Guardians of the Keighley Union, who had been for a long time resisting the execution of the Vaccination Acts, and were now brought up, charged with contempt in disobeying the order directing them to enforce the law. It appeared that after protracted contests and applications to this Court, a Board of Guar

dians had passed a resolution directing the officers to enforce the law. The defendants, however, being afterwards elected expressly to oppose this, passed a resolution to rescind the order to the officer to carry out the law. Thereupon proceedings were taken against them on a *mandamus* to obey the law, and on their refusal to do so process issued out of this Court, on which on August 10 they were arrested and lodged in York Castle. They remained imprisoned until September 9, when they were discharged on their recognisances to attend this Court for judgment, and were subsequently brought up and admitted to bail, pending their examination on interrogatories by the Master of the Crown Office, Master Mellor. In closing his address the Lord Chief Justice now said:—"We proceed simply upon the ground that it is the duty of subjects to obey an Act of Parliament, and that it is the duty of this Court to enforce obedience to it; and, if obedience is withheld, then this Court must enforce it. There can be no doubt that all the defendants are in contempt. At the same time they had been led into that contempt by a mistaken notion of their duty and a belief that they were benefiting the community by opposing the law. This cannot be allowed. It cannot be allowed that individuals should set up their judgments against that which the Legislature has enacted to be the law of the land. But I am glad that the matter has been brought to this end, and that we are thus relieved from the necessity of passing the severe sentence of imprisonment it would otherwise have been our duty to pass upon these defendants." The defendants were then discharged, and left the court bound in their own recognisances each for 1,000*l.* to come up for judgment when called upon.

16.—Fryson Hall, near Pontefract, the seat of Lord Houghton, seriously injured by fire. The whole of the front part of the mansion was destroyed, but nearly the whole of the costly furniture and contents, including the paintings, library, and china, were saved.

20.—Lord Salisbury leaves London to attend the Conference. He arrived at Constantinople on the 5th December, having had interviews on his way with various members of the Governments of France, Germany, Austria and Italy.

— Mr. Secretary Cross entertained to a Conservative banquet in Birmingham Town Hall.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Norwich to support a movement set on foot for aiding one of the local hospitals.

— Died, at Carlisle, through injuries received from a horse which had broken loose, Mr. George Moore, of the firm of Copestake, Moore and Co., a munificent supporter of charities in the North of England, of which he was a native.

21.—Died, aged 86, Field-Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, formerly Portuguese Ambassador in London.

22.—Railway accident, serious so far as the destruction of rolling stock was concerned, but unattended with loss of life, at Heeley Station, about a mile south of Sheffield, on the Midland line.

23.—Mr. Samuelson (Liberal) returned for Frome by 661 votes against 568 given to Sir James Ferguson (Conservative).

— General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., gazetted Baron Airey.

24.—Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., installed as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

— Died, aged 50, Maria Francesca Rossette, authoress of "A Shadow of Dante."

25.—The Duchess of Edinburgh gives birth to a daughter at Malta—the Princess Victoria Melita.

— Died, aged 70, Right Hon. James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

27.—A Court-martial held on board the *Royal Adelaide* for the trial of Captain Pollard of the corvette *Tenedos*, who was charged with having negligently hazarded his ship off Cape Raper on the coast of South America, on the night of July 29, whereby she was placed in danger of being stranded. He was also charged with making a false statement in a letter to Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, K.C.B., describing the event. After a trial of three days' duration, the Court acquitted the prisoner on the latter charge, but found him guilty of the former, adjudging him to be dismissed his ship.

28.—The Duke of Marlborough gazetted Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. John Winston Spencer-Churchill was born in June, 1822, and succeeded his father as sixth Duke, July 1857.

29.—Three men suffocated on board the steamer *Garland*, at Glasgow.

30.—The third London School Board elected: 31 candidates in favour of the past policy elected, and 19 against.

— Archdeacon Johnson consecrated Bishop of Calcutta in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— The Mexican insurgent leader, Porfirio Diaz, having defeated the Government troops and entered the city of Mexico, proclaims himself provisional President.

— Died, aged 69, Rt. Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P. for Liskeard.

— Died, aged 55, George Dawson, a well-known preacher and lecturer.

December 1.—Departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas from St. Petersburg to assume command of the Russian army, concentrated at Kischenev, on the Roumanian frontier.

2.—Rev. A. Tooth, Hatcham, suspended for three months, by Lord Penzance.

4.—Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Bright, in allusion to Lord Salisbury's mission, said, "I can only hope that he leaves his unwisdom for home consumption, and that when he arrives in Constantinople his liberality, his justice, and his strong intellect will have fair play. I hope he will do his country the highest service and himself high honour by the duty which he has undertaken. But now the special Ambassador has been to Paris, to Berlin, to Vienna, and to Rome. He has seen the Duc Decazes, Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, and Signor Melegari. If he has heard what they say, if he has been touting for allies and sympathisers, I expect by this time he knows he has greatly failed to find them. If he will rest upon his own strong sense, he may do great good. If he acts as the subservient representative of his chief—judging his chief by his own language—then I think he may do us a very serious ill."

5.—The Brooklyn theatre destroyed by fire, and about 300 lives lost.

6.—Henri de Tourville committed, at the Bow Street Police Court, for trial in Austria, on the charge of having murdered his wife Madeline, by throwing her over the edge of a ravine in the Stelvio Pass. The prisoner had been discharged at a previous examination in Austria, but fresh evidence coming to light, and the fact of his coming into about 37,000*l.* by his wife's death, resulted in the committal.

—The electoral colleges in the United States meet and vote for the new President: Tilden receives 184 undisputed votes, Hayes 163, and 22 votes are disputed.

7.—Greenwich Hospital School destroyed by a fire which broke out in the dormitories, containing nearly 300 boys, but through the prompt orders and skilful management of the superintendent, Captain C. Burney, R.N., no lives were lost.

8.—A National Conference on the Eastern Question held in St. James's Hall. The Duke of Westminster presided at the afternoon, and Lord Shaftesbury at the evening meeting. The meetings were addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Canon Liddon, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Trevelyan, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Freeman, and others. Most of the speakers expressed their sympathy with the oppressed races in Turkey, and severely attacked the Turkish Government. "Will you fight for the integrity and independence of the Empire of Sodom?" exclaimed Mr. Freeman: "Perish the interests of England, perish our dominions in India sooner than we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right." In a characteristic letter

from Mr. Carlyle to the originators of the meeting, the writer expressed his high admiration for the Russian national character and policy, and his belief that the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, though a somewhat drastic remedy, was yet the only hopeful one.

9.—The Bulgarians petition the Czar to "command his valorous army to save unfortunate Bulgaria and place it in its appointed position in the great Slavonic family."

—Captain Boyton accomplishes the feat of swimming down the Po from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of over 500 miles.

—The first number of a Persian military periodical published at Teheran.

12.—The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Kingston, and takes the usual oaths as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

—At a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, papers were read by Sir G. Nares, K.C.B., Captain Stephenson, and Captain Markham, descriptive of their experiences in the late Arctic expedition. At the close the Prince of Wales, who was present with the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Bartle Frere, expressed his admiration at the courage and daring of the expedition, and moved a vote of thanks to the readers of the papers. The officers had been entertained by the Lords of the Admiralty on the 7th, and by the Lord Mayor on the 8th.

14.—Died, aged 90, General the Hon. William Arbuthnot, an old Peninsular officer, who entered the army in 1804.

15.—An Order in Council published in the *Gazette*, founding the Bishopric of Truro. Dr. Benson, Master of Wellington College and Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty, was appointed first Bishop.

—William Collins, a builder in Pimlico, shot dead in his house, and his wife seriously injured, by a young man, named Treadaway.

18.—Dreadful explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Abertillery, Monmouthshire. In the headings affected by the explosion thirty-five men were at work, of these twenty were killed at once, and several more dangerously hurt.

—Interesting historical discoveries at the Tower. Whilst restoring the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, coffins containing the remains of persons executed for State offences were found, and by examination of contemporary chronicles, one body was identified as that of the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, executed by Henry VII., and another as Robert Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, the father of Lady Jane Grey.

22.—Died, Lieut.-General George Campbell, C.B., one of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny. General Campbell was one of the

first who entered Delhi through the Cashmere Gate when it was blown up.

**22.**—Midhat Pasha made Grand Vizier. His accession signified that Turkey, whilst willing to promote reforms of her own will, would allow none to be dictated by foreign States.

— A meeting of Scotch Peers held in Holyrood to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Earl of Leven and Melville. The proceedings were much interrupted by Mr. Goodeve Erskine claiming the right to vote as Earl of Mar, notwithstanding the recent decision of the House of Lords (see 19th June, 1876). After voting, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, were declared elected.

**23.**—First meeting of full Conference at Constantinople. A stringent scheme of reform and guarantees was framed at preliminary meetings, from which the Turkish representatives had been excluded. Safvet Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President, and began with some account of recent events, including the Bulgarian atrocities. He spoke of the liberal views of the Sublime Porte, which he said was ready to grant its subjects all privileges that were not contrary to the dignity and integrity of the empire. When the proposals of the Powers were being placed in the hands of Turkish members by the French representative, the Comte du Bourgoing, some salvoes of artillery were heard. The President explained that this announced the promulgation of the New Ottoman Constitution. The Conference regarded this Constitution as an ingenious manoeuvre intended to hinder their action, and by no means accepted it as a settlement.

— Promulgation of the New Ottoman Constitution. The Sultan was to be a constitutional sovereign and reign alike irresponsible and inviolate. The liberty of the subject was guaranteed by law, and all were alike equal in the eye of the law, and eligible for public offices. A Chamber of Deputies, elected by ballot, and a Senate were to be established; local government was provided for by a system of municipal councils.

— Died, aged 76, Lord Neaves, one of the oldest judges of the Scottish Bench. He was called to the bar in 1822, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1852 to 1854. Lord Neaves was much appreciated in social circles for his ripe scholarship and genial wit.

— Died, aged 83, Mr. William Cook Stafford, one of the oldest journalists in the kingdom, having been a contributor to the *Anti-Jacobin*, as early as 1818.

**23.**—Fatal collision at Arlesey, near Hitchin, on the Great Northern Railway. A luggage train was delayed in getting clear through two trucks having left the metals; at this time an express came up full speed, although the signals were against it, dashed into the luggage train, cutting its way completely through. Five passengers, three of them ladies, were killed, and about thirty persons badly injured.

**25.**—The Queen, for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort, celebrates Christmas at Windsor with the customary ancient observance regarding the viands prepared for the Royal table.

— Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Banff, an obscure hard-working naturalist, receives a pension of 50*l.* per annum.

— Died, aged 66, Major-General Hodson, C.B., who entered the Madras army in 1826, and served in many of the Indian wars. At the fall of Delhi during the Mutiny, the old king was captured and his two sons shot by the then Lieut. Hodson.

**28.**—Second sitting of the Conference, at which the prolongation of the armistice is agreed to. The proposals of the Powers were then read aloud, article by article, by Comte de Chaudordy, the Turkish representative, accepting or rejecting as they thought fit, and, in spite of all argument from the other plenipotentiaries, always maintaining, with firm politeness, their inability to assent without a reference to their Government. Thereupon the articles were reserved. At the third meeting, on the 30th, the Porte announces that it had a counter-proposition to make, which would render further consideration of the proposals of the Powers unnecessary. This document was not yet translated, but would be delivered in the evening. Most of the envoys protested, General Ignatieff being peremptory in asking for a reply, "Yes," or "No," to the proposals of the Powers. The Ottoman delegates, nevertheless, persisted in declining any discussion, and the meeting adjourned till the first day of the new year.

— Railway accident in a snowstorm at Ashtabula Creek, Ohio; 100 persons killed and 60 injured.

**29.**—Died, aged 73, Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire, the well-known manufacturer and philanthropist. He entered Parliament for Bradford in 1859, and ten years later was made a baronet in acknowledgment of his liberality in providing for the comfort of his numerous work-people by the erection of the model town of Saltaire.

**31.**—Died, Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., rector of West Hackney, a prominent member of the extreme High Church party.

1877.

**January 1.**—Her Majesty proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, presided over a magnificent assemblage, including sixty-three ruling chiefs, and nearly three hundred titular chiefs, Indian nobles, and persons of distinction, from every province of the Empire. Shortly after noon, the Queen's Proclamation was read first in English, then in Urdu, and a salute of 101 guns fired, the bands playing the National Anthem. In his address the Viceroy explained Her Majesty's intentions in assuming the new title, and her grateful and emphatic recognition of the energy, public virtue, and self-devotion of the civil and military officers of the Crown. To the native chiefs, acknowledgments of their continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown were conveyed, and a telegraphic message of royal greeting from Queen and Empress was read to the assemblage. Maharaja Sindia, the Begum of Bopthal, Sir Salar Jung, and others expressed their hearty congratulations and assurances of loyalty and satisfaction. The Viceroy gave a State banquet in the evening, and for three succeeding days was employed in receiving and replying to addresses, ceremonial visits, and official business. A review of 14,000 troops concluded the events of the Proclamation. On the 5th, advantage was taken of the general rejoicing to grant many boons and concessions to individuals and to public bodies. Commemorative banners and gold medals were presented to the principal Chiefs, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, members of the Executive Council and others; many individuals were also rewarded for past important services, and pensions were granted to ancient native families of unquestioned loyalty. Proclamations similar in style, but accompanied by less outward show, were made at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Throughout the Empire, food and clothing were given to the poor, liberal grants made toward works of public utility, and deserting prisoners released. Demonstrations in honour of the event were also made at Zanzibar, Muscat, and Bushire.

— The German Emperor held a reception commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the commencement of his military career.

**2.**—Severe storm of wind and rain, causing much destruction of property all over the kingdom. At Dover the Admiralty Pier was damaged to the extent of about 25,000*l*. On the south coast, and both sides of Irish Sea, piers and sea walls were destroyed, vessels wrecked and houses flooded.

— Died, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the American Railroad King, who left by his will property estimated at between 10,000,000*l*. and 20,000,000*l*.

**5.**—Died, aged 45, Robert Landells, for many years special artist to the *Illustrated London News*.

**6.**—Application made at the Arches Court, that the Rev. Arthur Tooth should be pronounced guilty of contempt of court, for having disobeyed an inhibition of that court.

**9.**—Opening of the new hall of Balliol College, Oxford.

— Died, in the Leeds workhouse, Matthew Booth, said to be the last survivor of the Cato Street conspirators.

**10.**—The Duke of Marlborough makes his public entry into Dublin as Lord-Lieutenant.

**12.**—Died at Paris, M. Buloz, founder and editor of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*.

— The Government of India in a despatch, states that famine prevails in Bombay over an area of 54,000 square miles, with a population of 8,000,000, and in Madras over 84,700 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000. The number of persons employed at the relief works were—at Bombay 337,000, and Madras 1,015,000, besides persons receiving gratuitous support; and the cost to the State was estimated at 6,500,000*l*. Great interest and sympathy were excited at home for the sufferers, 493,000*l*. being collected at the Mansion House.

**15.**—A trader's boat upset in a gale off Queenstown and five men drowned, whilst soliciting orders from a ship entering the harbour.

**20.**—Close of the Conference at Constantinople, the Turkish Government having rejected the proposals of the European Powers. At a meeting held on Jan. 1st, the Ottoman delegates submitted a series of counter proposals, little differing from those of the Powers, except as regarded an International Commission, an amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners, and the question of guarantees for the proposed internal reforms. Turkey maintained that the Constitution just proclaimed was the best guarantee that the desired reforms would be duly carried out, while the Foreign Plenipotentiaries declared that a mere promise was not enough to satisfy Europe. On the 15th, after refusal to appoint a local commission of Christians and Mussulmans to carry out the reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the proposals of the Powers, reduced to two points, were submitted. These were an International Commission nominated by Europe without executive powers and the appointment of Valis (Governors-General) for five years by the Sultan, with the approval of guaranteeing Governments. This, the "irreducible minimum," was presented on the 18th to a Grand Council of Ministers and dignitaries of the Ottoman Empire, and unanimously rejected as "contrary

to the integrity, independence, and dignity of the Empire." This decision having been communicated to the different Embassies, the Conference was declared at an end.

**21.**—Died, aged 91, Admiral Sir John Fairfax Moresby, who entered the navy in 1799.

— The Chinese Embassy, consisting of their Excellencies, the Minister Kuo Sung-Tao, and the Assistant-Minister Sin Hsi-Sung, arrive at Southampton.

**22.**—The Rev. Arthur Tooth of St. James', Hatcham, arrested and imprisoned in Horse-monger Lane Gaol for contempt of court. Early in December last, Mr. Tooth had been suspended three months for disobedience to a monition of the Court of Arches, enjoining him to discontinue certain ritualistic practices. In defiance of this inhibition, service had been conducted in the usual way, and the church was the scene of disgraceful conflicts every Sunday, members of the Protestant League, and of the Church of England Working Men's Society, combining with an excited mob to interrupt the ceremonies, while the clergyman chosen by Mr. Tooth disputed the possession of the church with the curate licensed by the Bishop. On the 17th February Mr. Tooth was released from prison on the application of parties concerned in the suit against him.

**23.**—Disastrous fire at Stonehill Colliery, Farnmouth near Bolton, by which seventeen lives were lost. It was supposed that the catastrophe arose through a lad carelessly setting fire to the brattice cloth, the flames igniting the cannel at a distance of 2,000 yards from the pit shaft. Great quantities of water were poured down the mine, but the fire was not extinguished for several days.

— Trial commenced before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of an appeal against a judgment of Lord Penzance in the case of *Ridsdale v. Clifton* and others.

— Flooding of the Home Farm Colliery at Hamilton.

**24.**—Died, aged 93, Commander Hall, R.N., who entered the navy in 1803, and bravely acquitted himself in many naval engagements in the early part of the century.

**25.**—A circular despatch issued by Safvet Pasha explaining the motives of the Porte in rejecting the proposals of the Conference.

**27.**—Statue of Burns (by G. Ewing) unveiled in Glasgow by Lord Houghton. A procession of trades and various public bodies, about three miles in length, passed along the streets from the Green, to George's Square, the site of the memorial, where the address was delivered by Lord Houghton.

**30.**—The Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," takes farewell of his friends at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, having succeeded in collecting a sufficient sum to sustain his old age.

— Died, aged 61, Captain J. E. Davis, R.N., a well-known authority on Arctic matters.

**31.**—Trial of the 81-ton gun at Shoeburyness. A Palliser shell weighing 1,700 lbs. penetrated 46½ inches into a target composed of 32 inches iron, and 15 inches of wood, at 120 yards distance.

**February 1.**—The new Chinese Minister Kuo-ta-jên accompanied by Lady Kuo, thought to be the first lady of position who ever ventured beyond the shores of the "Central Kingdom," arrive in London and interchange various State visits. On the 7th the Ambassador presented his credentials to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Lady Kuo confined her visits to her own sex.

**2.**—Died, Henry T. J. Macnamara, railway commissioner.

**3.**—Died at Ealing, aged 82, Miss Frances Percival, daughter of Spencer Percival, First Lord of the Treasury, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812.

**3.**—Died, aged 72, James Merry, of Belladrum, Inverness-shire, an extensive ironmaster in the counties of Lanark and Ayr, but still more widely known as a popular and successful patron of the turf.

— Died, at the extraordinary age of 104 years, Pleasance, Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, founder and first president of the Linnean Society. The good lady, a great beauty in her day, and painted by Opie, was entered in the parish register of Lowestoft as having been christened May 12, 1773.

**5.**—Midhat Pasha dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier, and banished from Turkey. Edhem Pasha appointed his successor.

— A circular published at St. Petersburg (dated January 31) addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the European Powers, asking what steps they intended to take in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their wishes.

**6.**—The steamer *George Washington*, from Halifax to Newfoundland, wrecked off Cape Rice; 24 lives lost.

**7.**—Captain Burnaby completes his second great ride by entering Erzeroum. The Pera correspondent of the *Times*, writing three weeks later, reports:—"I have a letter from Captain Burnaby, dated Erzeroum, February 9. Captain Burnaby arrived at Erzeroum on the 7th, after a long and very hard march through deep

snow and over very high mountains, his route being by Ismid, Angora, Yuzgat, Tokat, and Sivas, from which latter place he made a détour by Arabkir and Egin to Ersingan, and hence to Erzeroum. He describes the roads, or rather tracts, for roads do not exist, as being in a fearful state, the spots where no snow was being quagmires with the mud 2 ft. to 3 ft. deep. The journey, however, had been an interesting one. The captain tells us that he has visited Circassian, Tartar, Kurd, Turkoman, Armenian, and Greek villages, besides the Turkish, and he has had a fair opportunity of learning the actual state of affairs in that out-of-the-way part of the world. When he wrote, Captain Burnaby proposed to leave Erzeroum in the following week, and proceed to Van, a twelve days' march over the mountains. From Van he intended to make his way through Bayazid, Kars, and Ardahan to Batoum. His English servant was knocked up, and he had to get a fresh Turkish one, having been robbed by the Turkish attendant he had hired at Constantinople.

8.—Parliament opened by Her Majesty, with various members of the Royal Family. The Earl of Beaconsfield was also present among the Lords for the first time, and in the evening took part in the debate on the Address. The Royal Speech from the Throne alluded to the temporary cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Servia, the failure of the Conference, and the efforts of Britain to procure a lasting peace; the assumption of the Imperial Title; the Indian Famine, and to the position of the Transvaal. Bills were promised relating to the English Universities, the Bankruptcy and Letters Patent Laws, Prisons, Valuation of Property, Factories and Workshops, and Summary Jurisdiction, to the Roads and Bridges in Scotland, the Poor Law, and to Irish Courts. In the debate which ensued Lord Derby expressed his sincere wish for the maintenance of peace, and regret that the Turkish Government had failed in suppressing the insurrections. In reply, the Duke of Argyll begged to say distinctly, "in this high place, — in this housetop of Europe," that every insurrection against that Government was a legitimate insurrection. The noble Duke charged Lord Derby with failing to appreciate the true forces at work in this great Eastern Question, which had darkly overshadowed Europe for forty or fifty years. "I say you will have no peace in Europe, and you ought to have no peace in Europe, until the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Porte has been secured by the united action of European Powers. And if you have sent one of your most distinguished members to Constantinople, declaring beforehand your guns to be loaded with blank cartridge, I say you might just as well have sat still twiddling your thumbs as you did for three months before. Has the noble Earl never heard of the Sibylline leaves? Do you think that the great

forces of religion and the sympathies of people with people, which are at the root of this great Eastern Question, will be satisfied with this irreducible minimum to which the claims of the Christians have been cut down, and to which the noble Marquis seems to have consented? If the noble Earl does not believe that, the Conference has failed, both in securing peace and good government to Turkey. There are other Powers in Europe," continued the Duke, "besides the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign affairs; and much as he may despise sentimentality in politics, forgetting that sentiment rules the world, forgetting that all moral feeling is founded on sentiment, much as he may despise sentimentality in politics, I am greatly mistaken if sentimentality will not be too strong for him. If some one does not seize the helm which the noble Earl says the government has abandoned, I believe that Europe will drift into a bloody and dreadful war." The Duke concluded by charging the Government with having been the drag upon Europe, which prevented concerted action in European concord; and drew from Earl Beaconsfield, who would rather, as he said, have listened to the debate than taken part in it, his maiden speech in the House of Lords, in which the Premier insisted upon the political aspect of this great Eastern Question, especially as regarded English interests. While admitting that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was a matter of great importance, to which he believed all the Powers were alive, yet, said he, the Eastern Question involves some of the elements of the distribution of power in the world, and involves the existence of empires; and he believed that any interference directed to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Turkish Christians only would but make their sufferings worse. He pleaded for a calm, sagacious and statesmanlike consideration of the whole subject, never forgetting the great interests of England, if it is to have any solution at all.

8.—Died, aged 79, Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod to the Queen. (See March 23.)

9.—A deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Saturday, to urge the abolition of the Railway Passengers' Duty in respect of workmen's trains. Sir S. Northcote, while promising that in any future proposed legislation on the subject the interests of the working-classes should be considered, suggested a doubt whether the abolition of the duty would really result in any advantages to those classes.

10.—Harry Benson, alias Andrew Montgomery, Charles Dale, Charles Collins, Edwin Murray, and William Kerr or Kurr, charged with obtaining 10,000*l.* from the Comtesse de Goncourt by conspiracy in connection with certain Turf transactions, again brought up at



**19.**—In moving the second reading of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, Mr. Hardy explained that it combined the chief features of the two University Bills of last year, with a few alterations. Bill read a second time after debate.

**20.**—Debate on the Eastern Question in the Lords, raised by the Duke of Argyll, who asked the Government "Whether you have under consideration any measure for the fulfilment of the promises which you have made to the population of Turkey, or do you mean to abandon them altogether? My lords, before I sit down, I trust that the noble Earl opposite will allow me to make a personal appeal to him. He is at the head of one of the most powerful Governments which this country has ever seen, he enjoys the confidence and affection of his party, and he has their entire and devoted allegiance in a manner and to an extent which few ministers have ever enjoyed. My lords, at one time in the course of this year the noble Earl gave public intimation—otherwise I should not feel myself at liberty to notice it—that it was his desire, at no distant day, to retire from the fatigues and cares of his great office. That, my lords, was an intimation which could not but arouse the sympathy and interest of all who know him. In the generous contests of our public life we have no private grudges and no personal enmities. The noble Earl enjoys the affection of many around him—of the young men whom he has encouraged on their entering into public life, and the old men whom he has led against all hope to victory and success. But, my lords, the noble Earl will not retire, if ever he does retire, with any better wish from any man than the wish to which I now give utterance, and it is this, that when he looks back to this Government, of which he is the distinguished head, he will be able to say that he has wielded the great power of England for the purpose, and with the effect of procuring some measure of tolerable liberty for the Christian subjects of Turkey, and that in procuring that measure of tolerable liberty he has secured it on such conditions as will guarantee them for the future against the odious barbarism of the Turks and against the crushing autocracy of the Russian Czars, for neither do we wish to see them govern the Christian people of Turkey. My lords, the question I have put to Her Majesty's Government is, not what measures, but whether they have any measures in contemplation for the fulfilment of the promises which they have held out to the people of Turkey to protect them from further cruel oppression." The debate was continued by Earl Derby, Lord Kimberley, Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Granville. In closing Lord Beaconsfield said:—"I felt that to-night, although, as I regretted, there was no direct issue brought before us, I had a right in common with my colleagues to vindicate the conduct of the Government, I

shall always be ready to do so. I know well that your lordships are deeply impressed with the importance of the issues which are at stake connected with this question. I believe it is one in which the country has felt deeply interested, not merely from any humanitarian or philanthropic sentiments—although I appreciate them—but from the pride which the English people take in the empire their fathers have created. (Cheers.) This is the last place where this feeling would not be appreciated, and whatever may be the course of the noble lord opposite, and whatever the decision at which this House may arrive in connection with these matters, they will, I am convinced, be those which will be favourable to the maintenance of the empire of this country. (Loud cheers.)"

**21.**—On this, the bicentenary of his death, a monument to Spinoza is unveiled at the Hague in presence of Prince Alexander of the Netherlands and a great company of scholars. A lengthy and eloquent address was delivered on the occasion by M. Renan.

— King Alfonso sets out from Madrid on a tour along the east coast of Spain.

— Died, aged 63, John Oxenford, dramatist, critic, and translator.

**22.**—The first session of the new German Parliament opened by the Emperor, who expresses his conviction that the peace of Europe will not be broken.

**23.**—Mr. Trevelyan's motion for extending the principle of competition for first appointments to the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service rejected by 159 to 112.

— Serjeant's-Inn sold by public auction for 57,100*l.* to Mr. Serjeant Cox.

— Died, aged 90, John Lakin, a Waterloo veteran, who had discharged the duties of keeper of Windsor Great Park for upwards of fifty years.

**25.**—Died suddenly in the Nepal Terai, aged 63, Sir Jung Bahadoor, "Mayor of the Palace" to the titular Rajah of Nepal. (See 15th June, 1850.)

**26.**—Died, aged a little over 70, Lieut.-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant, royal artillery, a gallant officer who had seen much service in India.

**27.**—Peace concluded at Constantinople between Turkey and Servia.

**28.**—The Colonial Marriages Bill opposed by the Government, but carried by 192 to 141.

— Banquet given at Willis's Rooms by Cape and Natal merchants to Sir Bartle Frere.

**March 1.**—Mr. Hibbert, liberal, elected M.P. for Oldham by 9,542 votes, against 8,831 given to Colonel Lees, conservative.

**2.**—Mr. Percy Windham's motion in favour of withdrawing from the Treaty of Paris negatived by 170 to 53 votes.

— The Chamber of Deputies by 324 to 164 votes, pass a resolution authorizing its Committees to meet in Paris. The capital thus at length regained some of the political influence which it lost on the 18th of March, 1871, when the Communists drove away M. Thiers and his Government and forced them to take refuge at Versailles.

— Mr. Hayes declared President of the United States after a scene of great confusion. The Senate upon retiring to consider the Wisconsin case, without debate or division, voted to count all the Wisconsin electors for Hayes. In the House, the filibusters recommenced operations. Mr. Luttrell (California) moved a recess, and Mr. Mills (Texas) moved resolutions declaring that there was no choice of President, and that the House should, therefore, immediately proceed under the Constitution to choose a President. The Speaker refused to recognise any one but objectors to the Wisconsin vote. Another scene of confusion occurred. Crowds in the lobbies and galleries applauded when the Secretary of the Senate came in announcing that the Senate voted to count Wisconsin for Hayes. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd, the Speaker got the debate on the Wisconsin case started. It continued till 3. The "previous question" was carried and the filibusters resumed operations. Mr. Mills wanted his resolutions considered. The Speaker vainly endeavoured to get a vote on them. There was half an hour of dire confusion. At 3.30 a vote was secured on the Wisconsin case, the House rejecting one elector by 134 to 78. The Senate was then sent for, and arrived at 4. When the Senate entered, the filibusters all left their seats, retiring to the lobbies, so as to claim that they were not in their seats when the count was consummated. The Joint Convention resumed its sittings. Wisconsin was counted for Hayes. The tellers announced the results of the vote to be as follows:—President Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184; Vice-President Wheeler, 185; Mr. Hendricks, 184. At 4.10 Vice-President Ferry proclaimed the result, which was received without demonstration. He then declared the Joint Convention dissolved. The count was then accomplished after eighteen hours of continuous contest, President Grant telegraphed to General Augur, commanding at New Orleans, that hereafter troops must not be used for political purposes in Louisiana, but only to preserve peace or aid the civil authorities when the latter are powerless. President Grant also telegraphed that Mr. Packard's policy of maintaining his

State Government by Federal troops must be abandoned, such use of troops being against public sentiment and unjust to the majority of the people.

**3.**—Died, aged 61, Charles Douglas Comp-ton, Marquis of Northampton.

**4.**—Died, aged 57, George Odger, a prominent working member of the Reform League. The deceased was interred at Brompton Cemetery, on the afternoon of the 11th, in the presence of an immense company who had gathered on the route from Bloomsbury. The Chaplain of the Cemetery read over the grave the concluding portion of the burial service, and then Professor Beesly, addressing the assemblage as "Fellow citizens," spoke at some length on Mr. Odger's public career. Mr. Fawcett, in response to loud calls, also delivered an address, dwelling on Mr. Odger's sincerity of character and his eminent services to the working classes.

— The funeral of the Fenian leader O'Mahony takes place in Dublin. A procession in which about six thousand persons took part, marched through the city. There were about thirty bands in the procession, and the coffin was placed on a large funeral car, followed by about twenty former political prisoners. Twenty trades took part in the display, and several country deputations attended.

**5.**—On being installed as President of the United States, Mr. Hayes delivered an address, in which he announced his determination to do what he could to promote the interests of the white and coloured people equally. His object was not to get a United North and a United South, but a united country. He urged the absolute necessity of Civil Service reform, not only in preventing abuses, but in the system of appointment. Faithful officials ought to be secure in their tenure. To further such reform the President recommended an increase of the presidential term of office to six years without eligibility for re-election. He said the financial depression continued, but not without signs of returning prosperity; that the uncertainty of the paper currency added to the depression; that the only safe paper currency is one at all times convertible into coin; and that legislation for early resumption is imperatively demanded. He approved the policy inaugurated by General Grant, of submitting international disputes to arbitration, and said that if, unhappily, such questions should hereafter arise he should adhere to this policy. The new President gave a reception in the evening.

— In answer to a question from Sir C. Legard, Mr. Cross, who disclaimed any responsibility in the matter, read a letter from Lord Chief Justice Coleridge with reference to his recent remarks at Durham assizes, when

refusing costs for the prosecution in a case of night-poaching. Substantially his lordship admitted the accuracy of the report, except that he had referred not to the *dicta*, so much as the practice of former judges, but he remarked that he did not hold himself accountable for his acts to any Member of Parliament, at which there was a cry of "Oh!" and he concluded by stating that he should continue to act on the same principles, for reasons with which he did not think it necessary to trouble either the Home Secretary or the House of Commons.

5.—Mr. Hardy introduces the Army Estimates. There was, he said, a slight diminution in the cost, though owing to a change in the form of keeping the accounts, it seemed to be larger. With regard to army promotion and retirement, Mr. Hardy said he hoped very shortly, with as little loss of time as possible, to lay a plan before the House. The most important change in the army this year was in the organization of the artillery, which had been fully described in the papers. The recruiting returns were most favourable, and the army was now 1,857 above the establishment. This increase, Mr. Hardy said, amid some cheering, would not induce him to relax recruiting, but rather to insist that men should be passed more rapidly into the reserves. Total amount included in estimates 14,538,700*l.*, decrease, 742,900*l.*

— The Queen receives Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," at Windsor.

6.—The Solicitor-General, Sir Hardinge Gifford, takes his seat for Launceston, after a delay of some minutes owing to his having mislaid the writ.

— Mr. Seely moves a resolution in the Commons, affirming the desirability of the Government taking into consideration the propriety of administering the Admiralty by means of a Secretary of State, and of appointing to the offices of Controller of the Navy and Superintendents of the Royal Dockyards persons possessing practical knowledge of the duties they had to discharge, and of altering the rule which limited their tenure of office to a fixed term. The motion was seconded by Mr. Reed, who attributed the loss of the *Vanguard* and other naval disasters to the system which successive Governments had established, and which the House of Commons sanctioned. On a division after debate, the resolution was negatived by 183 to 58 votes.

— News received of the burning of the iron ship *Teviotdale* of Glasgow, Captain Jones, late master arriving to-day, at Bangor, his native town, bringing full particulars of the destruction of that vessel in 8° 40' S. latitude, and 10° E. longitude. Owned by Messrs. Roxburgh, the *Teviotdale* sailed from Dundee on 27th July last, laden with a cargo of 1,790

tons of coal for Bombay direct, and a crew of twenty-six. A fire broke out on board at 5 A.M. on the 31st of October, and the ship was abandoned on the 2nd of November, when ablaze fore and aft. The crew took to their boats, and steered for Diego Garcia, the southernmost island of Chagos Archipelago. Hard rowing for several days and nights, during which they were exposed to a heavy swell and tropical rains, brought them to the island, on which they remained for fifty-four days, their chief food being the fish caught. They were ultimately rescued by the Cape Town schooner *Barso*, Captain Christensen, and landed all well at Port Louis on the 5th of January.

7.—The Commons occupied the whole afternoon in discussing the motion for the second reading of Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill. Its rejection was moved by Lord Francis Hervey, who was supported by Mr. Leighton on the ground that it did not go far enough, and by Mr. Watkin Williams because it would, by reason of its vagueness, be unworkable. The bill was supported by Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Osborne Morgan. The Attorney-General speaking for himself and not as a minister, opposed the bill, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, admitting that he was "neither an antiquarian, nor a man of taste," denounced the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough and did not, among other things, preserve "those beautiful combinations of architecture, the steeples of the City churches." Mr. Lowther opposed the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that two years ago he promised to consider the subject, but he contended that the present measure would not meet the difficulty. If the House, however, was disposed to give it a second reading, it would be the duty of the Government to introduce in Committee some machinery that would give the Executive greater control over the action of the Commissioners. On a division the second reading was agreed to by 211 votes against 163, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

— The Lord Mayor mentions at the Mansion House that it was his public duty to make a painful announcement of an amount of distress and loss of life perhaps unparalleled in the shipping annals of this country. He referred to the loss during the recent gales in the North Sea of thirty-six vessels and smacks belonging to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Grimsby, Hull, and Ramsgate. No fewer than 215 men and boys had been drowned, and left entirely destitute eighty-eight widows, 164 children, and fifteen aged relatives.

8.—General Ignatieff, after spending four days at Berlin, arrives in Paris, where he is met by Count Schouvaloff.

8.—Sir John Strachey submits the Indian Budget to the Legislative Council. The regular estimates for 1876-77 place the revenue at 51,206,700*l.* and the expenditure at 57,285,000*l.* including 3,800,000*l.* on account of public works extraordinary, thus showing a deficit of 6,078,300*l.* Excluding the expenditure for public works extraordinary, the deficit is reduced to 2,278,300*l.* The cost of the famine including the loss of revenue, during the financial year 1876-77, is estimated at 3,100,000*l.* The ordinary accounts excluding the famine expenditure, would show a surplus of 624,800*l.*

— Explosion of fire-damp at the Worcester New Pit Colliery, near Swansea. Seventeen or eighteen persons killed.

— Seven lives lost in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York.

9.—Mr. C. S. Read's motion for the appointment of representative county boards accepted by the Government and adopted.

— Died, aged 80, John Scott Bowerbank, naturalist.

10.—Count Schouvaloff returns to London with a proposal from the Russian Government that the European Powers should agree to a protocol on Turkish affairs.

— Dr. Charles Darwin, on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, is presented with a splendid folio album, bound in velvet and silver, containing the photographs of 154 German men of science.

— Finished at Frogmoor, Windsor Park, a monumental cross erected by Her Majesty to Lady Augusta Stanley, "in grateful and affectionate remembrance of her faithful labours for thirty years in the service of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal family."

— Captain Boyton crosses the Straits of Messina in a storm, which placed the boats accompanying him in great danger. During the passage, which occupied five hours, the Captain was stated to have been attacked by a large shark, but succeeded in driving off his assailant before being bitten, although he received a sharp blow from the tail. He had an enthusiastic reception from thousands of people on landing, and was officially received by the authorities.

12.—Mr. Ward Hunt introduces the Navy Estimates: total amount, 10,972,829*l.*—a decrease of 309,043*l.* Number of men employed same as last year.

— Mr. Cross receives a deputation from the Birmingham and Midland Counties wholesale brewers, and others connected with the

wine and spirit trade, who stated their views in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to give power to municipalities to purchase public-houses according to the Gothenburg system. Mr. Newdegate introduced the deputation, who presented a memorial declaring that any measure of the kind contemplated in the motion would involve a serious interference with the rights of property, and a very injurious extension of the patronage and power of town councils throughout the kingdom.

12.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond introduces a Burial Bill, the provisions of which he explained as referring chiefly to the sanitary question, but there was also a clause permitting burials in churchyards without the reading of the Church Service. Lord Granville expressed an opinion that the Bill would fail to conclude the controversy which had been raised; but the Archbishop of Canterbury thought the measure could by amendment be made a fair settlement of all reasonable demands.

— The Pope held a Consistory to-day, at which his Holiness formally appointed eleven cardinals. Among these were Monsignor Howard, Archbishop of Neo-Cæsarea in *paribus*, Canon of St. Peter, and Suffragan of the Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, and Monsignor Pace, Bishop of Gozo (Malta). Cardinal Ferrieri was appointed Camerlengo. In the allocution delivered on the occasion his Holiness reviewed the history of the past five years and a half, setting forth the ingratitude of the Italian Government in having taken advantage of the lamentable circumstances in which a magnanimous nation—France—was placed in order to effect the occupation of that city. He next enumerated all the laws which had been made against the Papacy and against the Church, bitterly censuring those against abuses by the clergy, and stigmatizing it as impious and iniquitous. The liberty he was said to enjoy was a fictitious liberty, because he had been deprived of all means of administering the affairs of the Church, and he concluded by protesting that he can never come to a conciliation with falsehood and error, nor with a Government constituted as the Italian Government is.

— Henry and Francis George Tidbury hanged within Reading Gaol for the murder of two police-officers at Hungerford. The crowd outside was very small, and no one was admitted inside except reporters. Both prisoners made statements admitting their guilt, and asserting that William Tidbury and Day were not concerned in the murders. Marwood was the executioner.

13.—Mr. Chamberlain moves a resolution in the Commons recommending the adoption of the Gothenburg system of giving to the local authorities the exclusive right of keeping

public-houses. The resolution was opposed by several members, and by Sir H. S. Ibbetson, on the part of the Government, who adduced statistics to prove that drunkenness had increased at Gothenburg since the adoption of the system recommended. Ultimately the resolution was rejected by 103 to 51.

**13.**—Died, at Genoa, aged 90, Charles Cowden Clarke, a poet himself, and a critic of early English poetry, but still more widely known among a preceding generation as the friend and companion of Keats.

**14.**—Sir R. Anstruther's bill to limit the number of public-houses and to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks by grocers in Scotland discussed in the Commons for several hours, and finally rejected by 253 to 90.

— Died at his farm about three miles from Southampton, aged nearly 84, his Excellency Juan Manuel de Rosas, ex governor and dictator of the Argentine Confederation.

— General Ignatieff (and his wife) arrive in London from Paris with fresh proposals to Britain for settling the Eastern Question. He dined in the evening at the Russian Embassy, where he met the Marquis of Salisbury. On Saturday the 17th the General visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, and dined with Earl Derby at the Foreign Office. Sunday was spent at Lord Salisbury's seat at Hatfield, and on Tuesday he was received by the Queen at Windsor. On Wednesday General Ignatieff dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Prince of Wales being also present. The General left for Paris on the morning of the 22nd.

**16.**—Dean Stanley as Lord Rector delivers a valedictory address to the students of St. Andrews in the old Parliamentary Hall. The subject of his discourse was the religious difficulties of the day, and the danger arising to religion from the apparently increasing divergence between the intelligence and faith of our time, which he designated "the rock a-head."

**17.**—Meeting in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, Dean Stanley presiding, to promote a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, who printed his first book in a room in the Almonry adjacent to the Abbey.

— The Geologists' Association pay their first visit for the season to the British Museum. Proceeding at once to the North Gallery, the members were there met, according to appointment, by the venerable Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, who at once began to discourse to them and the mixed multitude of other listeners, who flocked to the spot from all

parts of the building, on the "Extinct Marsupials of Australia."

**18.**—Died, aged 78, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, Arctic explorer.

**19.**—In answer to Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Earl Derby states that Sir Henry Elliot had professed himself ready to return to Constantinople at once if his services were required, but he did not conceal that he had come home in much need of rest after the arduous and anxious labours of the last twelve months. Under these circumstances, he (Lord Derby) felt that, putting personal considerations aside, it would not be in the interests of the public service to press for Sir Henry's immediate return. He was therefore making other temporary arrangements for carrying on the work at Constantinople, and Sir Henry Elliot would remain for some time longer in England on leave.

— The first Turkish Parliament opened by the Sultan in person. The speech from the throne, which was read by His Majesty's first Secretary, was a very long document. The Sultan expressed a hope that the negotiations with Montenegro would have a favourable issue, and said that the course which he intended pursuing would be submitted to the deliberations of the Parliament at its first meeting. Speaking of the Conference, His Majesty said:—"The disagreement between my Government and the Powers rests rather in the form and method of application than the substance of the question. All my efforts will be devoted towards bringing to perfection the progress which has been already realized in the situation of the empire and in the branches of its administration. But I consider it to be one of my most important duties to remove any cause which may be detrimental to the dignity and independence of my empire. I leave to time the task of proving the sincerity of my intentions of reconciliation." The speech promised the introduction of a number of legislative measures, including an Electoral Bill, a Provisional Bill, a Bill on Commercial Regulations, a Code of Civil Procedure, measures for the reorganization of the tribunals, the promotion and retirement of public functionaries, a Press Bill, a Bill for the Organization of a Court of Account, and, finally, the Budget Law.

**20.**—Mr. R. Yorke proposes in the Commons the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution and customs of the Stock Exchange. Government at first opposed, but ultimately the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deferring to what he believed to be the general wish, assented to the motion, although he was not sanguine of any useful result.

**20.**—The Lord Mayor presides at a meeting held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House to consider the proposal to establish in a central position in London an Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India.

**21.**—Mr. Butt's Irish Land Bill rejected on a second reading by 323 to 84 votes.

— Charing Cross Hospital, after being remodelled and greatly enlarged, is opened to-day by the Prince of Wales accompanied by the Princess. In reply to a formal address his Royal Highness congratulated the governors upon the admirable manner in which the hospital was conducted, and said it afforded the Princess and himself the greatest pleasure to acquiesce in the desire that a ward should be named after himself, and that the ward for children should be named the Alexandra Ward.

— The German Parliament decide by 213 to 142 votes, that the seat of the Imperial Court of Justice shall be at Leipzig.

**22.**—Came on at Middlesex Sessions the trial of Lord Marcus Beresford on the charge of having assaulted H. E. Tidy, a solicitor, of Sackville Street, Piccadilly. The prosecutor underwent a rigid cross-examination respecting certain money-lending transactions between him and the defendant. On the part of Lord Marcus Beresford it was argued that he had acted under great provocation; and it was pointed out that by taking criminal instead of civil proceedings the defendant had been effectually prevented from giving his version of the dispute. The jury found Lord Marcus guilty of a common assault; and he was ordered to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the Queen, to enter into recognizances of 500*l.* to keep the peace towards Mr. Tidy for twelve months, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

— Dr. Schliemann attends a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and reads a paper on his discoveries at Mycenæ. Mr. Gladstone also attended, and paid a high tribute to the Doctor for his energy and perseverance.

**23.**—Sir W. T. Knollys gazetted Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; General Probyn to be Treasurer of the Prince's Household.

— John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, shot at Mountain Meadow, for complicity in the massacre of 120 emigrants passing that place on their way to California, in September, 1857. Up to the date of his capture at this time Lee had lived in hiding, indirectly under the protection of Brigham Young, whom the criminal now accused of being the chief instigator of the massacre, in revenge for the inroad of United States troops on Mormon territory to force obedience to Gentile customs.

**23.** Sir Charles Dilke moves a resolution in the Commons for extending the hours of polling at parliamentary elections in metropolitan boroughs, and also to give to the returning officer of other boroughs the power of fixing any period of not less than eight hours between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. Mr. Gordon seconded the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that experience showed the necessity of some further extension of the hours of polling, and the Government, therefore, would not object to the principle of the resolution. But he could not assent to all its details, and he suggested that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider what alterations may be made without inconvenience in the hours of polling at parliamentary and municipal elections in the metropolis and other towns. After some discussion, Sir Charles accepted this offer.

— Mr. Fawcett's motion affirming the necessity of securing adequate securities for the better government of Turkey disposed of after several divisions by the adjournment of the House. In the course of this debate Sir H. Wolff contended that the Liberal party was in a great measure responsible for the condition of Turkey, and read extracts from speeches by Mr. Gladstone on the results of the Crimean War and on the Cretan Insurrection, to show that though he now refused the Turks even a twelvemonth's respite, and acknowledged none but humanitarian motives, he then contemplated Turkish reform must be the work of a generation, and that the duty of neutrality is superior to that of humanity. Mr. Gladstone retorted by accusing Sir Henry of using garbled extracts from old speeches.

**24.**—The University Boat Race results in a dead heat, for the first time since the origin of the contest.

— Died, aged 72, Dr. Michell, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

— Died, aged 48, Mrs. Nassau Senior, inspector of workhouses and district pauper schools.

— Died, aged 51, Thomas Walter Bagehot, editor and proprietor of the *Economist*, and author of various contributions to financial and general literature.

— Died, aged 95, Field-Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Colonel 18th Foot and senior officer in the army, in which he held a commission over 80 years. He served through the Peninsular campaign and received the gold cross for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees.

— Disastrous fire, but unattended with loss of life, at Coldbath Fields House of Correction. The flames were first seen near the back part of the prison proper, in a building

known as the mill-house and bakery. As many as two hundred firemen were at one time engaged in preventing the fire spreading to the cells occupied by prisoners.

**25.**—Accident at Morpeth, on the North Eastern Railway, to the night express from Edinburgh to London. At a very sharp curve the engine left the metals, tearing up sleepers and rails for about sixty yards, and the carriages and vans were impelled with violence against the back of the tender, the impetus causing them to pile up on the top of each other. A very painful scene ensued, some passengers being jammed between the timbers of carriages, and others shrieking for assistance from underneath the *debris*. Altogether five passengers were killed, amongst them being Mr. James Donald, editor of Chambers's *Etymological Dictionary*; eight or nine others were seriously injured.

— Died, aged 67, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, known as the "Emigrant's Friend."

**27.**—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presented with addresses by the Mayor and Corporation, and the Incorporated Law Society of Bristol, on the occasion of his revisiting that city, over which he had formerly been Recorder, after an absence of twenty years.

**31.**—Protocol signed at the Foreign Office. The Powers reaffirmed their interest in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and took cognizance of the conclusion of peace with Servia. As regarded Montenegro, the Powers considered the rectification of the frontiers and free navigation of the Boiana to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement. The Powers thought the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two Principalities, as a step accomplished towards the pacification which is the object of their common wishes. They invited the Porte to consolidate it, by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and well-being of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognized that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important portion of them. They also took cognizance of the circular of the Porte of the 13th February, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since through its representatives. The Powers proposed to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople, and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect. If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian

subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they thought it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserved to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace. Several declarations were attached to the signatures, one by Lord Derby to the effect that the Protocol should be declared null and void in the event of non-attainment of the proposed objects.

**April 1.**—The Chinese ports of Tchang, Wuhu, Wenchow, and Pakhoi opened to foreign trade.

**3.**—Total destruction by fire of the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh.

**4.**—Shipwrights on Clyde, to the number of 3,000, strike for an increase of one penny per hour.

**6.**—Prince Bismarck had an audience of the Emperor William, who informed the Chancellor in complimentary terms that he could not at the present time part with his valuable services. The Chancellor thereupon consented to retain office, and to be content for the present with a simple leave of absence. An Imperial order was issued, granting him leave of absence until August.

— Died, aged 85, Lieutenant Thomas Laurence Smith, who entered the army in 1808, and passed through the whole of the Peninsular War, and was also at Waterloo.

**7.**—Great walking match for 1,000*l.* between Edward Payson Weston, and Daniel O'Leary, concluded at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Both men had been walking for six days, at the end of which time O'Leary had walked 520 miles and Weston 510.

**10.**—Flooding of the Tynewydd pit, in the Rhondda valley near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire. The day's work was over and the miners were making their way to the shaft, when each narrow roadway of the pit suddenly became the channel of a rushing stream of water which seemed to pour in on the unfortunate miners from all sides at once. When as many as had been able to struggle through the water were brought to the surface it was found that fourteen persons were still in the mine. On examination it was found that the shaft was clear, but every roadway leading from it to the remote parts of the pit was full of water to the crown of the arch. Whilst the exploring party were considering the best means of clearing the workings a faint knocking was heard, proving that some men were still

alive. These were thought to be behind a wall of coal some thirty feet thick, and vigorous efforts for their release were at once made, seconded by the imprisoned men from within. By the morning a hole was made into the heading, but such was the density of air caused by the pressure of water behind, that a loud explosion followed when the rock was first pierced, and one man, William Morgan, was thrown with such violence against the hole through which he was about to escape, that he died. The other four men in the cavity were speedily rescued and brought to the bank. This incident raised a hope that others might have been preserved in the same manner, but it was not till the afternoon of the second day that a faint knocking, evidently at a great distance, was heard. Efforts to release the men by pumping out the mine and by sending divers through the flooded passages having failed, it was resolved to cut a passage, forty yards through the solid. The imprisoned miners were not finally rescued until the afternoon of Friday the 20th. The work of saving them was one of great difficulty, and it was feared that they would be drowned before the rescuing party could reach them. At length, however, a hole was bored through the coal large enough for the explorers to pass through, and the five men who had been entombed for ten days were safely brought to bank. By a happy coincidence, when the last was brought up and while being conveyed on a stretcher covered with blankets into the hospital, the following telegraphic message was received from the Queen:—"Biddulph, Osborne, to Mr. Wales, Mine Inspector, Pontypridd.—The Queen is very anxious for the last accounts of the poor men in the mine. Are they saved? Pray telegraph." The other four men missing were not, as was supposed, with their five rescued companions, and the dead bodies of two of them were afterwards found in another part of the mine. One had been crushed to death by a large stone falling on him; and another stone had fallen on the other, a boy, and held him fast until he was drowned. The interest felt in the imprisoned men and their rescuers took a practical shape. The Lord Mayor started a fund at the Mansion House for their benefit, which amounted to over 1,300*l.*, including a donation of 50*l.* from the Queen; the members of the Stock Exchange sent 100 guineas; and separate subscriptions were started by members of the House of Commons and others. The Queen was pleased to express her desire that the Albert Medal, hitherto only bestowed for gallantry in saving life at sea, should be extended to similar actions on land, and the first medals struck for this purpose were conferred on the heroic rescuers of the Welsh miners.

10.—Reply of the Porte to the Protocol. The Turkish Government said it was not aware how it could have deserved so ill of

justice and civilization as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without example in the world:—"The Treaty of Paris gave an explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the Powers who participate in it as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a Protocol in which Turkey has had no share. And, if Turkey appeals to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, it is not that that treaty has created in her favour any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to the grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace of Europe, induced the Powers twenty years ago to place the recognition of the inviolabilities of this empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise."

10.—Archdeacon Denison, speaking at Taunton of recent decisions affecting the Church, said that the courts were only secular courts dealing with spiritual causes, and so were undeniably unconstitutional. As for the court presided over by Lord Penzance, the whole history of it, parliamentary and otherwise, was a disgrace to our time. In summing up the position, Archdeacon Denison said the shape which the contention assumed in England was that it is not for the civil power and courts created by Parliament, irrespectively of the voice of the Church in her synods, to so much as touch, much less regulate the faith and the worship of the Church.

—Died, Andrew Halliday, journalist and dramatist, and a frequent contributor to *All the Year Round*.

11.—The Prince of Wales leaves London for Paris, afterwards joining the Princess in the south of France, in order to visit the King and Queen of Greece.

—Scene in the Commons between Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Sullivan, during the discussion of Mr. Waddy's Newspaper Registration Bill. Dr. Kenealy denounced the bill in strong language, protesting at the same time that he had no sympathy with libellers. This statement provoked some ironical cheering; and Dr. Kenealy went on to say that he had always been outspoken both at the bar and in the press, and it was that which had ruined him. Had he been "a slave, a coward, or a liar," or ready to justify falsehood, he would not be what he was. He added, pointing to the Ministerial gangway, that he could bear with philosophical composure the ironical cheers that came from that "miserable quarter." Mr. Sullivan (who sat in the quarter indicated by the member for Stoke) said that he had never known but one "slave and coward" in the profession of journalism who had libelled people without avowing his responsibility. After the division Mr. Sullivan informed the Speaker that Dr. Kenealy had come to him in the lobby, and complained that the attack he

had made on him was uncalled for and undeserved. To this Mr. Sullivan replied that the charges he had made were deserved; upon which Dr. Kenealy retorted, "Sir, you are a liar." Had this occurred out of the House, Mr. Sullivan said amid much cheering, he should have treated it with contempt, but in order to vindicate the independence of debate he thought it right to submit the matter to the House. The Speaker said that if the epithet had been used in the House he should have called Dr. Kenealy to order at once; but as it had occurred in the lobby it would be for the House to decide what course should be taken. Dr. Kenealy afterwards withdrew the expression and apologised.

**11.**—Great fire in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, U.S. Over twenty persons, chiefly women, jumped from the upper windows, and nearly all were killed, while others, tearing their bedding into strips, let themselves down and escaped. The guests in the lower stories mostly escaped uninjured, but the mortality among those who were lodged above was frightful, probably 100 in all having perished. Several were brought out alive, but bereft of reason. In an hour after the fire began the roof and inner walls fell in. The hotel was entirely destroyed, and the loss estimated at 1,000,000 dols.

**12.**—Transvaal Republic annexed by proclamation to the British Empire.

—The Danish Chambers having failed to pass the Budget, the King signs a "temporary decree" ordering the Ministry to provide for the expenses of the year.

**13.**—Lord Hartington in moving for further papers on the affairs of Turkey, observed that he did not desire to make any complaint that the Government had not up to a certain point given the House ample information on which a judgment might be formed on their policy, but held he had a right to complain that so far as the Conference was concerned the papers supplied were extremely limited. Why, he asked, had not the Government made a bold and vigorous effort to settle the question, especially as at one time the Powers of Europe seemed agreed upon the necessity of joint action? Then, with regard to the declaration appended to the Protocol, he owned that he could not see any motive for it, because it put it in the power of Russia or Turkey to put an end to it if they pleased. It had also provoked the counter declaration of Russia, and had left matters in such a state that an outbreak of hostilities was all but inevitable. Mr. Hardy in reply, stated that the Government could not give the draft Protocol of March 11, as it was not their own document. Others would still be produced, but not in response to the present motion. Passing then to the Protocol of March 31, the right hon. gentleman said that the answer of

the Porte would be at once laid upon the table. It certainly had not the ring of peace about it, but still he was enabled to state that the last word had not yet been spoken.

**14.**—Launched, at Messrs. Samuda's yard at Blackwall, the Japanese iron-clad *Foo-So*, being the first built for that Government in this country.

—Paul de Cassagnac sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 fr. for publishing, in the *Pays*, articles insulting the Chamber of Deputies.

—Died, aged 90, General William Wylde, present at the siege of Antwerp, and at Bergen-op-Zoom, having entered the Army in 1803.

—Died, Rev. E. A. Daubeny, a justice of peace for Gloucester, wounded at the battle of Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801.

**15.**—Discussion in the House of Lords on the Protocol. Lord Granville said that Lord Derby's declaration made it competent for Turkey or Russia to render the whole Protocol null and void, and while he admitted the great responsibility attaching to the Opposition in matters relating to foreign affairs, he maintained that at times it was the duty of the Opposition to state their opinions openly, and endeavour to enlighten the country on the policy which was being pursued. Lord Derby replied that as to the alleged meagreness of information given to Parliament the Government had to consult the wishes and convenience of other Powers. The Russian Ambassador objected to the production of the draft Protocol, and if it had been produced others also might have to be published. With regard to guarantees, it should be borne in mind that the primary object was to bring about a satisfactory solution, and that they had to accommodate themselves to the relations then existing between Russia and Turkey.

**16.**—Convention signed between Russia and Roumania, by which the Roumanian Government agreed to afford the Russian army free passage through the Principality, and to insure the friendly treatment of the troops. The Czar in return pledged himself to guarantee the integrity of Roumanian territory.

**17.**—Correspondence published which had taken place between the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and Bishop Beckles respecting the acceptance of the latter of the appointment of Superintending Bishop of certain English Episcopal congregations in Scotland. The Primus wrote: "Of all the Bishops of the Church of England, your Lordship is certainly the very last who could have been expected to listen to an invitation from the 'English Episcopalians in Scotland' to come and reign over them. It

is scarcely three years since your lordship was willing and desirous to become a diocesan Bishop in the Episcopal Church of Scotland." Bishop Beckles afterwards explained the reasons which had led him to accept the call to take the oversight of the English Episcopalians in Scotland, the result of which, he hoped, would be to unite them more closely with the Church of England. Referring to his candidature for the office of Bishop of Argyll, Bishop Beckles said that when he gave his consent he was entirely ignorant as to the constitution and government of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

17.—Petition presented by Lord Cochrane praying for the payment to his grandson of the arrears of pay due to the late Lord Dundonald.

— Died, at her residence in Sussex, Mrs. Richard Cobden, widow of the eminent apostle of Free Trade.

19.—Died, aged 81, Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., one of the few remaining Peninsular and Waterloo officers.

23.—Concluded, at the Central Criminal Court, the trial of the five prisoners concerned in what came to be known as the great Turf Fraud. Most of them were betting men, who entrapped the prosecutrix, Comtesse de Goncourt, into a sham series of turf speculations from which untold wealth was promised. Last August she received a letter accompanied by an English newspaper called the *Sport* and a circular. The circular contained a French translation of an article in the *Sport*, and told of the wonderful success achieved by a Mr. Hugh Montgomery, the inventor of a new mode of betting, which had brought him a fortune of 575,000*l.*, and which the *Sport* stated he was spending in works of charity. M<sup>de</sup>. de Goncourt was induced by these representations to embark in the speculation, and she received in return for the money invested cheques for amounts varying from 1,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*, drawn on the Royal Bank of London by "George Simpson." Success encouraged her to make fresh remittances, and ultimately she sent sums of money to the amount of 10,000*l.* to a person named T. Ellerton, "a sworn book-maker." She was then informed that, in order to retain the sum already won, it was absolutely essential, according to the laws of England, that she should send a further sum of 1,200*l.* In order to raise the money, M<sup>de</sup>. de Goncourt found it necessary to consult her legal adviser in Paris. This led to the detection of the fraud. The *Sport* newspaper, it appeared, was a sham publication, one of the prisoners having induced a printer in Edinburgh, whom he knew, to set up and print 500 copies of one number; while the "Royal Bank of London," upon which the cheques sent to the prosecutrix were drawn, was also non-existent. Baron

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Huddleston, in the course of his summing up, said he had been informed that the Governor of Newgate having reason to suspect that an attempt had been made to corrupt the officials of the gaol, caused one of the prisoners, Benson, the chief mover in the fraud, to be searched, and upon him were found documents which disclosed a scheme for an escape as bold and ingenious as could well be conceived. It was painful to think, his lordship said, that in our gaols there were means of corrupting subordinates. To do so with the superior officers was perfectly absurd, but when Benson was in custody he found the means of communicating with other prisoners, and that there was some person enabling him to communicate with the outer world was beyond all question. The jury found Benson guilty of forgery; William Kurr, Frederick Kurr, and Bale guilty on some of the counts; and Murray an accessory after the fact. It was proved that in 1872 Benson had been convicted of felony at that court in forging a receipt for 1,000*l.* (See July 8, 1872.) The Comtesse de Goncourt asked that mercy might be shown to the prisoners. His lordship sentenced Benson to be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years; William Kurr, Frederick Kurr, and Charles Bale each to undergo ten years' penal servitude; and Edwin Murray to eighteen months' hard labour. Revelations afterwards made by some of the convicts led to the trial of the Inspector-detectives on the charge of conspiracy. (See Sept. 22, and Nov. 20, 1877.)

24.—Declaration of war by Russia. The Imperial manifesto read to the troops at Kischeneff in presence of the Czar, detailed the reasons for this step on the part of Russia: the refusal of guarantees by the Porte for the proposed reforms, the failure of the Conference and rejection of the Protocol. Prince Gortschakoff addressed an explanatory note to the Powers on the same day, and by night 50,000 troops had entered Roumanian territory.

— Count von Moltke speaking in the German Parliament, on the necessity for an increased army vote, said, that he as well as others desired a long period of peace, but the times did not permit of such a hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when all governments would be compelled to strain every nerve to secure their own existence. The root of this was to be found in the regrettable distrust of the governments towards each other. France had also within the last few years made great strides in the work of her defences. Unusually large masses of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. France was doing all in her power for her army, and the furthering of that purpose met with the unmixed approval of her people. France was decidedly in advance of

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Germany in having her orders for war ready in time of peace, and Germany could not avoid adopting a measure to compensate for it.

**24.**—Home Rule discussion in the Commons, Mr. Shaw having moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament to control the internal affairs of that country. After considerable discussion the resolution was negatived by 417 to 67.

— The German Emperor, now visiting Alsace-Lorraine, arrives at Strasburg, and is received with every manifestation of loyalty and devotion.

— Died, aged 79, the very Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., Dean of Llandaff.

**25.**—Seizure of Barbosch Bridge and occupation of Galatz by a Russian division.

**26.**—The fortress of Bayazid on the Turkish Asiatic frontier abandoned to the Russians.

**27.**—Lord Stratheden and Campbell asked how far her Majesty's Government concurred in the statement contained in the Russian Circular, that the Emperor of Russia represented the views and interests of Europe. Lord Derby replied that the Government were in no way bound by the expression of opinions issued by the Russian Government, and as a matter of fact did not accept or adopt either the arguments or conclusions embodied in the document referred to.

**28.**—Foundation stone laid at Stratford-on-Avon of a Shakespeare Memorial Building, intended to comprise a theatre, library, and picture-gallery.

— Died, aged 72, W. G. Brownlow, better known as "Parson Brownlow," remarkable for the vigour with which he advocated the cause of the Union during the civil war in the United States.

— Sale of Albert Grant's pictures. Proceeds—106,202*l*.

**30.**—A pension of 75*l*. per annum granted to the three great-great-grand-daughters of Daniel Defoe, who were all unmarried, and over fifty years of age, living in extreme poverty.

**May 1.**—Proclamation issued, in which the Queen enjoined all her subjects to observe strict neutrality in the war pending between Turkey and Russia. Declarations of neutrality were also made by France and Italy.

— Despatch from Lord Derby to Lord A. Loftus, containing the reply of her Majesty's Government to the Russian circular announcing the commencement of hostilities, and con-

veying disapproval of the war. The despatch in reference to Prince Gortschakoff's assertion of his belief that the step taken by his Government was in accordance with the sentiments and the interests of Europe, said:—"It cannot be expected that her Majesty's Government should agree in this view. They have not concealed their feeling that the presence of large Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible, and exciting a feeling of apprehension and fanaticism among the Mussulman population, constituted a material obstacle to internal pacification and reform. They cannot believe that the entrance of those armies on Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty, or improve the condition of the Christian population throughout the Sultan's dominions."

**1.**—Monument to I. K. Brunel erected on the Thames Embankment.

**2.**—General Porfirio Diaz elected president of Mexico.

**3.**—Meeting of Egyptian bondholders, at which Mr. Goschen explains the arrangements made with the Khedive in reference to the Daira estate.

**5.**—Died, aged 75, William Coulson, surgeon, a friend of Lamb and Hazlitt.

**7.**—Debate in the House of Commons on resolutions by Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern Question—originally five in number, but now reduced to two, after considerable discussion. The ex-premier's speech was an elaborate indictment against the inconsistencies of the policy pursued by the Government in the East. He concluded by moving, "That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on the 21st of September, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria." Mr. Cross in reply insisted that the two land marks of that policy had been—not to sanction the invasion of Turkey by foreign armies, and not to acquiesce in misgovernment or oppression in Turkey. He vindicated Lord Derby's despatch, and maintained that it was Russia which had scattered the European concert to the winds. Now that war had broken out, absolute neutrality was the rule of the Government, and neither side would have either moral or material support from England. The Government would do its best to localise and minimize the war, but he indicated certain points—such as the Suez Canal, Egypt, and Constantinople—where the interests not only of England, but of Europe, would be threatened. The debate was continued on the 8th, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lowe being the principal speakers, and concluded on the 14th, by Lord Hartington and Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Gladstone thus closed the debate:

"If Russia should fail, her failure will be disastrous to mankind, because it will leave the condition of the Christian people of Turkey on whose behalf you have interested yourself worse than it was before. If Russia should succeed, that Power, notwithstanding all your jealousies, if its conduct be honourable or even prudent, cannot fail to observe a moderation which will secure for her undying renown in consequence of the accomplishment of the work she has taken in hand." The House then divided, 223 being for, and 354 against the resolution.

7.—First of a series of concerts under the direction of Herr Wagner given at the Albert Hall.

9.—Review of 11,000 troops at Aldershot by the Queen.

— Earthquake in Peru, causing the destruction of the town of Iquique, and loss of six hundred lives.

10.—Died, aged 76, Thomas, Lord Erskine, grandson of a former Lord Chancellor.

11.—Destruction of the *Lufi Djelik*, the largest of the Turkish monitors. It had taken up a position behind the island of Ghiacet, whence it bombarded the town of Ibraila. The Russians replied with artillery of small calibre from their batteries on the quay, but without effect, whereupon the Russian masked batteries behind the vineyards on the heights commanding the town opened fire, and kept up an hour's cannonade. Two Russian shells penetrated the boiler of the monitor, causing an explosion. The powder magazine immediately afterwards ignited, and blew up the monitor with her crew of 300 men, who were all drowned.

— The Pope gives audience to several bands of pilgrims from different countries who had arrived at Rome, with presents, congratulating his Holiness on the jubilee of his consecration.

— Translation of Dr. Thomas Leigh Cloughton, Bishop of Rochester, to the newly founded bishopric of St. Albans.

— Termination of the civil war in Japan, between the Imperial Government and the Prince of Satsuma. In 1863 the Damos, or territorial princes, who had previously exercised despotic powers in their own districts, recognised the Mikado as their superior. The Prince of Satsuma, however, refused submission and after an obstinate and desultory resistance was defeated in his own territory about this date.

12.—Decision given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Folkestone Ritual case—*Ridsdale v. Clifton* and others. Mr. Ridsdale, incumbent of St. Peter's, Folkestone, was prosecuted in the Court of Arches under the Public Worship Regulation

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Act for twelve alleged illegal practices, upon all of which he was admonished and ordered to discontinue. In this judgment the Dean of Arches followed the ruling of the Judicial Committee in several cases, and especially in that of *Hibbert v. Purchas*. But inasmuch as in that case the defendant made no appearance, and his view was not argued, Mr. Ridsdale appealed upon four points, which were fully argued before the Committee in January and February last. These points were—the wearing of the alb and chasuble; the eastward position during the prayer of consecration; the use of wafer bread; and the erection of a crucifix upon a screen. The Lord Chancellor now read an elaborate judgment, the effect of which was that the surplice was the only legal vestment; that the officiating minister must so stand that the communicants can see his manual acts with the sacred elements; that wafers are illegal, the bread to be used being such as is usually eaten; and that the crucifix, erected without a faculty, and being calculated to foster superstition, must be removed. As their lordships were not satisfied from the evidence that Mr. Ridsdale so stood at the communion table that what he did was intentionally hidden from the people, nor that he used wafers in the celebration, the decree of the Court of Arches against him on those points was reversed. The respondents to pay appellant the costs on the points reversed. No costs allowed on the appeal.

13.—Capture of Sukhum Kaleh, a Russian port on the Black Sea, by a Turkish squadron. The attacking force first succeeded in landing five Circassian chiefs and their follower, who had with them 600 muskets and ammunition. These were speedily distributed among the native population. Hassan Pasha then landed an additional force, composed of other Circassians, Kurds, Lazis, and Turks; and, while the ironclads opened a vigorous cannonade upon the fortress, the Beys with their volunteers and auxiliaries attacked the place. After this the insurrection was described as having spread like wildfire. The inhabitants of the surrounding districts gathered by thousands with weapons of all sorts to the Turkish standard.

— Died, aged 55, M. Ernest Picard, a firm opponent of the Imperial Government, and Minister of the Interior under M. Thiers.

16.—Resignation of the French Ministry. The law of 1875, which fettered the press, having been repealed by the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal MacMahon wrote to M. Simon. "I have seen with surprise that neither you nor the Keeper of the Seals urged from the Tribune all the serious reasons which should have prevented the repeal of a law on the press passed less than two years ago on the proposal of M. Dufaure, and the application of which you yourself quite recently demanded from the tribunals. Yet, at several meetings

of the Council, and even at yesterday morning's, it had been decided that the President of the Council, as also the Keeper of the Seals, should undertake to combat it."

**16.**—Died, at Rome, aged 70, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church.

— Died, at Naples, aged 72, Sir David Urquhart, an eccentric but able writer, sometime M.P. for Stafford, and the first to introduce the Turkish bath into this country.

**17.**—Capture of Ardahan, Armenia, by the Russians under General Loris Melikoff.

**18.**—The French Chambers suspended for a month in order that the excitement caused by the late ministerial changes might calm down.

**19.**—Died, aged 47, the Rt. Hon. Charles John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, successful claimant in the memorable peerage case concerning that earldom. (See July 13, 1857.)

**21.**—Exhibition at South Kensington of the bequest made to the nation by the late John Forster. (See Feb. 1876.)

— Died aged 57, Sir Digby Wyatt, architect chosen by Prince Albert to organize the Great Exhibition of 1851.

**24.**—Died, at Wentworth near Staines, aged 67, Marshal Cabrera, Carlist general in the war of 1838.

**26.**—A Turkish turret-ship named the *Hifse Rahman*, attacked in open daylight by four small Russian gunboats. She defended herself valiantly with her guns, compelling one boat to run ashore to avoid sinking. In the midst of the fight, however, another launch got alongside, and succeeded in placing a torpedo in position, when the entire flotilla drew off, and shortly afterwards the monitor blew up. Only fifty-two men of her crew were saved, and one hundred lost. No one wounded on the Russian side.

— The Duc de Broglie issues a circular to the public prosecutors, in which he explains that Marshal MacMahon in entering upon a new political line of conduct made use of his legal constitutional prerogative. He intervened to arrest the invading progress of Radical theories incompatible with the peace of society and the greatness of France.

**27.**—Statue of the late Sir James Y. Simpson, unveiled at Edinburgh by the Countess of Galloway.

**28.**—General Grant arrives at Liverpool.

— Great strike of colliers in Northumberland against a proposed reduction of wages, nearly 12,000 men leaving work.

**28.**—Died, aged 74, Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, a prominent member of the Committee of Council on Education thirty years ago.

— Died, aged 71, Henry Weekes, R.A., sculptor.

**29.**—Died, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Dorsetshire, aged 64, John Lothrop Motley, historian of the Netherlands.

— Naval conflict at Ylo between Rear-Admiral De Horsey with his unarmoured wooden frigates *Shah* and *Amethyst* and the Peruvian iron-clad ram *Huascar*, alleged to have committed various outrages along the coast of Peru. The *Huascar* in the first instance made her escape in the dark, but had been so seriously damaged in the encounter that her rebel commander, Pierola, surrendered her to the Peruvian Government. (See July 31.)

**30.**—In reply to a despatch from Lord Derby enumerating the British interests which the war might imperil, Prince Gortschakoff writes that the Russian Government will respect the British interests mentioned by Lord Derby as long as England remains neutral. "The Imperial Cabinet will neither blockade, nor interrupt, nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. They consider the canal as an international work, in which the commerce of the world is interested, and which should be kept free from any attack. Egypt is a part of the Ottoman Empire, and its contingents figure in the Turkish army. Russia might, therefore, consider herself as at war with Egypt. Nevertheless, the Imperial Cabinet does not overlook either the European interests engaged in the country or those of England in particular. They will not bring Egypt within the radius of their military operations. As far as concerns Constantinople, without being able to prejudice the course or issue of the war, the Imperial Cabinet repeats that the acquisition of that capital is excluded from the views of his Majesty the Emperor."

— Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, who was deposed by the Prussian authorities and took refuge in Rome, is condemned by default to twelve months' imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck, and fined 3,000 marks or seven months' imprisonment for continuing the use of his title and functions.

**31.**—Mr. Gladstone receives an enthusiastic reception at Birmingham. In the evening he addressed a large meeting on the Eastern Question and the present condition of the Liberal party.

**June 1.**—M. Bonnet-Duverdier, President of the Paris Municipal Council, arrested on the charge of insulting Marshal MacMahon in a speech at St. Denis. Sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs.

2.—The fortress of Kars invested by the Russians.

3.—Died, at the Hague, aged 59, Sophia Frederica Mathildi, Queen of the Netherlands—"La Reine Rouge." Her Majesty was an accomplished linguist, speaking with fluency almost every European language.

— Celebration of the jubilee of the Pope's consecration. The aggregate value of the offerings received by his Holiness during the month was estimated at 16,500,000 fr., exclusive of those in kind. The sixteenth anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution fell on the same day. On one side of the Tiber Pius IX. celebrated Mass with his Cardinals in the Sistine Chapel, while on the other the King of Italy received the congratulations of his councillors, rejoicing in the fact that Rome had at last become the capital of Italy.

4.—Lady Godiva procession takes place at Coventry after being in abeyance for some years.

5.—Peace concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. Old frontiers to be restored; free trade instead of a prohibitory tariff for Abyssinian goods entering by Egyptian frontiers and ports; free passage for envoys and letters; an Abyssinian consul at Massowah and an Egyptian consul at Adowa; the Khedive sanctions the appointment of the head of the Abyssinian Church by the Coptic Patriarch at Cairo. The Abyssinian rebel Michael detained by Egypt. The terms were for the most part arranged by Colonel Gordon.

— In the House of Commons, a resolution moved by Mr. O'Connor Power to the effect that the burden of Imperial taxation imposed on Ireland was excessive, is negatived by 152 to 34.

6.—Eight persons killed and forty injured by the fall of a bridge over the Avon, at Widcombe, near Bath.

7.—Return to London of the Prince and Princess of Wales after visiting Athens and Paris.

— Died, aged 67, William Edward Frost, R.A.

11.—Lord de Mauley calls attention to the Russian conquests in Central Asia, and moves an address to the Queen for the appointment of a consul to watch over the commercial and territorial interests of British India. The motion was withdrawn after a speech by Lord Salisbury, in which he deprecated any danger to India from Russia.

12.—The Montenegrins, who, since the war with Russia commenced had also assumed the offensive, defeated at several places by the Ottoman troops, and retire to Ostrog.

13.—Bishop Claughton invested with the rights, privileges and appurtenances, of the newly-created Bishopric of St. Albans.

— Honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred at Oxford on the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Coleridge, Mr. Cross, Sir Edward Thornton, and Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.

14.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Redesdale calls attention to a book entitled "The Priest in Absolution," printed and privately circulated under the sanction of an association of clergymen called "The Society of the Holy Cross." The book was strongly condemned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Gloucester, and the Earl of Horrowby.

15.—In reply to the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury states that the Ameer of Afghanistan had refused to receive a British resident at his court, but that the assemblage of troops on the north-west frontier had no reference to the negotiations going on at Peshawur, and that our relations with the Ameer had undergone no material change.

— Died, aged 71, Miss Mary Carpenter, well known for her exertions on behalf of the poor, and as author of several philanthropic and educational works.

— Died, aged 70, Lady Stirling Maxwell (Hon. Mrs. Caroline Norton), novelist and poetess.

16.—The right wing of the Turkish army in Asia defeated at Taghir and retreats to Delilaba.

— Message of the Marshal-President read in the French Chambers, requesting an immediate dissolution. Agreed to after a debate characterised by extreme turbulence, the votes being 149 to 130.

— Died, aged 63, Lord Justice Sir George Mellish, D.C.L., a judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

17.—Concluded before the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, the will case of Cresswell and others *v.* Wairond. The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the will and codicils of Mr. Bethel Wairond, late of Dulford House, Devonshire, who died in May last year; and Mr. Henry Wairond, the son and heir-at-law of the deceased, contested the validity of the papers, on the ground that at the date of their execution his father was not of sound mind. After a consultation among the counsel engaged, it was announced that an arrangement had been come to between the parties. Sir James Hannen then pronounced against the will, and ordered costs out off the estate.

19.—Died, aged 83, Admiral Rous, for nearly forty years almost supreme as an

authority on sporting matters, and whose work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse-racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf."

**20.**—Great fire at St. John's, New Brunswick, covering an area of 200 acres, and destroying the Custom House, Victoria and Royal Hotels, the Academy of Music, all the Banks except one, the public schools, Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches, the Methodist Chapel, the City Hall, and all the newspaper and telegraph offices. The entire wholesale, nearly all the retail houses, and several ships were burned. The loss was estimated at from ten to fifteen million dollars.

**21.**—The Government withdraw the Burials Bill, having suffered a defeat in opposing a motion by Lord Harrowby to the effect that the burial of Dissenters might be celebrated by such Christian and orderly service as their friends think fit.

—Concluded in the Queen's Bench Division before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, after a hearing of four days, the trial of Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, for the publication of a work with an immoral tendency, entitled "The Fruits of Philosophy," purporting to set forth a method or methods for limiting population. The defendants conducted their own case, Mrs. Besant speaking at great length on most days of the trial. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said that a more ill-advised and a more injudicious prosecution had probably never been brought into a court of justice. Here was a work which had been published for more than forty years, and which appeared never to have got into general circulation until this prosecution was instituted, since when thousands of copies had been sold. As to the character of the book itself, the Lord Chief Justice said there was nothing to show that it was written with the intention of exciting improper passions and wantonness. There was not a single word from the beginning to the end of the work, dealing as it did with dry physical technicalities, which could have that effect. The question therefore was whether the checks on over-population advocated in this work were such as were opposed to morality. The Solicitor-General said that they were contrary to the law of God and man—it was for the jury to say whether they took that view of the matter. A verdict of guilty was returned. (See June 28.)

**22.**—Passage of the Danube by the Russians at Matchin near Ibraila. In the evening a body of about 3,000 Russians crossed the river on rafts and in boats, from Galatz, a few miles below Ibraila, not without opposition from the Turks, and pushed their way into the interior behind the hills, which afford a fair footing at this part, and then, turning west, attacked and dislodged the Bashi-Bazouks en-

camped on the heights commanding Matchin. The Turks, who numbered about 3,000 or 4,000, defended their position apparently with some obstinacy, but by noon on the 22nd the Russians were masters of the heights, and able therefore to establish a good *étie du pont* for an intended bridge from Ibraila to Getschet.

**23.**—Her Majesty visited at Windsor by General and Mrs. Grant, who were entertained at a banquet in the evening.

—The centre of the Russian Army in Asia defeated at Zewin. Mukhtar Pasha having followed up some successes of the previous days attacked the Russians who still occupied the eastern end of the pass of Khaliage, and, after a severe battle, lasting the whole of the day, succeeded in driving the Russians from their positions, with heavy slaughter, pursuing their disordered columns as far as Zeidekan, and thus regaining all the ground lost by the defeat of the 16th inst. The fighting on the two days lasted thirty-three hours, and the Turkish losses were estimated at 2,000 men.

**27.**—Passage of the Danube by the main body of the Russian army at Simnitza. A despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to St. Petersburg thus described the event—"The difficult and complicated task of crossing the Danube has been achieved. Sistova and the surrounding heights are in our hands. The Division under General Dragumiroff with mountain artillery was the first to cross the river, a Wolhynian regiment forming the vanguard. At present (evening of the 27th) there are on the other side of the Danube the 8th Army Corps and the 4th Rifle Brigade. The 35th Division is now crossing." An unsuccessful attempt was made the next day to cross further up at Nicopolis.

—The Colorado beetle reported to have been discovered in a field at Mulheim, near Cologne.

**28.**—Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant called up for judgment before the Court of Queen's Bench for the offence of publishing "The Fruits of Philosophy," a book declared by the jury as calculated to deprave public morals. The Lord Chief Justice, after rejecting the plea that the indictment was bad and a demand for a new trial, declared that as the defendants, instead of submitting themselves to the law, had set it at defiance by the continued sale and publication of the book in question, that therefore that which was before a comparatively light offence now assumed a very grave character, which the Court must punish with adequate severity. He then sentenced the defendants to be imprisoned for six months, to pay a fine of 200*l.* each to the Queen, and to enter into their own recognizances in 500*l.* each to be of good behaviour for two years.

**29.**—Mr. Trevelyan's motion for extending the county franchise (supported by Mr. Gladstone and by Lord Hartington, and opposed by Mr. Goschen) rejected by 276 to 220 votes. In 1872 the minority was larger than on any former occasion. 1872 the motion was rejected by 150 to 72; in 1873 it was talked out; in 1874, as already stated, it was rejected by 289 to 175; in 1875, by 270 to 168; and in 1876, by 266 to 167, including tellers in each case. The majority against the motion, it will be seen, has on one occasion been eleven larger than on this occasion, while the votes given for the motion were more numerous by forty-seven than in any previous division.

— Mr. Cotton, the newly-appointed Lord Justice, takes his seat on the bench of the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn.

— Huntingdonshire election carried by the Conservative candidate, Lord Mandeville, who polled 1468 votes, against 1410 given to his Liberal opponent, the Hon. H. Fitzwilliam.

**30.**—The 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England. A Caxton Memorial Exhibition at South Kensington was formally opened by Mr. Gladstone. The opening ceremony was brief, the Archbishop of York reading a special dedicatory prayer. Sir Charles Reed gave a short printed statement of the history of the Caxton celebration, and Mr. Gladstone then declared the exhibition open. He afterwards presided at a luncheon served in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society. In proposing the principal toast, "The memory of William Caxton, the first English printer," Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length on the character and career of Caxton, and on the circumstances under which the art of printing was introduced into England. The exhibition comprised specimens of early printed books, old presses, and other typographical curiosities. The proceeds were handed to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

— Explosion of a floating magazine on the Thames off Gravesend; three men on board killed.

**July 1.**—Arthur Adderley, third son of Sir Charles, drowned in the Falls of Bruar, near Blair Athol.

**2.**—The sitting of the Commons to-day (Monday) which began at four o'clock in the afternoon and did not end till a quarter past seven on Tuesday morning was memorable not only for its extraordinary length, but also for the determined opposition offered by a small knot of members (mostly Irish) to the progress of Government business. On the Chairman submitting the vote of 132,000*l.* for the Army Reserve force, Mr. O'Connor Power intervened with the first of a long series of motions for reporting progress. There was 8 for and 128 against the motion. In face of

the overwhelming majority against this little band of obstructives, they kept on dividing, either that progress might be reported, or that the Chairman should leave the chair. Mr. Whalley, one of the minority, objected to the vote being taken at so late an hour. The Ministers retired one after another; and the prolonged contest was not brought to a close till after the seventeenth division, when, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, a count-out took place at a quarter-past seven on Tuesday morning. Replying on Tuesday afternoon to Mr. Fortescue Harrison, who asked whether it would not be advisable to rescind the rule which prevents opposed business being taken after half-past twelve, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was cheered when he stated his opinion that it would be well, "after recent events," to reconsider the whole subject.

**3.**—Meeting of the Church League to promote the disestablishment of the Church of England held at Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, and Archdeacon Denison moved the first resolution, "That the idea of the Christian Church is opposed to its union with the State."

— Discussion in the Upper House of Convocation regarding the now notorious book, "The Priest in Absolution." The Bishop of London had given notice of a motion on the subject, and before it came on the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an account of negotiations which had been in progress between himself and certain prominent members of the Society of the Holy Cross. The Bishop of London then moved a resolution requesting the Primate to call the attention of the Lower House to a declaration made by the bishops four years ago on the subject of the teaching of the Church of England in reference to confession. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. The subject was discussed in the Lower House next day, and a resolution expressing concurrence with the declaration of the Upper House was carried by 62 to 6, after several amendments had been rejected. The Ridsdale judgment was the subject of a long discussion in the Lower House on the 5th.

**4.**—At the annual Mansion House banquet given to the Archbishops and Bishops, the Lord Mayor spoke of Church and State as forming the bulwark of the constitutional freedom of Englishmen. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in responding, said it was very refreshing to hear such a hearty declaration of sentiments—sentiments somewhat unusual in the present day. He was glad to hear the old toast, which in some places was only given with bated breath.

— Manchester City Council adopt a proposal of the Waterworks Committee to purchase Thirlmere, one of the Cumberland lakes, and to convey water from it to Man-

chester by an aqueduct 100 miles long. The project required seven years for its completion. The first portion of the work to cost 1,700,000*l.*, and secure a supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. In the discussion of the subject it was stated that the picturesque scenery of the Thirlmere district would be no more interfered with than was that of Loch Katrine by the Glasgow waterworks.

4.—Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh commences a session of seven days duration. "The Harmony of Reformed Confessions" was the first and chief subject considered, and a committee was appointed to procure copies of all the Reformed Confessions of Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, for the purposes of information, comparison, and unification.

— Increase in value of property within the City of London. A house in Lombard-street, the property of the Drapers' Company, was let in 1668 for 25*l.* a-year. This year the site lets for 2,600*l.* a-year ground rent, and the lessee having expended 10,000*l.* on the building covering it, gets a return of 7,000*l.* a-year rent.

— The Russians occupy Bjela. Kars relieved by Mukhtar Pasha.

5.—The British India steamer, *Cashmere*, on her voyage from Zanzibar to Aden, gets ashore in Sandy Bay, Capé Guardufui, and becomes a total wreck. Several lives were lost in reaching the beach, but eighty-nine were saved. The shipwrecked crew and passengers underwent many hardships, five days and nights passing before any assistance came. The steamer *Queen Margaret* then appeared and conveyed them to Aden.

6.—A Blue-coat boy named William A. Gibbs commits suicide by hanging himself, after affirming that he had been unduly punished for insubordination. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while under temporary insanity." A Royal Commission was afterwards appointed to inquire into the management of Christ's Hospital. (See July 16.)

8.—Capture of Tirnova by General Gourko.

— Died, aged 76, Robert Dale Owen, lecturer and writer on social and political questions.

— Died, aged 83, John Clark Marshman, C.S.I., missionary agent, Serampore.

9.—The House of Lords was chiefly occupied to-day with the consideration of a claim of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, who sought to have his title called on the roll of Peers of Scotland in accordance with the earlier date of creation established by a resolution of the House on the 26th February, 1875. After some discussion the Duke of Buccleuch, who moved a resolution to this effect, withdrew

it, and the matter was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, referred to a Select Committee.

10.—Mr. Layard in a despatch to Lord Derby, writes of the reported Russian atrocities that many of them are no doubt exaggerated; but he fears there is too much reason to believe that some of them, at least, are well founded. Sir Arnold Kemball, in one of his despatches, mentions how the women in some of the Mussulman villages near Kars were stripped naked, flogged, and driven into the Turkish lines on the plea that they had given information to the besieged. The accounts of the shocking treatment by the Russian authorities and troops of the inhabitants of many villages in Circassia, on the Turkish forces, come from so many independent sources, that their general truth could scarcely be called in question. A formal report on these Russian atrocities was also drawn up at Schumla and signed by many newspaper correspondents, who had seen and interrogated the victims.

— Killed at Foyers, a victim to his search after knowledge, James Bryce, Edinburgh, a well-known geologist. Soon after reaching Foyers Hotel, Mr. Bryce set off alone to examine the rocks in the Bass of Inverfariaig, and was not seen again alive. About three hours after his departure his body was found by two gamekeepers at the bottom of a precipice, dreadfully crushed.

— Died, aged 83, General Sir George Ball, K.C.B., an old officer who had seen much service in the Peninsula, Burmah, Canada, and the Crimea.

12.—Commenced at Bow-street an inquiry into the case of John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovitch and William Palmer, chief inspectors, Scotland-yard, and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, charged with having conspired to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the turf fraud practised by Benson and others upon Madame de Goncourt. (See April 23rd.) Mr. Poland, who appeared for the Treasury, said that he proposed only to ask in the meantime for a formal remand of the defendants on the very serious charge which it was his painful duty to make against men who had been known so long and so faithfully trusted. Imputations were made during the late trial which reflected upon the integrity of the officers, and Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, determined that the matter should be fully investigated. Mr. G. Lewis appeared for Froggatt, and said he had a complete answer to the charge. He applied for bail, and Mr. St. John Wontner made a similar appeal for the other defendants, in whom he had every confidence as public servants of from fifteen to thirty years' standing. Sir James Ingham allowed bail for Froggatt, but declined to accept bail for the police officers. (See September 22.)

**13.**—The dismissal of Abdul Kerim Pasha, Commander-in-Chief, and Redif Pasha, Minister of War, announced.

— Died, aged 93, David R. Mornier, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, and one of the last surviving diplomatists of the first Napoleon period.

**14.**—Osman Pasha enters Plevna.

— General Gourko, with an advanced guard, composed of all arms, left Tirnova on the 12th, crossed the Balkans by the Hain Boghaz Pass to-day, and surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the outlet of the pass near the village of Hankoi.

— Referring to a letter from the Emperor of China to the Queen, in the official correspondence regarding the murder of Mr. Margary, and the new Chefoo Convention, Sir T. Wade writes: "The letter does not set forth that the Mission is to be established in permanence. It is none the less true that it is so, and as the first letter of credence issued by the Court of Peking to a Minister so conditioned it must be held to mark an era of singular importance in the foreign relations of China. No provision in the agreement I negotiated has given me sincerer satisfaction than this—almost the first move in any degree spontaneous on the part of China towards a renunciation of her exclusivism."

— Statue of Alfred the Great unveiled at Wantage by the Prince (accompanied by the Princess) of Wales. Replying to a loyal address His Royal Highness said:—I feel I cannot visit this town, ever memorable as the birthplace of my illustrious, though remote, ancestor, King Alfred the Great, without calling to mind his eminent virtues, his noble deeds, and his devoted patriotism. The fine statue which we inaugurate this day is a splendid gift, and the presentation of it to Wantage redounds to the credit of the generous donor, our gallant friend Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay. Let me add that the pleasure I have experienced in unveiling it is enhanced by the knowledge that it has been executed by my cousin, Count Gleichen."

— The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the case of the late Lord Dundonald agreed to their report. By a majority they recommended that a pecuniary compensation be granted to the present Lord Dundonald. They also recommended that steps should be taken to vindicate the character of the late admiral. A proposal was submitted to the committee that the arrears of back pay forfeited by Lord Cochrane during the time he remained struck off the Navy List should be awarded to his grandson. Some discussion took place on this proposition, but, as it was explained that the committee could not recommend any specific sum to the House, the idea was not adopted.

**14.**—A Parliamentary return issued to-day, showed the total costs of the Tichborne prosecution to be 60,074*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, of which 23,676*l.* 17*s.* went in counsels' fees, 18,712*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to witnesses, agents, &c., 10,268*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* to law stationers and for printing, 3,637*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for shorthand writers' notes, and 3,780*l.* to the jury.

— News received of the loss of the steamship *Etin*, on the Pacific coast, seventy miles north of Valparaiso. Of 160 people on board 80 perished with the ship, and 20 were thought to have been starved to death on an isolated rocky boulder, where they had taken refuge.

— First exhibition of the telephone in London, the wires being laid between the Queen's Theatre and Canterbury Hall. The experiment was considered fairly successful.

— The Eton and Harrow cricket match ends in a draw, agreed upon in consequence of an untimely rain.

**16.**—Ministry defeated in the Commons. On the motion for supply, Mr. John Holms called attention to the appointment of Mr. Pigott as Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, and moved a resolution declaring that, having regard to the recommendations made in 1874 by the Select Committee on Public Departments, the appointment was calculated to diminish the usefulness and influence of Select Committees, and to discourage the zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State. Mr. Holms showed that from his former experience Mr. Pigott could know nothing of the duties to which he was appointed, his chief recommendation appearing to be that he was the son of a former rector of Hughenden, where the residence of the Prime Minister is situated. The motion having been seconded from the Conservative side by Mr. Mellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the appointment, on the ground that Mr. Pigott's qualifications had been carefully considered by Lord Beaconsfield, and it had appeared to him that he was a proper person to be Controller of the Stationery Office. On a division, the motion was carried against the Government by a majority of 156 to 152 votes. (See July 19.)

— Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the affairs of Christ's Hospital opened in the Hospital Library to-day. The Commissioners were Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., chairman, Mr. Walpole, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Walter, M.P., and the Dean of Christchurch. Mr. Allcroft the treasurer, and Mr. Gibbs the father of the deceased, were under examination, but the inquiry was conducted in private. It was stated that the Commissioners declined to allow Mr. Gibbs and several of the school authorities to be represented by counsel. In the course of the day a separate inquiry was

held by the Governors. In consequence of this inquiry the authorities of the Hospital decided that "Speech Day," which was fixed for the 18th inst., should not be observed this year.

**16.**—Nicopolis captured by the Russians. On the 12th and 15th the town was severely bombarded by the Roumanian batteries at Islacz and the Russian field artillery posted south and west of the fortress. The fortress was surrounded on the land side by the Russians, and their shells could be plainly seen from the Roumanian lines bursting upon the Turkish fortifications. The fight on the last day was very stubborn, especially upon the storming of the southern forts, the possession of which was vigorously disputed for several hours. The Turks, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were compelled to retire into the fortress. While this column was effecting its retreat, another battalion made a sortie, and attacked the advancing Russians on their flank. At that moment, however, the Roumanian batteries from Islacz directed their fire upon the Turkish battalion, which was soon compelled also to re-enter the fort. The battle lasted till nine at night, when the Russians had occupied all the positions before the city formerly held by the Turks.

—Mr. Gladstone attends a meeting at Willis's Rooms, on behalf of the refugees from Bosnia and the Herzegovina now in Austrian territory, held under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. The resolutions adopted expressed sympathy with the refugees, and declared that the efforts of Miss Irby and Miss Johnston in relief of the sufferers were worthy of the admiration and gratitude of Englishmen.

—Race from Dover to London between the Continental Mail express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature from the French police. When freed at the Admiralty Pier, the pigeon for a minute or two mounted upwards, circling round to an altitude of half a mile and then sailed away towards London, in the direction between Maidstone and Sittingbourne. The distance, "as the crow flies" between Dover and London is seventy miles; by rail a little over seventy-six. When the train came into Cannon-street station, the bird had been at its "home" close by twenty minutes, having beaten the mail by a time allowance of eighteen miles.

**17.**—The Duke of Cambridge gives evidence before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the subject of the civil employment of soldiers, sailors, and marines. His Royal Highness said he thought it would be of the greatest possible advantage to the army in every point of view if soldiers were offered the inducement of employment in the civil service when they had completed their term of service. It would be an inducement to them to behave well, and

it would also be of great advantage to the public service generally, as the habits acquired by men in the army would make them valuable servants in many capacities. The Duke said he did not dislike the idea of taking a small number of men from the army for policemen, if possible, but there would be some difficulty in doing it. He thought that the shortest time soldiers should be allowed to serve was six years, as, in his opinion, a man was not a thoroughly efficient soldier until he had served three years. In some instances, as in the case of a riding-master, it was an advantage for a soldier to get a commission, but in a great many cases it was very doubtful.

**18.**—Inquiry at Bow-street into the charge of conspiring to defraud, made against W. Swindlehurst, late secretary of the Artizans' Dwellings Company (Limited), and E. Saffery, agent. The amount involved was said to be upwards of 30,000*l.* The defendant was brought up in custody, having failed to obtain securities to the increased amount required; the other surrendered to his bail. Dr. Baxter Langley, late chairman of the company, was also brought up, and charged with having participated in the profits derived from the alleged fraud. Mr. George Lewis, jun., in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the evidence against Dr. Langley would show that one of the Bank of England notes for 500*l.* part of the plunder made out of the Queen's Park estate, had passed into his hands and been changed at his bank, instead of being placed to his current account; and other notes of 200*l.* and 100*l.*, paid to Saffery, had been traced to him in the same way, although the latter were paid into his account. Dr. Langley and the other directors had resigned. The evidence chiefly related to the tracing of certain bank-notes and cheques, which had passed through the hands of the defendants.

**19.**—In the Upper House Lord Beaconsfield referred to the resolution of the House of Commons on the appointment of Mr. Pigott as Controller of the Stationery Department. (See July 16.) He said that he could not agree that it was expedient to appoint a gentleman with the technical knowledge of stationery business to the office of controller of that department. A successful stationer would not be tempted by 1,000*l.* a year, and the appointment of one who had been unsuccessful would scarcely be conducive to the public interest. He would have had to appoint "some person who had retired from business, or some person from whom business had retired." Besides, there was already ample technical knowledge in the three chief branches into which the duties of the department were divided. Mr. Pigott was, he said, selected after a very full inquiry, without any application by that gentleman or by any friend on his behalf. It was true that thirty years ago Mr. Pigott's father was vicar of Hughenden, but he left

for a better living soon after his (Lord Beaconsfield's) connection with the county of Buckingham, and after registering his vote against him. He had no personal acquaintance with his son, and his appointment had been made from the purest motives and with the sole desire of serving the public interest. Under these circumstances he should not feel justified in accepting the resignation which Mr. Pigott had placed in his hands. The vote of censure was unanimously cancelled by the Commons on the evening of the 23rd. Mr. Holms then produced amidst loud cheers from the Opposition, a copy of the register of the only contested election in Buckinghamshire at which he said the Rev. Mr. Pigott could have voted, and which showed that the rev. gentleman had not voted at all.

19.—Schipka Pass occupied by Russians, the Turks having withdrawn southward through the Balkans, after severe fighting. General Gourko and General Mirski had agreed to assault, the first the rear, and the second the northern front of the pass simultaneously on the 17th, but General Gourko was unable to keep his appointment, while General Mirski was unable to carry the pass unaided, and sustained heavy loss in the attempt. The left column of his regiment lost eight officers, and was brought out of action by only one. On the 18th General Gourko made his attack from the south, and was executing it when a flag of truce was sent forward. While a conversation was going on, a volley was fired by the Turks upon a mass of Russian soldiers, of whom 142 were killed in a few minutes. The survivors, without waiting to form, rushed upon the Turks, whom they drove before them, occupying their camp. On the same night General Gourko summoned the Turks to surrender and abandon their defence of the Pass. Mehemet Ali Pa-ha, the Turkish commander, replied favourably, and an hour was appointed for the surrender of the Pass the next day. But when the time came it was found that the Turks had fled. Of all this General Mirski had no knowledge, and on the 18th remained quiet, but on the 19th General Skobeloff, leading a detachment of Mirski's troops into the Pass, was surprised to find no opposition, and ultimately came upon the Turkish camp, which showed signs of hasty abandonment. Passing the crest of the ridge he saw Gourko's soldiers.

— Fire in mercantile premises, Leith: damage estimated at 150,000.

20.—Fighting before Plevna. According to a telegram from Constantinople the Russians attacked the Turkish lines before Plevna, who were advancing from Varna, about 2 P.M. The obstinate resistance of the Turks proved too much for them. At midnight when the counter-attack was ordered, the Russians had been driven back beyond their original position. Reinforced

during the night, they advanced in the morning once more to the attack, and sustained terrible losses from the Turkish artillery. By mid day they began to give way, and the Turks, who had till now stood on the defensive, became the assailants, and after twelve hours' fighting the Russians were compelled to retreat.

20.—Riotous proceedings of the railway servants on strike in the United States. The strike by this time extended over four of the great trunk lines. Large bodies of working men took the side of the strikers; the soldiers and militia were resisted by the mob; about 300 were killed or injured, and damage was done to property estimated to the amount of 800,000. At Baltimore to-night a mob of 5,000 people attacked the militia, and sustained a loss of ten killed and thirty wounded, but succeeded in destroying half of the station, in demolishing the telegraph office, and in tearing up the rails. On the next night, Saturday, there were still more terrible scenes at Pittsburg, where a mob 3,000 strong, after a sanguinary fight, obtained a victory over the militia and put them to flight, after thirty persons had been killed and many others wounded. The destruction of railway plant included seventy engines, 250 carriages, and the whole range of machine shops, the damage being estimated at 400,000. During the present week the strike spread wider and wider; not only the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio lines being blocked, but also several of the Western communications. The strike extended throughout New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois, and even reached San Francisco and the southern border of Canada. Conveyance of goods, produce, and cattle was consequently rendered impossible throughout a great part of the United States, and business was brought to a standstill.

21.—First public trial in the suit brought by Countess Lamberton against Cardinal Antonelli's executor. The court heard Major Trevelyan, the plaintiff's counsel, who occupied the greater part of the day. He did not mention the name of the lady whom the Countess claimed as her mother, but said if it could not be avoided he would, when the time came, be prepared to reveal it, leaving the responsibility to his attorney.

— The small steamer *Albatross* which left America for England on the 2nd of June, having on board only the master, Mr. Green, and his wife, arrived safely at about 10 A.M. to-day. The crew was not seen for days. The captain left word via wireless telegraph to the *Albatross* to look for the crew, and to return with them if possible. The *Albatross* was at sea for three days before it was able to find the steamer. The crew was rescued from the wreck of the *Albatross* during their voyage.

lasted owing to bad weather. Three gales were encountered.

**21.**—The new Billingsgate Market thrown open to the public.

— Died at Bombay, aged 66, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., son of the first baronet of the same name.

**22.**—Died suddenly on board the Holyhead mail steamer, while on her passage across St. George's Channel, Sir Coleman O'Loughlen, M.P. for Clare, Judge Advocate General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry. Sir Coleman was in his fifty-eighth year.

— It is announced at Constantinople that Mehemet Ali, the new commander-in-chief, had arrived at Schumla, and that Suleiman Pasha had taken command of the army of the Balkans.

— A lunatic pauper named Donnelly in course of removal from Glasgow to St. Luke's attacks his keeper with a razor when the train was nearing the Bedford Station and then committed suicide by cutting his throat.

**24.**—Speaking of the army at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the Corporation of the Trinity House, General Sir Garnet Wolseley said that he had taken the trouble to thoroughly investigate the statements recently made about the efficiency of the army, and he had satisfied himself that they were altogether incorrect. Eastern Europe was now disturbed by one of the most fearful and horrible wars ever inflicted upon any people, and although our statesmen might use every possible endeavour to keep this country out of the strife, and to localise the arena of the present conflict, they must all feel that their interests were at stake, and that it was impossible to say when or how we as a nation might be dragged into the struggle. When a neighbour's house was on fire it was high time for every careful householder to look to his fire-engine. England's fire-engines were her army and navy, and, speaking in the name of his profession, he had no hesitation in saying that at no previous period was the army more efficient, more worthy of the nation it represented, more calculated to vindicate its honour, or defend its interests.

**25.**—Disorderly debate in the Commons, nominally on the motion for going into committee on the South African Bill, but in reality concerning the obstructive proceedings of Mr. Parnell and a few other Irish members. In the end the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "that Mr. Parnell having wilfully and persistently obstructed public business is guilty of contempt of this House, and that Mr. Parnell for his said offence be suspended from the service of the House until the 27th inst." (See July 27).

— Statue of Richard Cobden unveiled in the Exchange Rooms at Bradford by Mr. Bright. Speaking to a crowded audience

regarding his friend, the Right Hon. member for Birmingham said:—"This statue which you have erected to-day, or which is erected in your midst, is by no means the greatest monument that has been built up to him. There is one far grander and of wider significance. There is not a homestead in the country in which there is not added comfort from his labours, not a house the dwellers in which have not steadier employment, higher wages, and a more solid independence. This is an enduring monument. He worked for these ends, and for these great purposes, and he worked, as it might be said, even almost to the very day when the lamp of life went out. He is gone, but his character, his deeds, his life, his example, remain a possession to us his countrymen; and for generations to come, as long as the great men of England are spoken of in the English language, let it be said of him that Richard Cobden gave the labours of a life that he might confer upon his countrymen perfect freedom of industry, and with it not that blessing only, but its attendant blessings of plenty and of peace."

**25.**—Jewellery valued at £1,500, stolen from Messrs. Muirhead, Glasgow, by a person representing himself as Viscount Georges de Fontenay, who had requested that various articles selected on their premises might be sent for inspection to his hotel.

— Mr. Butt's Irish University Bill rejected in the Commons by 200 to 55 votes.

**26.**—Died suddenly at Oban, while engaged in opening a prayer meeting, William Keddie, Lecturer on Natural Science, Glasgow.

— Died, at Amoy, after a few hours' illness from cholera, aged 55, Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D., Oriental scholar and missionary.

**27.**—To counteract the obstructive policy of a small knot of Irish members the Chancellor of the Exchequer submits two new rules to the House:—(1) When a member has been declared out of order, and is pronounced to be disregarding the authority of the chair, a motion that he be not heard during the remainder of the debate or the Committee may be put without debate after the member complained of has been heard in explanation. (2) A resolution, assimilating the practice in committees with that of the House, providing that no member shall move that the Chairman report progress or leave the chair twice in the same Committee. After an animated debate, during which various amendments were submitted, the resolutions were carried by large majorities, the last by 250 votes to 7.

— The London Court of Aldermen decides by 20 votes to 1 that Sir John Bennett was not a fit and proper person to be an Alderman. Sir John had been elected for the Ward of Cheap by a large majority over his opponent Mr. Waddell.

**28.**—Died, J. Langton Sanford, historian and journalist.

**29.**—Died, at Homburg, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, the Rt. Hon. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, aged 52. Mr. Ward Hunt was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1851, and joined the Oxford Circuit. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1857 as one of the members for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, which he represented without interruption for twenty years. He acted as Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby in 1866-67, and in the following year, when Mr. Disraeli became Premier, he was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he filled until the resignation of the Ministry in December, 1868. On the return of the Conservatives to power in 1874 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at Homburg. Colonel Gardiner represented the Queen. All the English and American residents and visitors attended.

— Died, aged 70, Samuel Warren, Q.C., Master in Lunacy, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and other novels, essays, and poems.

— Died, at the advanced age of 96, John Frost, the last surviving leader in the Newport Chartist riots of November, 1839, and for his share in which he was sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life. Jones, who was a watchmaker, died at Llanccoston, in Tasmania, in 1873; and Williams, who at the time of the Chartist riots kept a beer-shop at Colbrookdale, near Nantyglo, also died at Llanccoston in 1874. Frost was set at liberty in 1856, and on returning to England he settled down in a cottage at Stapleton, near Bristol, where his wife was living, and where she died a year after his return.

**31.**—Longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding the adoption by the House of Commons, on Friday the 27th ult., of the new rules proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote for the purpose of thwarting the tactics of the Irish obstructives, Monday evening was almost entirely wasted in fruitless discussions on the South African Bill. This led on the next day to a resolve to conquer the small band of obstructives, if possible, by mere physical endurance, and to the occurrence, unparalleled in modern parliamentary history, of a continuous sitting of the House for twenty-six hours—from four o'clock on this (Tuesday) evening to 6 p.m. on Wednesday. Aided by the chiefs of the Opposition, the Government made arrangements to continue the business of the House as long as might be necessary by relays of members, and by appointing a succession of Chairmen to preside over its deliberations; while the Serjeant-at-Arms and

his deputy arranged to relieve one another in the performance of their duties, the door-keepers, messengers, policemen, and other officials being also relieved in a similar manner. It was feared at one time that even these unusual measures would fail to accomplish the desired end, and the Marquis of Hartington, who was at Goodwood, and other absent members, were telegraphed for on Wednesday morning to come up to town and support a proposal which was contemplated for the suspension of the obstructive band of Irishmen from further participation in the debates; but on a hint of this intention being thrown out by Sir Stafford Northcote, the obstructives, protesting that they only yielded to "coercion," suddenly ceased their opposition; the remaining clauses of the bill which had been so long under discussion were passed in a very short time, and the rest of Tuesday's orders were disposed of by a few minutes after six o'clock on Wednesday evening. Many of the Home Rulers did not approve of the obstruction policy.

**31.**—The Russians, under General Krudener, again repulsed in an attack on Pienna, this time, it was reported, with a loss of 5,000 men. The *Daily News* correspondent who appeared to have witnessed the battle, telegraphed that after the Russians had taken the first Turkish position, they attacked the second, consisting of a redoubt and a series of entrenched vineyards, strongly held. The attack began about 4 p.m., and was continued until nearly sundown. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line of shelter trenches, and in spite of the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made upon it. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and, descending into the valley, entered the town of Pienna, but being between two fires, it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade crashing into the infantry men in the open, but they were soon compelled to evacuate the hazardous spot. About sunset the Turks made a continuous forward movement, and reoccupied the second position, which the Russians had never been able to take entire possession of. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes, but to no avail. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With the darkness the Bashibazouks were said to have taken possession of the battle-field and slain all the wounded who were too severely injured to effect their own retreat.

— The strike of railway servants in the United States is now reported as nearly over, although the strikers continue to hold the railways at a few points in the West. The daily Cabinet Councils which had been held since

the commencement of the strike have been discontinued, and the War Department closed on Monday night for the first time since the same period. It is stated that during the riots at Chicago, twenty-one persons were killed and ninety wounded. Many of the strikers in the West were arrested, and the ringleaders sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

**31.**—The law officers of the Crown give their opinion on the fight between the Peruvian iron-clad *Huascar* and her Majesty's ships *Shah* and *Amethyst* (May 29, 1877), finding that the *Huascar* was to all intents and purposes acting as a pirate on the high seas, and that, for the protection of commerce, the attack made upon her was justifiable.

**August 2.**—A temporary bill for continuing the Scottish Board of Education one year beyond its natural statutory period, read a third time in the Commons, and passed.

**3.**—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gives judgment in the cross suit for a judicial separation between the Marquis de Caux and his wife Mdme. Adelina Patti. According to the wife the husband was not only hasty in temper but violent, and indulged in fits of anger under the influence of a ridiculous jealousy, for which there was neither motive nor pretext. On the side of the Marquis de Caux it was alleged that after a happy existence due to the affection which he had devoted to his wife, an inexplicable change in her temper took place in 1876. The confidence and kindness she had until then displayed gave place to a marked coolness and an unaccountable irascibility, manifested by unmerited reproaches and a series of annoyances of all kinds, prompted by some secret design. The tribunal gave judgment to the effect that the demand of the wife was not in any way justified, and that she did not even offer to prove the charges made by her; also that, as her conduct had been of a nature to constitute a grave offence against her husband, the court must pronounce the judicial separation applied for by him, and condemn her to pay all the costs.

— Lord Mayor White visits Wales for the purpose of distributing the Mansion House awards to the Tynewydd miners. In replying to an address at Swansea his lordship adverted to the course he had taken in the distribution of the Fund. The primary object of the subscription was to assist the unfortunate widows and orphans of the men killed in the Tynewydd catastrophe, and he much regretted that there had been dissensions as to his ruling. The subscriptions were not intended for the affluent, but only for the needy. On Saturday the Lord Mayor distributed the awards at Pontypridd, in presence of about 30,000 people. Lord Aberdare, by command of the Queen, gave the Albert Medals to the miners who had

been selected for the honour. Those who received the first-class medal were—Daniel Thomas, colliery proprietor; William Beith, mechanical engineer; Isaac Pride, collier; and John William Howell, collier. Those who received the second-class medal were twenty-two in number. (See April 10th.)

**4.**—It is announced from St. Petersburg that reinforcements, including the greater part of the Imperial Guard, had been ordered to Bulgaria.

— The South African Confederation Bill read a third time in the Commons.

— Died, aged 68, Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington, who had served in his father's ship at Navarino, and was present also at the attack on St. Jean d'Acre.

**6.**—Speaking at a meeting of Home Rule Members of Parliament, Mr. Butt described the recent proceedings of the obstructives as "simply revolutionary tactics," and utterly incompatible with the objects of a deliberative body such as the House of Commons. Mr. M'Carthy Downing moved a resolution condemning the proceedings of the obstructives as reprehensible and likely to prove disastrous to the Home Rule cause.

**7.**—Mr. W. H. Smith, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, promoted to be First Lord of the Admiralty in room of the late Mr. Ward Hunt. No opposition was offered to the re-election of Mr. Smith for Westminster.

**8.**—Destructive Insect Bill, designed to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle, read a second time in the Lords, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

— Died, aged 77, William Lovett, a prominent democratic leader, who had in his early days drawn up the famous "Charter," afterwards revised by Mr. Roebuck, and who devoted much of his time latterly to promote co-operative schemes among the working classes.

**9.**—The Lady Mayoress (Miss Ada White) married to Mr. Price at St. Paul's Cathedral, being the first wedding celebrated within the fabric for 120 years. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

— Lord Beaconsfield states in the House of Lords that a discussion at present on the Eastern Question would be inconvenient. The policy of the Government, he said, had been clearly expressed and had been consistently maintained, for, at the commencement of the war, the Government announced that they would adopt a "strict but conditional" neutrality—the condition being that the interests of this country should not be imperilled.

9.—The Duke of Buckingham presides over a meeting in Madras at which it is resolved to appeal for English aid to the famine-stricken population of India. Number now reported as destitute, or relieved on public works: Madras, 1,800,000, Bombay and Mysore, 600,000.

— Fight between Federal troops and Indians at Helena, Montana. The Federal force, commanded by General Gibbon, lost twenty-five men, including two officers, and had forty wounded. The Indians, who retreated, were thought to have lost about 100.

10.—H. M. Stanley writes from Emboma, Congo River, West Coast of Africa:—"On the 8th inst. I arrived at this place from Zanzibar, with 115 souls, in a fearful condition. We left Nyangwe in Manyema November 5, 1876, travelling overland through Ureggu. Unable to make progress through the dense forests, we crossed Lualaba, and continued our journey along the left bank, through North-East Ukusu. Natives opposed us, harassed us day and night, killed and wounded our people with poisoned arrows. Our struggle through these cannibal regions became almost hopeless. . . . Three days later we came to a powerful tribe all armed with muskets, who, as soon as they sighted us, manned fifty-four large canoes, and attacked us. Not until three of my men were killed did I desist from crying out we were friends, and offering clothes. For a distance of twelve miles the greatest and most desperate fight on this terrible river was maintained. This was the last save one of thirty-two battles on the Lualaba, which river, after changing its name scores of times, became known as we approached the Atlantic Ocean as the Kwango and the Zaire."

11.—Sir John Bennett again returned for the ward of Cheap by 217 votes against 99 given to his opponent Deputy Breffit.

12.—Died, aged 61, James Drummond, R.S.A., historical painter, and curator of the National Gallery in Scotland.

— Died, William Longman, head of the publishing firm which bears his name.

13.—The seat in North Northamptonshire rendered vacant through the death of Mr. Ward Hunt carried by Lord Barghley, Conservative, with 2261 votes against 1475 given to his Liberal opponent, Captain Wyatt-Edgell.

14.—Parliament prorogued by Commission. Regarding the Eastern Question her Majesty was made to observe that on the outbreak of war between the Russians and the Ottoman Empires, "I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality so long as the interests of this country remained unaffected.

The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the Government of Russia, and which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State. I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace, on terms compatible with the honour of the belligerents, and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If, in the course of the contest, the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them." The Royal Speech also made reference to the famine in Southern India, the proclamation of her Majesty's sovereignty in the Transvaal, and the South African Confederation. The only other Acts mentioned as carried were those relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Courts of Justice in Ireland, and Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

14.—Publication of the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar in Christ's Hospital, and into the general management of the hospital. The Committee found that the allegations as to the conduct of the deceased boy had been substantially proved, and exonerated the authorities of the school and the monitor under whom Gibbs was placed. They also found many serious causes of complaint in the general management of the school, but these, they said were due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system. The Committee recommended the removal of the school. "For a thorough reform in the management and discipline of the school, we think that its removal from London is indispensable."

15.—On taking his seat at the Mansion House to-day, the Lord Mayor called attention to the famine now raging in Southern India, and expressed his willingness to take charge of any sums which might be forwarded to him for relief. The *Times* wrote "Let not the appeal now at length made to us fall unheeded. Our countrymen at Madras call upon municipalities at home, and their cry must be heard. We have hitherto been too little concerned with the awful trial that has befallen our fellow-subjects. Let us redeem the past by keeping it before our eyes and in our minds and hearts, until all that we can do is done, in order that it may be overcome." Within a week the Mansion House Fund amounted to 24,000*l*. (See Jan. 1, 1878.)

— Fire at the calico works of Messrs. Crum & Co., Thornliebank, near Glasgow. Damage estimated at 30,000*l*.

16.—Died, aged 75, Ross Donnelly Mangles, formerly a member of the Indian Council, and a well-known Indian civilian.

**16.**—Died at Porta, Corsica, aged 74, Dr. Conneau, private physician to the late Emperor Napoleon.

— Marshal MacMahon starts on a tour through the north-west provinces of France.

— One thousand pilgrims leave Paris to-day for Lourdes, together with 150 sick persons whose expenses had been subscribed for.

**17.**—Commencement of a series of fêtes at Antwerp in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens.

**21.**—Suleiman Pasha commences a determined and protracted struggle for possession of the Schipka Pass, held by 3,000 Russians with forty guns. On the morning of the 23rd he assailed the Russian positions both in front and in flank, and the defenders were immediately driven in. Although help came to them in the shape of a brigade of the 9th Division, no advantage was gained. Towards six o'clock a telegram was forwarded to the Czar telling him that they expected momentarily to be surrounded, since the Turks were steadily creeping to their rear, and all the reserves engaged. But at the moment when all hope had vanished, a long black column was seen working its way steadily up the road. It proved to be a battalion of the Rifles and a battery of mountain artillery. They were followed by the whole of the brigade, accompanied by Radetzky, the commander of the 8th Corps, who at once pushed an attack on the Turkish left flank, and although he did not succeed in driving it out from the wood which it occupied, he at all events, for that night at least, staved off the impending disaster. At daybreak on the following morning the fighting was resumed more savagely than ever. To dislodge the Turks from the wooded ridge upon the Russian right was evidently of the first importance, and it was therefore against this position that the efforts of the Russians were concentrated. Their numbers had now been increased to 13,000, and after a fight which lasted till three o'clock in the afternoon the ridge was cleared, and all attempts of the Turks to retake it defeated. The fighting was renewed with great vigour on Saturday, the 25th, and down to Tuesday the battle still raged.

**22.**—Simultaneously with the battles in the Schipka Pass there was during the week three days' fighting on the river Lom—on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th—the result of which was that the right of the Russian position was turned. Baker Pasha took part in these engagements.

— Frederick Cavill repeats Captain Webb's feat of swimming across the Channel from the Calais side to Dover. Time, twelve hours and forty-five minutes. The swimmer appeared greatly exhausted on completing his self-imposed task.

**23.**—Died, aged 95, Miss Stirling Graham of Duntrune, last descendant of Viscount Dundee, and a lady much esteemed in Edinburgh society for her remarkable powers of personation.

**25.**—The French Government resolve to prosecute M. Gambetta for words used in a speech at Lille, construed to be offensive to the President and his ministers. Referring to the coming elections, the undaunted Deputy was reported to have expressed a belief that his former estimate of the return of 400 Republicans would be exceeded, and that the elections would free the country from Clericalism and Bonapartism. He repelled the assertion that the Marshal need not bow to the solemnly pronounced will of the nation. "When France has pronounced her sovereign will," he said, "there must either be submission or resignation." The result of the prosecution before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris was a sentence of three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs.

— The Turks attack the Russian position near Kuruk Dere in Asia, with no other result than a heavy loss on both sides. Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed:—"Two hundred guns were brought into action, and the engagement assumed the proportions of a great battle which lasted until six o'clock this evening. The enemy was routed along the whole line, and we remained victorious masters of the battle-field. Four thousand Russians were placed *hors de combat*, and we captured four ammunition waggons and gun carriages, as well as an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war. We lost 1,200 killed and wounded, several officers, and my horse was wounded." Telegraphing to the Porte on the 27th inst., Mukhtar Pasha says:—"We have buried 1,064 Russians, whose bodies were picked up on the battle-field of the 25th inst. Besides this loss the enemy carried a number of killed away with them. The Turkish ambulances surmounted by the Red Crescent have been fired upon by the Russians." An official Russian account of the battle was given in the following telegram:—"At daybreak, on the 25th inst., Mukhtar Pasha, with all his forces, attacked the positions held by General Loris Melikoff, seeking to surround our left wing. The battle lasted until five o'clock in the afternoon. The Turks were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back after experiencing heavy loss to their former positions at Aladjä. Unfortunately, in the early morning the Turks gained possession of the height of Kizil Tepe, which was defended by one battalion. Our loss was not inconsiderable."

— To-day also the passage of the Danube was made by the main body of the Roumanian army.

**28.**—Died, at Salt Lake City, aged 77, Brigham Young, chief ruler over the Mormon

community since the murder of Joseph Smith in 1844. On September 11th, his will was read at Salt Lake in presence of his 17 wives and 56 children. The estate, divided nearly in equal shares, was set down as amounting to 2,000,000 dollars in value.

**29.**—Ex-President General Grant leaves London for a tour in Scotland, where he was presented with the freedom of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**31.**—Strike of cotton-spinners at Bolton; 13,000 people thrown out of employment.

— Severe repulse of Osman Pasha in a sortie near Plevna. He had taken the offensive about 11 a.m., with 25,000 men between Bulgareni and Loftcha, heading towards Selvi. Osman was opposed by twelve Russian battalions, with proportionate cavalry and guns. After twelve sharp assaults on the Russian force he was driven back with heavy loss, and abandoned the attempt. The Russian loss was considerable, especially in the open. A despatch from the Russian headquarters said that the total loss on their side was thirty officers, and 1,020 soldiers *hors de combat*. "The Turkish loss," the despatch adds, "was enormous. Near the village of Pelischat alone 300 dead bodies were counted." A correspondent of the *Daily News* who witnessed the fight, said it was one of the most hardly fought battles of the war. He gave full credit to the Turkish soldiery for the valour with which they threw themselves upon positions as strong as those attacked by the English at the Alma. As they attempted the ascent, he said, they were received with a storm of balls, under which they remained for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which time a fearful loss of life occurred. Before reaching the trenches they began to wither away, and retreated, carrying off the wounded. No sooner, however, had they withdrawn from the Russian fire than they formed and encountered it again. Their valour cost them dear, for the correspondent saw many bodies of Turks within ten feet of the Russian trenches.

— The Turks reported to be withdrawing from the Schipka Pass, having given up hope, for the present at least, of forcing an entry into Bulgaria by that route.

**September 3.**—Died at St. Germain, in his 81st year, Louis Adolphe Thiers, the best known of modern French statesmen, and widely esteemed also as historian of the Revolution, Consulate, and Empire. After the capitulation of Paris in January, 1871, the country recognised his many services by electing him to the National Assembly with the votes of about one-third of the entire electorate. In February he was elected head of the Provisional Government with liberty to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly, and next year became first President of the new French Republic. In consequence of a hostile vote he retired in May, 1873, and was

succeeded by Marshal MacMahon. M. Thiers spent Sunday the 2nd with a few friends, and was in excellent spirits. He passed a good night, rose, as usual, early on Monday, was busy writing till 7.30, and then walked out for an hour in the garden and on the terrace, going to look also at his horses. On returning he continued writing till the breakfast hour, noon. He appeared to have his usual appetite, but towards the end of the meal stammered a few words, his mouth was drawn up, his eyes closed, and there were all the symptoms of an apoplectic fit. He continued prostrate and unconscious and breathed his last in the evening a few minutes past six o'clock.

**3.**—Fire in New York, commencing in Hales' pianoforte factory, and destroying thirty-eight buildings; over 100 persons were reported to have been killed. Loss estimated at 310,000*l*.

**6.**—Continued fighting on the Lom, resulting on the whole favourably for the Turks.

— Lord Derby opens the art gallery presented to the town of Liverpool by Mr. Walker, Mayor, at a cost of 40,000*l*. Speaking at a banquet in the evening, the Foreign Minister said, "If I were to describe in one sentence the attitude and feeling of the Government, I would say that we shall do what we can to pull our neighbours out of the ditch, but that in doing so, we shall be very careful that they don't pull us in." Lord Derby also referred to the Indian famine, and said that in his opinion, we had, as a nation, in the condition of India a business on hand "graver than the Eastern Question," a difficulty of unspeakable importance "which must be faced." "Many people," Lord Derby said, "are fond of indulging the idea of farther and farther extensions of the British Empire as opportunity may occur. I think that those who hold that language hardly realise the magnitude and the weight of our present responsibilities. We must bear the burden which the incalculable course of human events has laid upon us, but we need not, and I think we should not, go out of our way to make it heavier for ourselves and our successors."

**7.**—Renewed attack on Plevna, the engagement beginning this (Friday) morning with a tremendous cannonade by the Russians, who had got into position the previous night no less than 300 pieces of artillery, many of them of very heavy calibre, and the cannonade was continued throughout the following day (Saturday). On that day the Russians, having pushed their heavy batteries nearer to the Turkish positions, brought their troops into action, and after a sharp struggle, which cost them 500 men, succeeded, we are told, in occupying the heights to the south of the town, with a portion of their left and strongest wing. Their losses on the second day, however, were

said to have been much heavier than on the first. The Czar, the Grand Duke, and Prince Charles were on the field on both days. The cannonading was continued on Sunday and Monday, on which latter day a Russian official despatch stated that the left wing, under General Scobeleff, captured another of the neighbouring heights, the possession of which would enable them to bombard the enemy's positions and also the town itself.

8.—The remains of M. Thiers interred in the burying-ground of Père-la-Chaise after a religious service over the body in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The fears which prevailed lest in the excited state of public feeling some trifling incident might lead to a disturbance happily proved unfounded. The behaviour of the populace was admirable, and the day passed over without any disturbance, or even any attempt at demonstration. It rained incessantly until twelve o'clock, and the boulevards were ankle-deep in mud, but the inclemency of the weather did not prevent the people of Paris turning out in immense crowds to assemble along the line of route by which it had been arranged that the procession was to pass. Large numbers of troops were massed in various parts of the city. In conjunction with his ministers the President had desired in the first instance to bury M. Thiers with national honours, but certain conditions insisted upon by Madame Thiers prevented this design being carried out. Addresses were delivered at the grave by M. Grévy, Admiral Pothuan, M. de Sacy, M. Vintry, and M. Jules Simon. A message of condolence to Madame Thiers was sent by Queen Victoria.

— Continued examination at Bow Street into the charges made against the detectives of Scotland Yard. Much excitement was caused to-day by the announcement that the Treasury had decided to include Chief Inspector Clarke in the charge, and that the cause of the delay in the opening of the proceedings was that Sir James Ingham had been engaged in hearing the application for the warrant for Clarke's arrest. When this statement was made by Mr. Poland, and Inspector Clarke placed in the dock with the other prisoners, Meiklejohn and Palmer were affected to tears. The whole of the day was occupied by the examination-in-chief of Superintendent Williamson, whose evidence chiefly concerned the reports made to him by the detectives on the De Goncourt frauds, and who swore that several letters and telegrams sent to "Giffard," an alias of Kurr's, at the Bridge of Allan, were in Palmer's handwriting. The case was then adjourned till the 13th, Clarke being admitted to bail in two sureties of 250*l.* each. On the resumption of the case Mr. Poland proceeded to state the case against Inspector Clarke. He read letters which had passed between Clarke and Benson under assumed names, and narrated a number of facts with regard to their intercourse, which he contended were sufficient

evidence that Clarke had a guilty knowledge of the convict's proceedings.

11.—The Russians and Roumanians make a third unsuccessful attack on Plevna and suffer immense loss; the former it was thought as many as 12,000 and the latter to 3,000 men.

12.—Disastrous collision off Portland, at night, between the ship *Avalanche*, which left London for New Zealand on the 9th, and the *Forest*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, bound for Sandy Hook, both vessels being of over 1,000 tons burden. The *Avalanche* had on board sixty-three passengers and a crew of thirty-one officers and men. The crew of the *Forest* numbered twenty-one. The night was dark and stormy, with a strong wind and heavy sea. Both ships were heading down Channel, but on opposite tacks, the *Avalanche* being on the port tack and the *Forest* on the starboard. When about a dozen miles off Portland, and without scarcely any warning, the *Forest* struck the *Avalanche* between the main and mizen masts. The force of the collision was so great that the *Avalanche* sank in less than five minutes. The *Forest* was also found to be sinking, and had to be immediately abandoned, the crew taking to three boats, but it was afterwards found that some of the men had been left behind. Only one boat with twelve people reached the shore. On board the *Avalanche* there was no time to lower boats, and all the passengers and crew, except the third officer and two seamen, who managed to get on board the *Forest* boat, were drowned. Nine of the *Forest*'s crew were saved—among them Captain Lockhart and the chief mate, McKelvie.

— The Turks recover the redoubt at Plevna. The heights on the southern point of the Turkish position, which were captured by General Scobeleff at a heavy cost of life, were only held by the Russians for four-and-twenty hours, as Osman Pasha, seeing the value of the Grivica redoubts, which interfered with his line of retreat, made an overwhelming attack on the position, determined to recapture it at any cost. The Turks advanced with great gallantry five times and were repulsed. Both sides lost heavily, but General Scobeleff, perceiving that Osman Pasha was continually sending new troops to replace his fallen men, asked for reinforcements. General Levitsky, one of the chiefs of the staff, considered that Scobeleff had sufficient troops for the duty entrusted to him, and acted upon this view. The sixth Turkish advance was therefore successful, and before a regiment much reduced in strength by losses incurred on the previous day, which a subordinate general dispatched on his own responsibility, could arrive to aid them, the troops of Scobeleff had been forced to retire, leaving half their number on the field of battle, and the Turkish flag again waved over the works which had been won at so great a cost.

**13.**—The magnificent new Town Hall at Manchester, designed by Mr. Waterhouse, formally opened by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Abraham Heywood. Speaking at the banquet which followed in the evening, Mr. John Bright made pointed reference to the Indian policy of the Government. Almsgiving, he said, is now general on behalf of the Indian suffering. Let every man's purse be open, if his heart be open, and let him give; but (Mr. Bright added) I tell him this, without the slightest hesitation, that though what he gives will carry its blessing with it now to some poor wretch in that country, still it will do little for the future. What you want is a new, and a wiser, and a broader policy, and that policy I much fear you will never have from the Government of Calcutta until the people of England say that it is their policy and must be adopted.

**14.**—International Rifle match at Creedmore won by the American team with a score of 1679 against 1613 for Britain.

—Died, Admiral Canaris, the Greek Prime Minister, who had only lately come forth from a well-earned retirement to serve his country at a critical period.

**17.**—Mr. Lowe presides at the autumnal meeting of the London Bicycle Club, and distributes the prizes for racing. He spoke in favour of bicycles, and claimed credit for having encouraged its predecessor, the "dandy-horse" of the time of George IV.

**19.**—Marshal MacMahon issues a manifesto to the French people in which he states that—"Hostile elections would aggravate the conflict between the public powers, as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation, while France in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend Conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who at a difficult moment have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats. Frenchmen,—I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials France desires stability, order, and peace; and with God's help we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country."

—Came on at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Louis and Patrick Staunton, and two sisters, Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louis Staunton by neglect and starvation. The evidence disclosed a systematic course of

ill-treatment, the deceased being confined in her room receiving very little food and often bodily assaulted, to which she at last succumbed. The case was continued till the 26th, when Mr. Justice Hawkins began summing up, first showing to the jury the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and pointing out the criminal responsibility of neglecting a legally imposed duty. His lordship then reviewed the salient points of the case, referring to Mrs. Staunton's previous good health, the criminal intimacy of Louis Staunton and Alice Rhodes, and the fact of the remainder of the deceased's fortune having been obtained by Louis. It was a quarter to ten at night before he finished his address, and the jury then retired to consider their verdict. On their return, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, they found all the prisoners, Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, guilty of wilful murder. Mrs. Staunton was recommended to mercy, and Alice Rhodes strongly recommended to mercy. Although it was a cold and foggy night, the streets adjacent to the court were crowded, and when the verdict was made known there was a burst of cheering from the crowd. The judge, in passing sentence in the usual form, said, "You have been found guilty by a jury of your country of a crime so black and hideous that I believe in all the records of crime it would be difficult to find its parallel. With a barbarity almost incredible you plotted together to take by cruel torture the life of a poor, innocent, and outraged woman; and although you do not stand to-day convicted of the crime of having murdered her helpless child, I cannot help feeling satisfied within my own mind that you are guilty of the crime of contemplating, and plotting, and bringing about his death. I will take care that the recommendation of the jury with regard to you, Alice Rhodes, and to you, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, shall be forwarded to the proper authorities, where the recommendation may be—and I am sure it will be—duly and properly considered. It remains only for me to pass on you the sentence of the law, which I am compelled to pass. That law is that for the crime which you have committed you must die." The Clerk of Arraigns then formally asked the prisoners whether they had anything to say why there should be a stay of execution of the judgment. All the prisoners replied in the negative, and Alice Rhodes said, "No, I am perfectly innocent." The prisoners were then removed from the dock. They were all greatly agitated while the verdict was being taken and the sentence pronounced.

**20.**—Up to this date the Russians officially acknowledge their total loss in the war to be 47,406.

**21.**—A sharp engagement occurs to-day between a portion of the forces of Mehemet Ali

and those of the Czarewitch at the village of Tchercovna, near Biela, on the Banika-Lom. The Russians had here taken up a strong position in considerable force, but the wet weather had for some time prevented operations. Favourable weather setting in to-day enabled Mehemet Ali to carry out a reconnaissance of the Russian position, and his forces thus engaged came into conflict with the enemy about five o'clock in the afternoon. The Turks were compelled to retreat after fighting most stubbornly under a heavy fire.

**21.**—Six children entombed at Jarrow, on the Tyne, by the falling in of an old pit-heap.

— A fire broke out in the large flour mills of Messrs. Brown Brothers, King Street, Cork. A number of workmen were locked in, and had to break open a gate to make their escape. Two were seriously injured. The boiler exploded at about one o'clock and blew up the floors. The mills contained a large stock of flour and grain. Damage estimated at 10,000*l*.

— The obelisk ship *Cleopatra*, in tow of the steamer *Olga*, sails from Alexandria for London with the monolith on board.

**22.**—Conclusion of proceedings before the Coroner regarding the bodies recovered from the wreck of the *Avalanche* and *Forest*. After three-quarters of an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict that the men were found drowned on the Chesil beach, and that they came to their death owing to the collision. A rider was appended, stating how pained the jury had been to hear of the way in which the deceased were buried, and that if any notice had been given the jury would have followed the remains.

— Concluded at Bow-Street, on this the twenty-eighth day of sitting, the inquiry into the charge against Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, Palmer and Clarke, and Mr. Froggatt, solicitor. On the conclusion of the evidence, Sir James Ingham, having heard the addresses for the defence, committed all the prisoners for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and as accessories after the fact to forgeries committed by Kurr, Benson, and others. Meiklejohn was also committed as an accessory before the fact. Bail was accepted as before for Froggatt and Inspector Clarke, but was refused for the other three inspectors.

— Chefket Pasha's reinforcements and convoy succeed in entering Plevna.

— Fire at Millwall in the premises of Messrs. Timothy and Green, jute merchants.

— Welcome rains reported as having been experienced in the famine-stricken districts of Madras.

— Died, aged 67, M. Le Verrier, an eminent French astronomer and director of the Paris Observatory.

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**24.**—The Clyde shipwrights resume work pending arbitration. During the time it lasted over 70,000*l*. was said to have been lost in wages.

**22.**—Intimation made that the Mansion House Indian Relief Fund now amounted to 250,000*l*. The number of persons on relief works gratuitously fed by Government was 2,341,692. The mortality during July was 80,052 above the average. The committee unanimously resolved to send a further sum of 45,000*l*. to India, making 200,000*l*. in all sent out.

**27.**—Constantine Theodorides, thirty years of age, and Paul Gorlera, forty, sentenced, at the Central Criminal Court, to seven years penal servitude each for having attempted to extort money from Miss Augusta Ernestine Slade, niece of Admiral Slade, and residing with him at 3, Hyde Park Place. There had been an attachment between Miss Slade and the prisoner Theodorides, whose acquaintance she had made when travelling in Turkey, and an engagement to marry resulted; but this engagement was broken off, and subsequently the two prisoners endeavoured to extort money under a representation that Miss Slade's love letters, above a hundred in number, would come into the possession of other persons.

— Died, at his palace, Killarney, the Right Rev. David Moriarty, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry.

**October 3.**—Died, aged 44, at her residence in Finchley Road, after a long illness, Mdlle. Titiens, a celebrated *prima donna*, one of the greatest artists Germany has produced.

**4.**—Mehemet Ali removed from the command of the army of the Danube, and succeeded by Suleiman Pasha.

— Foundation stone laid of new university buildings at Nottingham by Mr. Gladstone, who delivered an address on the occasion.

**6.**—Collision in Devonport harbour between the Lords of the Admiralty's steam yacht *Enchantress* and the *Arthur*, a vessel laden with materials for the new dock. The *Arthur* had to be beached. The *Enchantress* had her bows smashed in and was docked for repairs. The First Lord of the Admiralty, who was on the bridge at the time of the collision, was thrown down, but not much hurt.

— A man named William Gale completes the extraordinary feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours at Lillie Bridge.

— Celebration, at Jersey, of the ancient and peculiar custom known as the "Cour d'Héritage."

**7.**—Died, aged 80, Edward Granville Earl of St. Germans, who had filled several important offices of State.

10.—Died, at Cambridge, the Rev. E. Bushby, one of the oldest members of the University.

11.—Colliery explosion at King's Pit, Pemberton, near Wigan. Of the forty-three persons working at the time of the accident, only six were rescued.

12.—The Clyde shipwrights' dispute referred to arbitration. Mr. James White, representing the masters, held that the present state of trade did not admit of any increase of wages, while Mr. Lloyd Jones contended that the men had established their claim. A decision therefore rested with Lord Moncrieff as umpire, who on Nov. 7 pronounced in favour of the masters. The lock-out had lasted six months.

— The four convicts under sentence of death for the Penge murder, respited. Alice Rhodes received a free pardon; the others penal servitude for life.

— Destructive fire at Inverary Castle. The occupants were soon aroused and got safely out, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and other members of the ducal family. The centre of the buildings soon became a prey to the flames, which, however, were prevented from spreading to the rest of the castle by the solid character of the masonry and by the fire-engines. The pictures and other valuable articles were removed in safety. The Duke of Argyll attributed the origin of the fire to lightning. Amount of property destroyed estimated at from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

14.—Cleopatra's Needle abandoned in the Bay of Biscay. The *Olga* steamer which had it in tow arrived at Falmouth, and the captain reported that he had to leave the Needle in the heavy gale in the Bay on Sunday night. The *Cleopatra* was thrown upon her beam ends, the ballast broke adrift, and all efforts to secure her were fruitless. A boat's crew from the *Olga*, consisting of the second mate and five hands who went to the assistance of the *Cleopatra*, perished. The crew of the *Cleopatra* were saved. Later a telegram from Ferrol announced that the *Fitzmaurice* steamer, from Middlesborough for Valencia, fell in with the obelisk ship at sea, and recovered it ninety miles north of Ferrol, where the obelisk was detained pending a claim for salvage by the owners of the *Fitzmaurice*.

— Election of the French Chamber of Deputies, resulting in a defeat of the Government, 316 Republicans being returned against 199 official candidates. The Duc Decazes was defeated at Lillebonne, but found a seat at Puget-Théniers. Prince Napoleon was thrown out at Ajaccio by M. Haussmann.

15.—Great battle at Aladja Dag, between Kars and Alexandropol, resulting in an overwhelming defeat of the Turkish forces. The official Russian despatch describing the event

said:—"In the morning after preparing the way by a very well directed cannonade, we commenced a general attack. In the afternoon General Heimann made a brilliant attack upon Mount Aliwas, which he succeeded in carrying. By the Russian occupation of this position Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's army was cut in two. That part of his army which retreated in the direction of Kars was attacked by the troops under General Lazaroff, and subsequently pursued by General Heimann. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon it was completely beaten and dispersed, losing an enormous number of killed, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. At the same time the three Turkish divisions which had remained on the Turkish right flank were entirely surrounded and driven out of their positions on the Aladja Dag with great loss, and at eight o'clock in the evening were compelled to surrender. Among the numerous prisoners taken were seven Pashas. We also captured thirty-two guns and an immense quantity of war material. Ahmed Mukhtar fled to Kars."

15.—Nine lives lost in a collision in the Channel between the *Loch Fyne* and steamer *Knapton Hall*.

17.—Mr. Gladstone visits Ireland, in a private capacity, being the guest of Lord Meath and Earl Fitzwilliam.

— Died, at Cannes, aged 42, Colonel the Hon. A. Anson, an officer whose services in the Crimea and India had been rewarded with the Victoria Cross.

18.—The losses in dead, wounded, and missing, on the Russian side up to this date, stated officially at 60,100.

19.—Died, aged 93, the Hon. Mary Greville Howard, one of the greatest landed proprietors, possessing in all some 20,000 acres.

20.—Double murder at Wymondham, near Norwich. A blacksmith, named March, while engaged in his work quarrelled with a fellow-workman named Bidewell, and knocked him down and beat him about the head with a bar of iron. A maid-servant who witnessed the act went to inform the men's employer, a veterinary surgeon, named Mayes, who was upwards of seventy years of age. On Mr. Mayes coming up and expostulating with him, March immediately knocked him down and battered his head in a fearful manner.

22.—A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred at Messrs. Dixon's colliery, at High Blantyre, near Glasgow; and of the 233 miners who were in the pit at the time, only twenty were rescued alive, and several of these died. Most of them were brought up out of the pit soon after the explosion. A man named Brannigan, the sole survivor of those rescued from the pit alive, died on the 30th. It was calculated that as a consequence of the explosion, 100 widows, and between

250 and 300 children were deprived of the means of subsistence. One body was found, brought to the surface, and identified, so late as August, 1878. With exception of the Oaks explosion, involving the loss of 340 lives (see Dec. 12, 1866), this Blantyre calamity was up to this time among the most serious in the history of mining, and remained so until the Abercainey disaster, Sept. 10, 1878, when 265 lives were sacrificed.

**22.**—Two youths named Dinham and Hyslop, sentenced to seven years penal servitude for highway robbery on Blackheath in May last. They were arrested at Portsmouth in July, and in the possession of Dinham there was found a revolver, and a book, "Claude Duval, or the Dashing Highwayman."

**23.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court, before Baron Pollock, the trial of the four detective police-inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, Palmer and Clarke, and of E. Froggatt, solicitor. The Attorney-General in his opening statement said that the charge against the defendants, broadly speaking, was that a gang of swindlers had carried on a betting fraud, and that the defendants had conspired with them to prevent their being brought to justice. One of the gang in question was William Kurr, a man of great ability and energy, whose early career in the paths of honesty proving irksome, determined to live upon his wits, which enabled him to obtain a good deal of money. In a betting agency established by him, he pocketed the money entrusted to him. In this fraud Meiklejohn rendered great assistance, and for his services received moneys amounting to 100*l*. Meiklejohn furnished information, and when warrants were issued against them he prevented them being arrested. About this time Kurr became acquainted with Benson, a well-educated man of very respectable family, and of great ingenuity. In 1872 Benson perpetrated a fraud upon the Lord Mayor, for which he was convicted and imprisoned. (See p. 1061). Several other instances were mentioned in which the detectives had connived at the escape of the prisoners Kurr and Benson, and received money from them for so doing. In connection with the "Great Turf Swindle" when the swindlers went to Scotland in order to change the proceeds of the fraud into Scotch notes, of which it was not the custom to take the numbers, Druscovitch had received the numbers of the notes which had been paid to the conspirators, and he neglected to stop them. Meetings followed between Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, and Kurr, the object of the latter being to inform Benson what notes had been stopped, so that he might not attempt to change those notes until the last moment before he was ready to leave. Then 200*l*. more was paid to Druscovitch, at least it was left at Meiklejohn's, but as it was in gold it had been impossible to trace it. On Oct. 3, Clarke and Druscovitch learned that some of

the stopped notes had come in from the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, and they contented themselves with writing a letter to the Glasgow police, which of course was not received until after the conspirators had changed all the notes and left Scotland. Benson left on the 4th with sixty 100*l*. Clydesdale notes, and other notes amounting altogether to 14,500*l*., and gave Kurr 300*l*. on his return to London. Next the two leading swindlers met Meiklejohn, when the latter made a demand for 2,000*l*., which was ultimately reduced to 500*l*., and that sum in Clydesdale notes was handed to him in a Midland train at Kentish Town station. The charge against Mr. Froggatt was endeavouring to destroy the evidence against Kurr and Benson. (See Nov. 20.)

**24.**—General Gourko captures a strong Turkish position near Gorny Dubnik on the road between Plevna and Orkanie, and four days later Teliche the next military station. The loss of these positions to the Turks resulted in the complete investment of Plevna.

**25.**—Inquest respecting the death of the Comte de Lally-Tollendal, aged sixty-five, who was found dead in a coal-cellar at 65, Dean-Street, Soho. Medical evidence showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart and semi-starvation. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. It was stated that the deceased was a descendant of the Lallys, Barons of Tullenadally or Tolendale, near the city of Tuam, and who, after the Revolution, emigrated to France, where they won fame and promotion in the well-known Irish Brigade. The great-grandfather of the deceased Count was appointed Governor of Pondicherry, where he suffered some severe military reverses at the hands of the English, and was compelled to surrender the capital of the French settlements in India.

**26.**—Concluded at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Dr. Baxter Langley and William Swindlehurst, directors of the Artizans-Dwellings' Co., accused of conspiring with Edward Saffery to defraud that company. The fraud consisted in Saffery purchasing estates in collusion with the accused directors for 10,000*l*., selling them to the Company for 12,000*l*., and sharing the difference with his confederates. The jury considered the conspiracy proved, and the defendants, who had in all made 23,000*l*., were sentenced—Baxter Langley and Swindlehurst to eighteen months, and Saffery to twelve months imprisonment all with hard labour.

**27.**—Animated discussion in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the question of ministerial responsibility. Herr Windthorst, late Hanoverian Minister, accused Prince Bismarck of stopping administrative reform, and taunted his colleagues with being mere servants of the sovereign premier. The debate ended with a vote in favour of the Government of 217 to 132.

28.—Died, aged 53, at Nice, Miss Julia Kavanagh, well-known litterateur and novelist.

29.—Concluded, the inquest concerning the death of Superintendent Poole, Mr. Letherland, and Police-constable Barratt, killed on the 18th inst. by a collision between a Midland goods-train and a North-Western ballast-train, near Northampton. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against both Gardiner and Gibson, the signalman and inspector whose neglect of duty had caused the accident.

**November 1.**—Died, aged 93, Field-Marshal Von Wrangel, one of the oldest soldiers in Europe, having entered the Prussian army in 1796, and being present at the battle of Leipsic.

4.—The Deve-Boyun position before Erzeroum stormed by the Russians. After nine hours fighting the Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp and provisions and losing 42 guns.

6.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, special war correspondent of the *Daily News*, receives, through the Russian Ambassador in London, the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia for his courage and intrepidity at the battle of Plevna on the 30th of July.

— Addressing the Liberals of Edinburgh, Lord Hartington said, concerning Disestablishment, "If ever Scotch opinion, or even Scotch Liberal opinion, is fully formed upon this subject, I think that I may venture to say on behalf of the party as a whole that it will be prepared to deal with this question on its merits and without reference to any other consideration. No doubt, gentlemen, the fate of one Establishment cannot but exercise some influence upon the fate of another. In the case of the Irish Church our opponents always contended that the fate of the Church of England was inseparably connected with that of the Church of Ireland. We endeavoured to disassociate the two as far as it was possible, and we endeavoured so, in my opinion, wisely. But, gentlemen, I say that as far as I am concerned I will be no party to stimulate agitation in this country upon that subject; nor, on the other hand, will I be a party to any attempt to repress discussion because of the influence which such discussion may have upon the future of the Church."

7.—The French Chambers opened. The elections for councils-general, on the 4th, had resulted in a gain of about 110 seats to the Republicans. The Duc de Broglie was defeated in the Eure. M. Jules Grévy elected Provisional President.

— Lord Hartington addresses the Liberals of Glasgow, declaring in favour of the assimilation of the county and burgh franchise, but as regarded the Permissive Bill, the time for

that type of social and economic reform had not yet come.

7.—Mr. Gladstone presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin.

— Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain address a meeting at Rochdale on the subject of Liberal organization.

8.—The Danish Rigsdag, after a debate of eleven hours, agrees to a provisional sanction of the budget, in order that the taxes may be collected. The conflict between the Crown and the Folkething had resulted in a financial dead-lock necessitating this course.

9.—The Chinese Envoy, who came here to express the Emperor's regret for the murder of Mr. Margary (*see p. 1167*), accredited in permanence to the Court of St. James's.

12.—In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Albert Grévy proposes a vote of non-confidence in the De Broglie ministry, whose resignations the Marshal had not accepted. After a debate lasting three days, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to investigate those acts of the Government which might be supposed to have exercised an illegal pressure on the elections.

13.—Eight persons seriously injured in a collision, at Radcliffe Bridge, between the Scotch mail-train and a cattle-train.

14.—Defeat of the Jowakis, a Punjaub frontier tribe, who had made raids on British territory in October last.

15.—Mr. Gladstone elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by 1,153 votes against 609 for Sir Stafford Northcote.

— Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector of Landulph, bound over to keep the peace for twelve months for threatening to shoot one of his parishioners.

16.—Died, aged 49, M. Lanfrey, French historian, leaving his "Life of Napoleon I." unfinished.

17.—Gale, pedestrian, completes the task of walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes.

— Mr. Charles Darwin made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Cambridge.

18.—Kars taken by assault. The conflict began at 8 A.M. on the 16th, under direction of General Loris Melikoff, and the position was carried at 8 P.M. on the 18th. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded. City, fortress, 300 cannon, 10,000 prisoners, and spoils of various kinds fell to the Russians.

19.—The Queen's Bench Division decide that Lord Penzance's court at Lambeth had no jurisdiction in the case of Mr. Tooth, from the fact that it was held in a place outside the diocese of Rochester.

**20.**—Royal Humane Society's medal unanimously voted to Miss Grace Vernon Bussell, a young lady sixteen years of age, and to her black servant, for having, while on horseback, rode into the sea and saved several passengers from the wreck of the *Georgette*, on the voyage from Freemantle to Port Adelaide in December last.

— Resignation of the De Broglie Ministry, the senate having passed a vote of confidence in the Marshal, which did not include the Cabinet. A new ministry under General de Rochebouet was constructed with great difficulty of persons outside the chambers, and professing to represent no party inside them. This Cabinet, the Senate, by 323 to 208 votes, declined to recognize, as none of its members possessed a seat in Parliament.

— Trial of the Inspector Detectives brought to a conclusion, having lasted twenty days. Mr. Montagu Williams, in a speech to the jury, intended to discredit the evidence against Meiklejohn, described Kurr and Benson as excellent in vice and exquisite in fraud. "The one the hero of the ring, betting against any of the runners with other people's money, at night in the bar parlour wallowing in bad champagne. The other, the composer of French chansonettes, with the three men servants, the brougham, the Victoria, shady sea-side, sheltered Shanklin—did they know the spot? There was no such spot in the world for a nobleman in disguise; Rose-bank—there was an essence of romance about the very name—the Comte de Montague, Marquis de Montgomery, Prince Murat. What fools the public were! Look at these men in the witness-box: the cunning of the cat teeming from the eyes of the one; the oily, soft, serpent-like treachery of deceit trickling from the mouth of the other." Baron Pollock, in summing up, recommended the jury to consider the case of each prisoner separately. They found Clarke not guilty, the other prisoners guilty, recommending Druscovitch and Palmer to mercy. His Lordship then sentenced the whole four to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Clarke was released on his own recognisances in 100*l.* to appear if called upon on a future occasion.

**23.**—The Fisheries Commissioners at Halifax award Canada and Newfoundland 5,500,000 dollars, the United States Commissioners protesting.

— Capture of Pravca, and the next day Etropol, by the Russians, and consequent retreat of Mehemet Ali from Orkanie to Kamarli.

**24.**—Statue of King Robert the Bruce unveiled on the esplanade at Stirling Castle.

**25.**—Her Majesty presents twenty acres of land to the Heywood Local Board for the purposes of a public park.

**28.**—The Pacific Royal Mail Company's steamer *Atacama* lost at Caldera on the south-east coast of America. Of 130 on board only 26 were saved.

— Lord Derby receives a deputation which urges the Government to depart from a policy of "inaction," and states that the Government has no intention to depart from opinions expressed at the beginning of the war.

**29.**—In a despatch relating to the reorganization of the western and north-western frontier of India, Lord Salisbury states to the Governor-General his objections to the proposal of the Indian Government, that the Trans-Indus districts should be constituted a distinct and separate administration, and says he is disposed to think that both the objects in view—the relief of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the more effective control by the Supreme Government of frontier policy—may be adequately secured by a less extensive change. In lieu, therefore, of the proposals of the Indian Government, he is prepared to sanction the adoption of the following measures:—The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Scinde to be divided into two divisions, taking the dividing line at the point where the Belooch gives place to the Pathan. A Commissioner to be appointed over each division by the Viceroy, but in respect of all internal affairs to take his orders from the Punjab Government. The Northern Commissioner to be styled Governor-General's Agent and Frontier Commissioner, to receive the salary of a Chief Commissioner, and upon all external matters—*i.e.* matters concerning those who are not subjects of her Majesty—to correspond with the Viceroy direct, and be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, who, upon those matters, will correspond with him alone. The frontier forces, for the present at least, to be under the orders of the Governor-General's agent, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

**December 2.**—A large meeting of Paris merchants and manufacturers resolve to send a deputation to Marshal MacMahon to ask him to put an end to the crisis.

**3.**—Mount Stuart House, the Marquis of Bute's mansion at Rothesay, destroyed by fire. Only the bare walls of the main building were left, but a large amount of valuable property was saved.

— President Hayes delivers his first annual message to Congress, declaring himself in favour of the resumption of specie payments, and civil service reform.

**6.**—Formal announcement made at a Cabinet Council at Madrid, of the King's engagement to his cousin, the Princess Mercedes.

6.—Concluded in the Roman Civil Court the case of Countess Lambertini against the heirs of Cardinal Antonelli, and his three brothers. Judgment reserved.

9.—The *European* from Algoa Bay struck on a rock off Cape Ushant. Though the ship was destroyed, yet by the maintenance of good discipline no lives were lost, and greater part of the mails, with a quantity of diamonds, was saved.

10.—Surrender of Osman Pasha with his entire army, and occupation of Plevna by the Russians. The besiegers, more or less informed by spies and deserters, were aware that a great sortie was contemplated, and made every preparation. On the night of the 9th Osman Pasha issued from Plevna with a force of 32,000 men, crossing the Vid followed by the civil inhabitants of the town to the number of 4,000, and at daybreak the fighting began. The Turks steadily advanced, carrying the first Russian lines and two batteries of six guns each in the second lines. For two hours the fight raged in favour of neither side, but the Turkish shells running short, the Roumanians were enabled to turn their left flank and gain possession of Fort Opanesk. Osman Pasha, wounded in the leg, had no choice but to submit, with his entire army, 10 Pashas, 2,128 officers and 97 guns. Plevna had for nearly five months defied the armies of the Czar, and on three occasions hurled them back with great slaughter, but succumbed to a regular investment directed by General Todleben in person. The number of Russian troops set at liberty for offensive purposes through this their greatest success, speedily completed the collapse of the entire Turkish defence in Europe.

11.—Peculiar burglary at Woodfield Lodge, Sussex, the residence of Captain Kaynam, a number of paintings, valued at from 1,000*l.* to 1,500*l.* being cut from the frames.

12.—The Porte addresses a circular note to the Powers inviting mediation.

13.—Died, Colonel C. Wood, one of the few remaining Waterloo officers.

14.—Died, aged 65, Ralph Nicholson Wornum, keeper and secretary of the National Gallery, and author of several works on painting.

—After various fruitless attempts to form a ministry, Marshal MacMahon resigns to the will of the nation, and allows M. Gambetta to form a Parliamentary Cabinet. The struggle the long crisis which began in May 1873, is a close, the Marshal resigning the work of M. Gambetta's famous alternative, "or no ministers, or no democracy."

—After long preparation and when every chance was promised in their favor, the Servian Government makes a formal declaration of war against Russia.

15.—Visit of her Majesty to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. The Queen arrived at the High Wycombe railway station about a quarter-past one, and was met there by her host and Mr. Montagu Corry. The mayor of High Wycombe with the corporation received the Queen on the platform, and presented an address. Having partaken of luncheon, her Majesty planted a tree in commemoration of her visit, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

—Resignation of the Italian ministry in consequence of a close division on a question of confidence. Signor Depretis formed a new ministry on the 26th.

17.—Died, General d'Aureilles de Paladine, who, when in command of the army of the Loire, gained the victory of Coulmiers (November 10, 1870), over the Bavarian army, under General Von der Tann, and on the following day re-occupied Orleans.

—Died, aged 69, James Ballantine, poet, novelist and dramatist.

20.—Dr. Schliemann's relics of Troy publicly exhibited at South Kensington.

21.—Triple consecration of Bishop in Westminster Abbey—the venerable Edward Trollope as suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, Dr. Valpy French to the See of Lichfield, and Dr. Ticecombe to that of Kingston.

22.—The Czar returns to St. Petersburg amidst great rejoicing, and gives thanks for recent successes at the shrine of the Holy Virgin of Kazan.

24.—Collision near Leeds between a Midland and a North-Eastern train resulting in the death of two persons.

—Died, aged 75, Rev. J. B. Midday, D.D., Canon of Worcester, and Rector of St. Andrew's in the University of Oxford. Canon Midday was Rector of Exeter in 1845, when he selected "Moses" for his subject, the patriarch whose attributes during the 4000 years of his life in the East and West.

25.—Died, aged 80, the Venetian Arch Bishop, Cardinal, and of the Italian hierarchy of the Holy See, having presided at the 18th Council in 1868.

27.—Died at the advanced age of 85, Thomas Stansfeld, M.P., who was the first to introduce the Bill for the abolition of the death penalty in 1861, and the first to introduce the Bill for the abolition of the death penalty in 1861.

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including some who witnessed the marriage ceremony at Cincinnati twenty-five years ago, intimate personal friends of the President and Mrs. Hayes from Ohio, with members of the Cabinet and their families.

31.—Died from an accident in his own house, aged 54, M. A. Hayes, an Irish artist, at one time secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy.

## 1878.

**January 1.**—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria; and of the Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard, to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

— The Indian Famine Fund now being raised at the Mansion House reaches the total of 500,000*l.* sterling. Amount remitted to India 475,000*l.* and a further remittance ordered at the next meeting of the committee. In reply to a message from Sir Thomas White, General Sir Thomas Biddulph telegraphed from Osborne :—"The Queen is much gratified at the magnificent result of the Mansion House collection."

— Memorial window in honour of Bishop Pearson, Bishop Walton, and Thomas Fuller, unveiled in the Church of St. Martin, Eastcheap, Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex, delivering on the occasion an address having reference to the special merits of these well-known churchmen.

— The Turks commence a retreat from Sofia, which is occupied on the 4th by General Gourko, with a loss of twenty-four men.

— A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Merthyr Tydvil, in describing the distress in South Wales, says that the stoppage of one after another of the great ironworks means simply and literally starvation. "It is not," he wrote, "a new sensation for the people, for there are thousands of families who have not had a full week's food since the miners went out in January, 1873. Any money they might have put by in times of prosperity began to melt then, and its existence is now a mere tradition; and for fully three years men and women have been existing rather than living, picking up just enough to keep body and soul together."

— Died, aged 58, M. Courbet, a well-known French artist, who under the Commune took a prominent part in exciting the Parisians to pull down the famous Vendôme column.

2.—Lord Carnarvon receives a deputation of merchants interested in the Cape Colony who thanked him and the Government for the prompt measures adopted for the suppression

of the Kaffir outbreak, and expressed a hope that in the event of a European War, the defence of the Cape Colony would not be forgotten. Lord Carnarvon, in reply, admitted that the state of affairs in South Africa gave much cause for anxiety, but he was very hopeful that all would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He had the greatest possible confidence in Sir Bartle Frere, who had been accustomed to deal with disturbances on a large scale, and whose head would be as likely to remain as cool in danger as it would be at any other time; and they might be sure that his policy would be one of humanity and wise moderation. While the Government, said Lord Carnarvon in conclusion, would of course uphold, as they always had desired to uphold, the honour and self-respect of this country, he hoped they would never do anything to encourage alarm, or allow that diplomacy had, even in these difficult and critical times, become so exhausted and barren as to be incapable of affording a peaceable solution.

4.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies passes the third reading of the bill ratifying the Treaty of Commerce recently concluded between France and Greece.

— The *Gazette* contains a notification that the Queen has been graciously pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, to institute and create an order of distinction, to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and to make the rules and regulations which are therein set forth. The "instrument" is headed, "Victoria, R. & I. Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India," and proceeds to say that Her Majesty has resolved to commemorate the assumption of her Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an order of distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of her Royal House and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others.

5.—Died, at Florence, aged 74, General della Marmora, a distinguished Italian soldier and personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel.

— Addressing his constituents at Bradford, Mr. Forster said he did not complain of the sudden and unexpected summoning of Parliament; on the contrary, he thought Her Majesty's Government was doing well to take Parliament and the country into their confidence; nor did he complain of the recent conduct of the Government so far as he knew what it was. We must, he said, judge the Government by their official declarations, and not by the rumours circulated by newspaper correspondents. He was of opinion that the Liberal party and the country would approve the line taken by Lords Derby and Carnarvon, and if there was a difference between the Premier and certain members of his Govern-

ment the constituencies ought to be appealed to. In the latter portion of his speech Mr. Forster spoke upon Parliamentary reform and disestablishment. The former question he thought ought not to be left in the hands of the Conservatives. As to disestablishment, he could not consent, as circumstances stand, to destroy the parochial system, under which the clergy were doing great good; but it was possible that circumstances might so change that in his mind the influence of the parochial system and the influence of the Church of England would be no longer for good but for evil, for he would as little sanction a sacerdotal State Church as he would the reunion of the State with Romanism. As to the Scotch Church, if its disestablishment became a real parliamentary question, he thought it ought to be decided as a Scotch question and upon Scotch principles, and upon consideration of Scotch views and interests. He would not destroy the Scotch Church in order more easily to attack the English Church, nor did he think that the Scotch Church ought to be maintained as an outwork of the English Church.

6.—Died, at Savernake Park, near Marlborough, the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G.; succeeded by his brother, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. for Marlborough.

—Died, aged 87, George Duncan, who had represented Dundee in the House of Commons for sixteen years.

7.—News from Rome make mention of the sudden illness of King Victor Emmanuel, brought on partly it was thought through anxiety caused by the death of General Marmora.

—Died at Rossie Castle, aged 70, Lord Kinnaird, an enthusiastic agriculturist and social reformer.

—Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, holds a court at the Chapter-house to-day to give judgment in the case of the Rev. J. M. Rodwell v. the Churchwardens of St. Ethelburga, in which an application had been made by the rector for a confirmatory faculty to be granted for a reredos which had been placed in the church, and also to direct the restoration of a communion table which had been removed some time back by the churchwardens. The Bishop of London had visited the church, and made a report that the reredos was not a proper ornament to be allowed. Dr. Tristram, therefore, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him, thought it would be a wise exercise of the same to refuse the application for a faculty to allow the reredos to remain in the church, and it must therefore be removed. Mr. Brooks undertook that the removal should take place, and the churchwardens said the communion table should be replaced.

—News from Paris describe the results of the municipal elections held on Sunday (6th)

throughout France as very favourable for the Republican party. In most of the towns all the Republican candidates were elected. No disturbance was reported, except at Courthézon, in the department of Vaucluse, where an affray occurred in which one person was wounded.

8.—A Grand Council of Ministers in Constantinople come to an agreement on conditions of armistice. In opening direct negotiations with Russia for the conclusion of a purely military armistice, the Porte was stated to be acting upon the advice given by Lord Derby.

—Collision off Milford between the steamer *Xema* plying between Bristol and Cork, and the barque *Pensiero* with coals from Cardiff. Of a crew of eleven on board the latter, ten went down with the vessel.

9.—Died, at Rome, aged 58, and in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, King Victor Emmanuel. Early in the afternoon the sacraments were administered to his Majesty, who was up to his death in the full possession of his faculties. The King then asked for Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita, and on their coming to his bedside conversed with them for several minutes. Subsequently the King caused all who had been in habitual intercourse with him to be summoned, and addressed a few words to every one present. A moment or two afterwards he breathed his last. Monsignori Marinelli and Cenni were sent from the Vatican to the Quirinal yesterday morning with the papal benediction, and the Pope was reported to have said that, but for his infirmity, he would have gone himself to render the last service of religion to the dying King. Prince Humbert was proclaimed King immediately after his father's death. He confirmed the ministers in their posts, and issued a manifesto to the nation in which he promised to tread in his father's footsteps, and stated that his sole ambition would be to deserve the love of his people. King Humbert was born in March, 1844.

—Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, arrives at Brindisi from Egypt.

10.—The Russians capture the Schipka Pass, the Grand Duke Nicholas despatching on the occasion the following telegram to the Emperor:—"I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day, just one month from the capture of Plevna. General Radetzky, after desperate fighting, has made prisoner the whole Turkish army defending the Schipka Pass, consisting altogether of forty-one battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kezanlik, and General Scobe'eff holds Schipka. Antivari surrendered the same day to the Montenegrins."

—Died, Francis Raspail, a prominent Parisian agitator.

10.—The *Court Circular* announces that it was with deep regret the Queen received yesterday, from her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, the intelligence of the unexpected death of the King of Italy. His Majesty, who was always a friend of England, and had been one of the Queen's allies in the Crimean war, paid a visit to this Court in 1855, and had ever since maintained a very friendly intercourse with her Majesty the Queen.

11.—Resignation of the Turkish Ministry and a new Cabinet appointed with Hamdi Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Server Pasha head of Foreign Affairs. The modification of the ministry was said to have been called for by the gravity of the circumstances, and the urgency for the adoption of the prompt measures rendered necessary by the enemy's aggressions. "Our forces were equal to those of the enemy, but the incapacity of some of our commanders caused reverses. We have ordered an investigation into their acts, and desire that you may profit by the warnings of the past, that you may listen to the wise counsels of the friends of the Empire, and endeavour to obtain guarantees for the integrity and independence of our Empire."

—The *Gazette* announces that the Queen had ordered a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for summoning Alfred Joseph Baron Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, to the House of Peers, by the name, style, and title of Baron Mowbray, he being one of the heirs of Roger de Mowbray, who was summoned to Parliament in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward I.

—News from Constantinople mentions that the telegram sent by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish commander-in-chief, replying to the latter's message concerning an armistice, stated that the Turkish despatch had been forwarded to the Emperor. The Grand Duke's telegram further stated that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and that there could be no question at this moment of an armistice without a basis for peace.

12.—Addressing his constituents at Birmingham (in company with Mr. Chamberlain), Mr. Bright said:—"Take up any decent history of England from the time of William III. until now—over two centuries, or nearly so—and you will find that the wars were always stirred up by a class of arguments which, after the war was over, the people found were arguments they should not have listened to. It is just so now; but unfortunately, there remains the disposition to be excited on this Eastern Question. There was, he believed, no nation which had been in its position more friendly to this nation than Russia; there was no nation on the continent of Europe that was less able to do any harm to England, and

there was no nation on the continent of Europe to whom we were able to do less harm than we were able to do to Russia. India was in no jeopardy from Russia; but if they persuaded the people of India that we run great hazard from the advances of Russia, our enemies in India, if they wished to escape from the Government of England, would turn naturally and inevitably to Russia as the Power that can help them. The history of this country with regard to Russia in connection with India was one of unbroken amity, and he was sure that that unbroken amity might be secured if we could get rid of the miserable jealousy that affected us. Mr. Bright concluded by expressing a hope that the nation would not allow itself to embark again in war for any "cunning phrase," such as "British interests," and said he held, with Lord Derby, that the greatest of British interests was that of peace.

12.—Bombardment of Eupatoria and Theodosia by the Turkish iron-clad squadron.

13.—Funeral of M. Raspail to-day (Sunday), at Père-la-Chaise in presence of a great crowd. There was no religious service, but several orations were delivered, among the speakers being M. Louis Blanc, who gave a sketch of M. Raspail's life and the political prosecution to which he was subjected. He spoke of him as taking a personal part in political struggles, in which he even exposed his life, and said it was difficult to decide what character predominated most in the deceased, that of philosopher or political combatant, the man of science or the tribune. His remarks were received with loud cheers.

—The Prince of Wales arrives at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, on a four days' visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Louis Napoleon, and joined later by the Crown Prince of Austria.

—The four released Fenian prisoners, Macarthy, Chambers, O'Brien, and Dewitt, arrive in Dublin and are received by a vast multitude of people. On landing at Kingstown, the late prisoners were presented with an address of welcome. Serjeant Macarthy died suddenly within two days.

14.—Home rule conference in Dublin, when Mr. Butt, recognizing the futility of contending any longer against the growing forces of the Obstructionists, consented to yield to the demands of the noisier members of his party. While he nominally retained his leadership, he offered no further opposition to the adoption of the active policy favoured by Mr. Biggar and his followers.

—Died, aged 84, General the Hon. Sir Edward Curt, K.C.H., an aged veteran who had served in the Peninsula under Wellington, and was in later days widely known from his

contributions to the history of the wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**15.**—Extraordinary attempt to murder in London, William Jackson, a jeweller late of Park Road, Hockley, Birmingham, attacking Eugene Hamburg, jeweller, Clerkenwell, with a pistol and dagger in the top chambers of 33, Holborn Viaduct. From what could be gathered by the police it appeared that the parties have been known to each other in business transactions for some time, and this morning, when Mr. Hamburg was in the City, having with him about 1,000*l.* worth of diamonds, jewellery, and precious stones, Jackson met him and asked him to go with him to the Holborn Viaduct and view his chambers. Mr. Hamburg consented to do so, but had no sooner arrived at the place than the door was locked and Jackson fired a loaded pistol at him. The shot entered just behind the left ear, and he fell to the ground deluged in blood. Not content with this, Jackson stabbed him with a large dagger just under the left eye. Jackson afterwards shot himself in a churchyard near Lewes.

— Died suddenly at Venice after an attack of fever, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock and Keir, M.P. for Perthshire. Sir William, who was in his sixtieth year, was widely known as an accomplished art critic, and author of "The Annals of the Artists of Spain," "The Cloister Life of Charles V.," and "Velasquez and his Works."

— Commencement of a series of engagements extending over three days between General Gourko's army and the Turks under Suleiman Pasha. The Sultan's troops fled on the 18th.

**16.**—A meeting held at Willis's Rooms to promote the free navigation of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and to protest against any attempt to maintain the present conditions affecting these Straits by the employment of military force.

— The Turkish envoys, Server Pasha and Namyk Pasha, reach Adrianople on their way to Kezanlik, to treat for peace with the Grand Duke Nicholas.

— Died, at Shanghai, where he acted as Assistant-Judge, Charles W. Goodwin, author of article on the Mosaic Cosmogony in "Essays and Reviews."

**17.**—Parliament opened by commission, the Eastern Question being referred to as follows in the Royal Speech:—"The successes obtained by the Russian arms, both in Europe and Asia, convinced the Porte that it should endeavour to bring to a close hostilities which were causing immense sufferings to its subjects. The Government of the Sultan accordingly addressed to the neutral Powers, parties to the treaties relating to the Turkish Empire, an

appeal for their good offices. It did not, however, appear to the majority of the Powers thus addressed that they could usefully comply with the request, and they communicated this opinion to the Porte. The Porte then determined on making a separate appeal to my Government, and I at once agreed to make an inquiry of the Emperor of Russia whether his Imperial Majesty would entertain overtures for peace. The Emperor expressed in reply, his earnest desire for peace, and stated, at the same time, his opinion as to the course which should be pursued for its attainment. Upon this subject communications have taken place between the Governments of Russia and Turkey through my good offices, and I earnestly trust that they may lead to a pacific solution of the points at issue, and to a termination of the war. No efforts on my part will be wanting to promote that result. Hitherto, so far as the war has proceeded, neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which my neutrality is founded, and I willingly believe that both parties are desirous to respect them, so far as it may be in their power. So long as these conditions are not infringed, my attitude will continue the same. But I cannot conceal from myself that, should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on me to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose." Bills were promised regarding County Government, Cattle Disease, Roads and Bridges (Scotland), and the Law of Indictable Offences. Answering certain objections taken by Lord Granville, the Prime Minister denied that the policy of the Ministry had been in any degree a "vacillating" policy. Long before Lord Salisbury attended the Conference at Constantinople, her Majesty's Government had considered the course to be pursued, and they came, after long deliberation, to the unanimous conclusion that the maintenance of conditional neutrality was the interest of this country. Since then they had never swerved from that determination. Lord Granville, quoting a very felicitous remark of the Secretary of State that the greatest of British interests was peace, said that was a felicitous expression, but it was an expression of rhetoric; yet Lord Granville took it to be a statistical fact, as if he had found it in a Blue-book. Lord Granville said that if peace is a British interest, it is a European interest—it is an Austrian interest, it is an Italian interest, it is a French interest—in short, it is a universal interest. But he rode off upon a mere trick of rhetoric, because we know very well when we talk of British interests we mean material British interests, interests of that character which are sources of the wealth or securities for the strength of the country.

The Address was agreed to in the Lords without a division.—In the Commons Mr. Gladstone declared that nothing that was yet known would justify a demand for a money vote. Mr. Mitchell Henry moved an amendment to the motion for an Address, to the effect that the national demands of the Irish people should be considered in a wise and conciliatory spirit, and a discussion on Irish affairs followed, which was ultimately adjourned until to-day. Amendment rejected next night by 301 votes to 48.

17.—The remains of King Victor Emmanuel interred in the Pantheon, transformed by exquisite art into a "Chapelle Ardente." Light was excluded by the Star of Italy, veiling the roof. The side chapel of Clement XI. was walled in and draped with gold and crimson velvet. At nine o'clock the coffin was placed on the funeral car. The procession was an hour and a half in passing a given point. Contrary to the arrangements previously announced, there were no pall-bearers. The costumes were gorgeously magnificent, and the effect of the spectacle was heightened by the display of seventy tattered banners. Lord Roden represented the British Court.

— Earl Derby, who had been ailing for some days, is now announced to be recovering.

— Fall of houses in the Haymarket; one person killed.

18.—The Turkish plenipotentiaries received by the Grand Duke Nicholas, but only to be told that conditions of peace must be discussed at Adrianople. The Turks agreed to this, and immediately telegraphed orders that the town should be evacuated.

20.—The Russians occupy Adrianople. General Strukoff reported from Mustapha Pasha that a constantly increasing panic prevailed at Adrianople. The Turkish governor and the garrison had withdrawn, after blowing up the powder magazine and ammunition depôts. General Strukoff heard the explosion from his headquarters. A fire, accompanied by disturbances, broke out in the city after the departure of the troops, and five persons of different nationalities came to General Strukoff, entreating him to hasten to Adrianople to restore order.

22.—The Prince of Wales unveils the memorial statue of the Prince Consort set up in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

— Questioned on the subject of her Majesty's direct appeal to the Emperor of Russia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—"I did not feel myself able to answer that question at the moment; but I can now state to the House exactly what took place. Her Majesty having received from the Sultan a direct personal appeal, sent by the advice of her Ministers, the following telegram to the Emperor of Russia:—

"I have received a direct appeal from the Sultan, which I cannot leave without an answer. Knowing that you are sincerely desirous of peace, I do not hesitate to communicate this fact to you, in hope that you may accelerate the negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice which may lead to an honourable peace." (Cheers.) Mr. Dillwyn: Might I be permitted to ask has any answer been received to that telegram? The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The communication addressed by the Sultan to her Majesty was a private and personal, and direct communication. So also was the communication to the Emperor of Russia; and I think it would not be convenient or right that all the correspondence should be brought before the House. But as her Majesty's communication to the Emperor of Russia was given on the advice of her Ministers, and as there might be some misapprehension as to its character, I have received her Majesty's permission to make the announcement I have made. I think the matter must remain there.

22.—The *Times* publishes a telegram of Cape news of this date, received by way of Madeira. The Kaffirs, the despatch says, have been hunted out of Chichaba Valley by a joint movement of the troops and auxiliaries under Colonels Lambert and Glyn and Captain Brabant. Large quantities of stock were captured. The Burghers under Frost had a brush with them, and killed 100. The enemy are now in the fastnesses of Kabousie and Kei. The natives to the west of Kaffraria are unsettled. Two thousand mounted Europeans are under arms on the frontier.

23.—Instructions regarding movements of the fleet. Admiralty, January 23, 1878, 7 P.M., to Admiral Hornby, Vourla.—Most Secret. Sail at once for the Dardanelles, and proceed with the Fleet now with you to Constantinople. Abstain from taking any part in the contest between Russia and Turkey, but the waterway of the Straits is to be kept open, and in the event of tumult at Constantinople you are to protect life and property of British subjects. Use your judgment in detaching such vessels as you may think necessary to preserve the waterway of the Dardanelles, but do not go above Constantinople. Report your departure, and communicate with Besika Bay for possible further orders, but do not wait if none are there. Keep your destination absolutely secret. —Acknowledge. Admiral Hornby, Vourla, January 24, 1878, 6.10 P.M., to Admiralty (received 5.12 A.M., January 25, 1878).—Orders received. Sail at 5 P.M. to-day for the Dardanelles and Constantinople. Orders left for *Alexandra* and colliers to follow. Admiralty, January 24, 1878, 7.25 P.M. to Admiral Hornby, Vourla, Koumkaleh, Chanak.—Annul former orders, anchor at Besika Bay, and await further orders. Report arrival there. Admiral Hornby,

Dardanelles, 25th January, 5.45 P.M., to Admiralty (received 25th January, 11.5 P.M.).—Received your telegraphic communication to anchor Besika Bay when abreast Dardanelles forts. Firman received there for passage of Straits. I returned to Besika Bay immediately, as ordered.

23.—Marriage of King Alfonso of Spain with his cousin the Princess Mercedes, celebrated with great magnificence at Madrid, in the church of the Atocha. The Earl of Rosslyn represented Queen Victoria and the Royal Family on the occasion.

— Mr. Gilfillan, sculptor, Glasgow, dies from severe injuries received in the streets of Glasgow, and after being locked up in a police cell as unconscious through drink.

— A native of China known as "Tom Fat," who had pleaded guilty at the Winchester assizes to forging the signature of his master, Lord Charles Beresford, to cheques for various sums amounting to 14,000*l.*, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

— Attempt to poison Baker Pasha, Captain Burnaby, and others, at Gumerjina, near Lagos, in the *Ægean*. It appeared that while the gentlemen named were at dinner at the Greek Archbishop's *konak* the wine was discovered to be poisoned. Fortunately, only a few had drunk any of it, and these immediately had administered to them copious draughts of salt-and-water by Dr. Scotchley. The poison on being tested by the Stafford House doctors was found to be arsenic. The Bishop was fully exonerated, but the servants who attended, habited as monks, were suspected.

24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday the 28th in Committee of Supply he would move a supplementary estimate for naval and military purposes. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyll, referring to the statement of "great gravity and importance" which had been made by her Majesty's Government in another place, asked Lord Beaconsfield whether he meant to submit any communication to their lordships upon the subject. Lord Beaconsfield replied that it was customary for Parliament to wait when a notice of this kind was given until an explanation was made in reference to it by the proper Minister.

— Lord Carnarvon resigns the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the ground that he could not see the necessity for ordering the British fleet into the Dardanelles. It was also rumoured that Lord Derby had retired at the same time for a similar reason, but this turned out to be premature.

— Came on in the Common Pleas before Lord Coleridge, the case of *Atherley v. Harvey*, a claim of damages for libel in two letters, imputing improper conduct to the plaintiff in associating with the swindler Benson, or Yonge,

at the Isle of Wight. Verdict for plaintiff, damages 500*l.*

25.—The Porte having accepted the Russian conditions, peace is regarded as virtually concluded. The Russian conditions were not yet officially known here, but it was rumoured that they greatly exceeded the Conference programme, and stipulated, both for territorial concessions and the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey.

— In reply to the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Beaconsfield said it was the fact that instructions had been given to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles and Constantinople. At the same time that orders to this effect were given by her Majesty's Government they prepared to telegraph a despatch to the European Powers, including, of course, Russia and the Porte, stating that in the course the Government had followed there was not the slightest deviation from the policy of neutrality they had from the first announced and maintained; that the British fleet went to the Dardanelles to defend British subjects and British property, and to take care of British interests in the Straits.

— In the course of a personal explanation in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon said he would make no charge, or impute blame to any of his colleagues, but circumstances had arisen which had rendered it incumbent on him to take the course he had named. He dissented from the resolution for sending the fleet to the Dardanelles, and also to the supplementary vote which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed to take on Monday. He considered that such a vote ought not to have been mooted until the terms of peace had arrived and become known. On the 2nd of January he had occasion to address a reply to a deputation, and it would be remembered that he made a speech on that occasion in which he expressed his views in regard to the state of affairs in the East. On the following day in the Cabinet—and he had the Queen's permission for saying it—the Prime Minister condemned severely the language he used. He (Lord Carnarvon) took time to consider the course he should take under those circumstances, and, as there was no public disavowal of the language which had been used, he felt justified in sending in his resignation. He still maintained that he had not in any way misrepresented the intentions of the Government.—Lord Beaconsfield expressed his regret at having been deprived of the services of Lord Carnarvon, and, referring to the impossibility of wholly avoiding differences of opinion among gentlemen so situated, declared himself unable to appreciate the force of the reasons which had induced Lord Carnarvon to retire from the Cabinet.—Lord Granville having asked whether more than one member of the Cabinet had resigned, Lord Beaconsfield replied, "I need not say that I

myself am in a responsible position; but as regards any other member of the Cabinet, I always thought it a high, valuable, and ancient privilege of any one retiring from a Government that he should announce the fact to Parliament himself in the first instance. On that privilege I will not trench." The subject then dropped.

**25.**—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the Marquis of Hartington, remarked that, as to the supplementary estimate, the details are, at the present moment, being drawn up by those conversant with the departments; "but I may state to the House generally that the estimate itself will be laid on the table this evening, together with the particulars; and it may be convenient that I should say at once that the amount to be asked for will be 6,000,000/."

— The British Fleet, under Admiral Hornby, enters the Dardanelles, but, in consequence of new instructions received, returns to Besika Bay.

— The American Senate pass, by 43 votes against 22, Mr. Matthews' concurrent resolution declaring the principal and interest of United States Bonds to be payable, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars of 412½ grains, and maintaining that such a step is no violation of the public faith nor any derogation of the rights of the public creditors.

— Greenock election (rendered necessary by the retirement of Mr. Grieve) carried by James Stewart (Liberal), with 2,183 votes; Sir James Fergusson (Conservative), 2,124; Donald Currie (Liberal), 1,648; Scott Moncrieff (Radical), 108.

— Died, aged 71, Dr. John Doran, a genial and prolific author, whose "London in the Jacobite Times" had been published quite recently.

— The King of Spain and Royal family, accompanied by the foreign ministers and special envoys, attend a bull-fight at Madrid, the finest held there since the Royal marriage of 1836. The toreros engaged in the arena were gentlemen amateurs, for whom Spanish grandees acted as seconds. The exhibition, which was witnessed by 16,000 people, passed off without accident.

**26.**—Statue of the late John Stuart Mill (by Woolner) unveiled on its pedestal, Thames Embankment. Professor Fawcett delivered an address on the occasion.

— The Grand Duke Nicholas arrives at Adrianople by railway from Hermanli, and is enthusiastically received by the Russian Guards. Deputations from the Christian clergy and the Bulgarian, Greek, Armenian, and Israelite inhabitants passed in procession, bearing flags and chanting hymns, to receive his Imperial Highness on entering the town. The Grand Duke took up his quarters in the

governor's konak. The Russian vanguard occupied Bobaski, Haskioi, Demotica, and Kirk-Kilissa.

**26.**—It is now stated that one-third of the children in Merthyr and the suburbs are relieved daily by public charity. A visitor who officially investigated the distress at some parts of South Wales described the state of the people residing at Maestog as deplorable. Here, owing to the irregular pay at the Tandu and Llynvi Works, men had only a few shillings given to them when their draw or pay day came round, and there had been no draw since Christmas.

**27.**—M. Gambetta entertained to a banquet by his constituents at Belleville, and makes a speech in which he recommended the Republican party to persevere in the course of order which had already done so much for them. He also expressed his confidence that the Senate would ultimately be found on their side.

— Died, in London, aged 66, Sir Edward Creasy, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, author of "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World."

**28.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving for a supplemental estimate of 6,000,000/ towards increasing the armaments of the country, stated, that an unofficial statement of the terms of peace had been communicated by Count Schouvaloff to Lord Derby. The terms, so far as he understood them, were:—(1) Bulgaria within the limits of Bulgarian nationality to be an autonomous territorial province, with a governor to be appointed by the Powers. (2) Independence of Montenegro, with increase of territory equivalent to the military *status quo*. (3) Independence of Roumania with sufficient territorial indemnity. (4) Independence of Servia. (5) Autonomous administration to be secured to Bosnia and Herzegovina. (6) Similar reforms for the other Christian provinces. (7) Indemnity to Russia either in money, in territory, or in some other form to be decided hereafter. (8) An understanding for protecting the interests of Russia in the Straits. "Whether these were good or bad terms for Turkey they were," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "of a sweeping character, as they would completely separate Constantinople and the Balkan territory from the European dominions of Turkey." Mr. Bright inquired whether the money was wanted in order that England might go into a conference of peace with shotted cannon and loaded revolvers; and Mr. Gladstone called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to tell the House what foundation he had for saying that a Russian prince might be made the Ruler of Bulgaria. He hoped that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not wish us to infer that he intended to lay down the doctrine that Russia was bound,

having obtained great success in warlike operations, to limit her demands to the terms for which she was originally to keep the peace. Debate adjourned.

**28.**—Lord Sandon, Vice-President of the Council, succeeds the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

— The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., is announced as intending to resign the post of Recorder of the City of London, which he had held for more than twenty-one years. Mr. Gurney, who had for a few months previously held the office of Common Serjeant, was elected to the Recordship in December 1856, upon the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley, made Solicitor-General in that year.

**29.**—Mr. Layard telegraphs from Constantinople to the Foreign office:—I have been categorically and distinctly informed by the Grand Vizier that the Porte sent by telegraph to the Turkish plenipotentiaries at about 2 P.M. on the 23rd instant orders and full powers to accept the bases of peace as submitted to them in writing by the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Porte has telegraphed to the plenipotentiaries three times since the despatch of these orders to ask them to report the result, but no answer whatever has been received from them. The Grand Vizier cannot admit that any delay or procrastination in the matter on the part of the Turkish plenipotentiaries is possible.

— The English brig *Aruthusa* wrecked on the island of Tabosca, off the Constantine coast; seven lives lost.

**30.**—Speaking at Oxford, on the occasion of a meeting of undergraduates to celebrate the formation of a Liberal Palmerston Club, Mr. Gladstone said, "It is the persistent, never-failing will, always watching the opportunity, and working at the Foreign Office through a man in many respects to be greatly regarded by the country, but not of the strong purpose, not of the determined character, of Lord Beaconsfield. It is Lord Beaconsfield's will that takes effect, fitfully and with fluctuations, in the policy of the Government, and that from time to time succeeds in bringing the country into danger." The sending of the fleet into the Dardanelles was a subject, Mr. Gladstone said, of which more would be heard. It was one which legal authorities would have to discuss; but he was afraid it would be found that it was an act of war—a breach of European law committed by her Majesty's advisers. He had been accused of being an agitator, and with regard to the last eighteen months that was true. To his own great pain, and with infinite reluctance, but under the full and strong conviction, he might say, of political old age, for the last eighteen months he might be said to have

played the part of an agitator. His purpose had been to the best of his power, day and night, week by week, month by month, to counter-work what he believed to be the purposes of Lord Beaconsfield. The proposed vote of credit, Mr. Gladstone said, appeared to him to be the most indefensible proposition that had ever, in his time, been submitted to Parliament.

**30.**—Numerous meetings held regarding the Eastern Question and the proposed vote of credit.

— Roman telegrams mention that the Pope has ratified the plans of the Propaganda for the reconstitution of the Scotch hierarchy. The Right Rev. Dr. John Strain, Vicar Apostolic, becomes Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, Apostolic Delegate for Scotland and Administrator Apostolic of the Western District, is to be Archbishop of Glasgow, without suffragans. Dr. Strain will have four suffragans—namely, Rev. John Macdonald, Bishop of Aberdeen; Rev. George Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld, with episcopal seat at Perth; Rev. John MacLachlan, Bishop of Galloway, with seat at Dumfries; and Rev. Angus Macdonald, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, with the seat at Oban. The Pope is to hold a special consistory shortly to give palliums to the two archbishops.

— The Prince of Wales writes to the Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts regarding the deficiency in water supply of small cities. "While (wrote his Royal Highness) the larger populations are striving, each independently and at enormous cost, to secure for themselves this article of prime necessity, the smaller localities must make the best shift they can, and in many instances are all but without supply at all. Under these circumstances, I would draw the attention of the Council to the subject, and suggest whether at the present time, great public good would not arise from an open discussion of the question in the Society's rooms, with a view to the consideration of how far the great natural resources of the kingdom might, by some large comprehensive scheme of a national character adapted to the various specialities and wants of districts, be turned to account for the benefit not merely of a few large centres of population, but for the advantage of the general body of the nation at large."

**31.**—In the Commons Mr. E. Ashley wished to know if an official correspondence existed on the subject of certain letters addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Negropontis, a Greek merchant at Constantinople, and if a copy could be laid upon the table; also whether Mr. Layard had admitted that he was the author of statements in respect to the contents of those letters which Mr. Gladstone had publicly contradicted. The Chancellor of the

Exchequer said the correspondence would be laid on the table forthwith.

**31.**—In compliance with the request of Queen Victoria, General della Rocca is charged to present to Her Majesty a souvenir of the late King Victor Emmanuel.

— Bases of Peace and Armistice Convention signed at Adrianople by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Turkish plenipotentiaries. The conditions, as given in Constantinople telegrams, were substantially the same as those communicated to the English Government by Prince Schouvaloff.

— On the motion that the Commons go into Committee of Supply on the vote for 6,000,000*l.*, Mr. Forster moved the following resolution:—"That this House, having been informed in her Majesty's gracious Speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the war in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." He disclaimed, on the part of himself and the Opposition, any desire or intention to hinder the voting of supplies in case they should be shown to be necessary. But he contended that nothing within the knowledge of the House made it appear that they were necessary. If the Government would go into conference with the other Powers determined to maintain the real interests of England—among which he mentioned not only Egypt and the Suez Canal, but equal access with Russia to the Black Sea, and an improvement in the condition of the Christian populations—they would be supported by the united voice of the people. Mr. Cross replied on behalf of the Government. Debate continued and adjourned.

— City demonstration in favour of the government. The City Neutrality Committee called a meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel for three o'clock to protest against the vote of six millions; but an hour before that time a crowd opposed to the object of the meeting forced their way into the building, occupied the corridors and stairs, and created so much confusion that the police had to be sent for to clear the hotel, and the proposed meeting was abandoned. A hurried adjournment of Government supporters was made to the Guildhall, where at a meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, resolutions spoken to by Mr. Palmer, governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Robert Carden, were carried amid great enthusiasm. Strong feeling was also displayed at Lloyd's to-day. In answer to the resolutions the Prime Minister wrote next day:—"Such a decided and spontaneous expression of opinion in favour of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government by so

important an assemblage will strengthen her Majesty's Government in their endeavours to preserve peace, to support the honour of our Sovereign, and to secure the interests of our country."

**31.**—The steamship *Metropolis*, from Philadelphia for Para with 250 engineers, labourers, and material for constructing the Madeira and Mamore Railway in Brazil, gets ashore during a storm on the beach at Carrituck, North Carolina. About 100 lives lost.

**February 1.**—In answer to a question by the Marquis of Hartington as to the nature of the rumoured peace negotiations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states:—"The information we have received on this subject is contained in a very short despatch which will be laid on the table to-night, and which I will read. It will be sent by Lord Derby to Mr. Layard, informing his Excellency that 'the Turkish Ambassador communicated to me to-day a telegraphic despatch from the Ottoman Government to the effect that, according to advices received from the plenipotentiaries, the general bases of an armistice and of peace would be signed yesterday at Adrianople.' We have no information that they have actually been signed, and we have no information at all as to their nature."

— After business hours at the Corn Exchange in Mark-lane, the merchants present held a meeting, and passed a resolution of confidence in the Government by a large majority. In the evening a deputation went to the House of Commons and presented the resolution to Mr. W. H. Smith, to whom they were introduced by Mr. Hubbard, M.P. Mr. Smith thanked the deputation, and said that there was no doubt that such manifestations of opinion greatly strengthened the hands of the Government, for the resolution which had been passed afforded a pretty good indication of the state of public feeling in the City of London. He hoped that the country would accept the assurances that had already been given that the Government were sincerely desirous of obtaining a pacific solution to the present difficulty, and he trusted that the negotiations now pending would lead to peace.

— Died, after a long illness, at the advanced age of 89, George Cruikshank, artist. His career as a caricaturist extended back as far as the early years of the present century. Among his best-known works, were the Illustrations to Pierce Egan's "Life in London," Dickens's "Oliver Twist," and the "Comic Almanack," a set of plates entitled "The Bottle," and his large picture, "The Worship of Bacchus." Mr. Cruikshank was interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, on the afternoon of the 9th, the pall bearers being Lord Houghton, Mr. George Augustus Sala, Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, General McMurdo, Mr. Charles Landseer, and Mr. E. Ellis. The body was afterwards removed to St. Paul's.

2.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, appointed to succeed Lord Carnarvon as Chief Secretary for the Colonies. Sir Michael was succeeded by Mr. Lowther, one of the members for York City, who was re-elected without opposition.

— In the case of "The Queen v. True-love," where the defendant was charged with publishing a book of an improper character, the Jury express themselves as unable to agree upon a verdict and are thereupon discharged by Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn.

— Cleopatra's Needle brought up the river from the East India Docks and moored opposite the Houses of Parliament near the Lambeth shore. Crowds assembled on the banks of the river and the bridges, and cheered the vessel as it passed, while salutes were fired from Nelson Dock and the Continental Wharf.

— The Russians occupy Rodosto.

3.—News from Shanghai mentions that the Asylum for Women and Children at Tientsin, had been destroyed by fire. More than 2,000 inmates were stated to have perished in the flames.

— The Greek army makes advances into Thessaly for the purpose, as that Power explained of protecting Greek subjects under Turkish rule.

4.—Adjourned debate on the Vote of Credit resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who contended that the circumstances had undergone a complete change since the opening of Parliament, because hostilities between Russia and Turkey were no longer "protracted," and the advance of the Russian armies had been stopped by the armistice. He also objected to raising the money by Exchequer Bonds instead of by an increase of taxation, and he insisted that there was no precedent for demanding such a sum without showing how it was to be expended. Passing next from the financial to the political question, he urged that it would be in the last degree impolitic to associate arms with negotiations, and that "strengthening our hands" would be defeating the prospects of peace and exhibiting a divided nation. Mr. Gathorne Hardy said in reply:—"Confusion and violence are all around us; a spark may set on fire magazines of mischief and ruin which are not seen or understood. You do not know, you cannot know, what elements of deadly peril to your dearest interests are in the air. If you were aware, as it is impossible you should be, of the secret difficulties and dangers which encompass the situation, it would be realized that that which is to-day a question of six millions to place England in a state of preparation may be hereafter a question of six hundred millions to defend her very existence as an empire."

4.—At a Council held by the Queen at Osborne, the Duke of Northumberland is sworn in as Lord Privy Seal (on the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield), and Sir M. Hicks-Beach as Colonial Secretary (on the resignation of Lord Carnarvon).

— Sir Henry Elliot received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and presents his credentials as British Ambassador at Vienna.

— The Austrian Government issues invitations to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris to send representatives to a Conference to be held at Vienna.

— The Queen's theatre at Wigan (a wood fabric) destroyed by fire.

— Injurious influence of war rumours on trade. A parliamentary petition of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Company (Limited), of Middlesbrough, in the county of York, "iron and steel manufacturers and colliery and mine owners, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners are among the largest trading companies of Great Britain, having a subscribed capital of 3,650,000*l.* employing 12,000 operatives, and paying upwards of 1,000,000*l.* a year in wages. That your petitioners have now for two years maintained a heavy struggle against the depressed state of trade. That they were hoping for and believed they saw indications of an early improvement. That war at such a moment as this will be a dreadful calamity to the leading interests of this country. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to urge upon the Government that a strict neutrality may be maintained towards the war now being prosecuted by Russia and Turkey."

5.—Mr. Trevelyan complains in the Commons that an unfair imputation had been thrown upon him by Mr. Hardy, who challenged him to repeat in that House his accusation against the Prime Minister of desiring to plunge this country into war, or to remain in a category which it was not parliamentary to name. He (Mr. Trevelyan) had only said to his constituents what was borne out by the speeches of the Prime Minister. Mr. Hardy said if the hon. member did not repeat here the words he used at Selkirk he had nothing to withdraw.

6.—In opening the German Parliament his Majesty the Emperor, stated in the Speech read from the throne, that the policy pursued by the Government had been so far successful, as to facilitate the preservation of peace among the European Powers, and of good and friendly relations between them and Germany, with every prospect of their continuing.

— The Russian Government reported to have rejected the proposal to hold the Confer-

ence in Vienna, or in any other great capital. It considered the tranquillity of a small town in one of the minor States, and also the authority that would be given to the deliberations by the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Powers, as necessary for ensuring a good and practical result.

7.—Russian advance on Constantinople. In answer to the Marquis of Hartington the Chancellor of the Exchequer states in the Commons that a telegram dated the 5th had been received from Mr. Layard, mentioning that, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russians are pushing on towards Constantinople; and the Turkish troops have been compelled to evacuate a port on the Sea of Marmora, notwithstanding the protest of the Turkish commander, which the Russian general refused to receive. The Russian general declared that, according to his orders, it was necessary that he should that day occupy Tchataldja—a point on the lines of Bourgas. That the Porte is in great alarm and cannot understand the Russian proceedings. Representations have been again made to the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is also stated that the Servians have destroyed a place called Vranja, and are advancing on the railway towards Salonica. Five days have elapsed since the signature of the armistice and the preliminaries of peace, and the protocol has not yet reached the Porte, which is in ignorance of some of the terms. Mr. Forster said this statement indicated such a change in the state of affairs that he hoped he might be allowed to withdraw his amendment (hear, hear, and "No," "negative"). He should reserve to himself the right of the fullest action in Committee; but he should no longer interpose any further difficulty to the Speaker leaving the chair. The remainder of the discussion was continued under great excitement. Subsequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: I have just had handed to me a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated to-day, from Lord Augustus Loftus, in which he says Prince Gortschakoff has authorized him to say, "The order was given to our military commanders to stop hostilities on all the lines in Europe and Asia, and there is not a word of truth in the rumours which have reached you."

— Collapse of the debate on the credit vote. After an excited discussion on the rumoured advance of Russian troops on Constantinople the motion for the adjournment and also Mr. Forster's amendment were withdrawn, and the debate on the main question, that the Speaker leave the chair, continued. Towards its close Lord Hartington said he thought it not unreasonable that the Government should ask now for a decision on the main question, but it should be on the understanding that an opportunity for further discussion should be given in Committee before the vote was taken. The House eventually divided on the main

question that the Speaker do leave the chair, when there appeared a majority of 199 for the Government—295 for the motion, and 96 against it.

7.—Died within the Vatican this afternoon, in the eighty-sixth year of his age and thirty-second year of his Papacy, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. He was taken ill at six o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 6th, and passed an agitated night till daybreak, when his state was so alarming that Doctor Ceccarelli went for the other three physicians of his Holiness. At ten yesterday morning the last sacraments were administered. The cardinals assembled in council in the next room, but they were all present at the bedside, together with the dignitaries of the Pontifical Court, at the moment of the Pope's death—5.47 p.m. The last act of his Holiness was to make provision for the continuance after his death of his servants' salaries and pensions to their widows. The Pope left two wills. In the first, which was drawn up in his quality of Pontiff, he gifted an annual sum of 3,500,000fr. to his successor for the expenses of the Holy See, and an annual allowance for the employés of the former Pontifical Administration. In the second document the testator, speaking as a private person, made his nephews his heirs, and left 300,000fr. to be distributed among the poor of Rome.

— British Fleet ordered to Constantinople, intimation being made of the fact next day in both Houses of Parliament, when a summary of the articles of armistice was also read.

— Died, aged 58, Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., one of the members of her Majesty's Indian Council.

— Raising of the blockade in the Black Sea ports.

8.—Information received at the Foreign Office that the armistice signed by Russia, Servia, Roumania, and Turkey, consists of the ten following articles:—1. A notice of three days must be given before a resumption of hostilities takes place. The armistice is to be communicated to Montenegro by Russia. 2. Restoration of the guns and territory taken after the signature. 3. Gives the details of the line of demarcation and neutral zone for Turkey, Russia, and Servia, placing in Russian hands almost all Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Thrace up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli. Fortifications are not to be retained on the neutral territory, and no new ones are to be raised there. A joint commission will determine the line of demarcation for Servia and Montenegro. The Russians to occupy Bourgas and Midia, on the Black Sea, in order to obtain supplies, but no war material. 4. Armies beyond the line of demarcation to be withdrawn within three days of signature of armistice. 5. The Turks may remove

arms, &c., to places and by routes defined, on evacuating the fortifications mentioned in Article 3. If they cannot be removed, an inventory of them is to be taken. The evacuation is to be complete within seven days after the receipt of orders by the commanders. 6. Sulina is to be evacuated within three days by the Turkish troops and ships of war, unless prevented by ice. The Russians will remove the obstacles in the Danube, and will superintend the navigation of the river. 7. The railways to continue to work under certain conditions. 8. Turkish authorities to remain in certain places. 9. Black Sea blockade to be raised. 10. Wounded Turkish soldiers to remain under the care of Russia. The armistice commenced at 7 p.m. on the 31st of January.

8.—Credit vote carried in the Commons after debate by 328 votes to 124—majority 204. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, and other leading members of the opposition walked out of the House before the division.

— Came on in the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, the suit of *Tempest v. Tempest and Hungerford*, a petition presented by Sir Charles Tempest Bart., for dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent. On the 4th of July, Sir Charles left town for his seat, Ashby Lodge, Northamptonshire, it being arranged that her ladyship should follow the next day. On the 5th of July, however, her ladyship's maid arrived at Ashby Lodge bringing the news that her ladyship had eloped with Mr. Hungerford. Sir Charles immediately returned to town, and having set on foot inquiries, learned that her ladyship was living at Paris with Mr. Hungerford as his wife. They afterwards went to America, and after a short time Lady Tempest returned to England to her friends, with whom she had since been living. Witnesses having been called who proved the above facts, his lordship made a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage, with costs.

9.—The remains of Pope Pius IX. laid in state in St. Peter's. To-day the crowd assembled at the doors of the Basilica was so great that the military and police force on duty had to be increased. Many women fainted, and cries were heard from women and children, unable to extricate themselves from the throng. At length a company of troops was sent into the Basilica in order to regulate the passage of the crowd.

— A meeting at Cremorne Gardens in support of the Government, attended by about 5,000 persons. A good deal of interruption was caused by a number of persons in the centre of the meeting, but all the resolutions were carried by a very large majority.

11.—Rumoured refusal of the Porte to grant a firman for the entry of the British Fleet into the Sea of Marmora. Prince Gortschakoff now telegraphs to the Russian Ambassadors at the European Courts, that in consequence of the British Government having determined to send a portion of its fleet to Constantinople, and other Powers having also resolved to adopt a similar course for the protection of their subjects, Russia is obliged to consider "the proper means of protecting those Christians whose life and property might be threatened," and had directed the entry of a portion of the Russian troops into Constantinople.

— Came on in the Court of Appeal, an appeal against a decision of the Master of the Rolls respecting the distribution of the fund known as "Smith's (Poor Kin) Charity," left under a will made by Henry Smith, a citizen and alderman of London, in 1627; for the administration of which a fresh scheme was at present being settled. The property left had risen in value from 130*l.* to 11,000*l.* a year, with a further prospect of increase. The Master of the Rolls in the decision appealed against treated the bequest as a perpetual charge of 60*l.* a year only to the poor kindred, and decided that the surplus was applicable to general charitable purposes. Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Thesiger, before whom the case now came, decided that on the question of construction the poor kindred were entitled to the whole income of the moiety of the property, and not merely the 60*l.* a year ordered to be distributed among them by the Master of the Rolls.

— Died, aged 86, Henry T. Prinsep, formerly member of the Indian Council, and M.P. for Harwich a few years.

12.—Convocation assembles at Westminster for the despatch of business. The Committee appointed last July to consider the burials question, submitted a report, stating, that after mature consideration of the aspect of affairs, the Committee adhere to the previous decision of the Lower House adverse to any such measure as that of Mr. Osborne Morgan. "Your Committee would gladly concede whatever can be conceded without sacrifice of principle, but they cannot recommend the House to attempt to purchase peace by a surrender of those rights which it is their duty to maintain. If the Church cannot maintain her possessions and defend her rights, your Committee feel that it would be better to allow them to be wrung from her by force which she cannot resist, than attempt by compromise to save some small shreds of what she would otherwise be despoiled, by consenting to that of which in her conscience she disapproves."

— The Court of Appeal at Westminster, composed of Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett,

and Cotton, deliver a unanimous judgment to-day in the case of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, who appealed from a judgment of the Lord Chief-Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor, affirming their conviction for the publication of an improper work called the "Fruits of Philosophy," and for which they were sentenced after a trial before the Lord Chief Justice and a special Middlesex jury to six months' imprisonment each in Holloway Gaol, to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and further, to find securities for their good behaviour for two years after the expiration of their sentence. Lord Justice Bramwell first delivered judgment, and having cited a number of decisions bearing on the law of the case, and which he said the court had alone to determine, and not the merits, said he was of opinion that it was necessary to have set out in the indictment the words relied upon as "indecent, lewd, filthy, obscene," and that the omission to do so was fatal, and was not cured as contended for, by the verdict. The judgment of the court below must therefore be set aside, and be given for the defendants. Lord Justice Brett took a similar view, and added that if the defendants again committed the offence of publishing such a work, no doubt another prosecution would be instituted, and, if the indictment were not again defective, they would receive even a severer punishment. Lord Justice Cotton concurred.

**13.**—The British fleet passed through the Dardanelles at three o'clock this afternoon. The Turkish Government concluded that a mere protest would meet the necessities of the situation. The Russians still declared that they would enter Constantinople, and fears of considerable disturbance—should they do so—were now entertained.

—Died, aged 76, Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple, a well-known special pleader. Among those who read with him were Lord Chancellor Cairns, Lord O'Hagan, Chief Justice Whiteside, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Quain, and Sir James Hannen. He was the editor of "Chitty's Practice," which passed through many editions, and was long the handbook of practitioners of the old school. Mr. Chitty was also editor of Burns's "Justice of the Peace."

—Funeral obsequies of his late Holiness, Pope Pius IX., commenced in the Basilica of St. Peter's. As many as 4,000 people were thought to have been present during the solemn services engaged in between 6.30 and 8.45 P.M. When the bier had reached the gates of the chapel of the choir, while the singers chanted the funeral mass, Monsignor Folicaldi, Chief Canon, in pontifical robes, blessed the coffin of cypress wood with holy water and incense. All who could approach the bier now came forward and kissed the foot, and looked their last on the well-known features. Then

Monsignor Ricci, the Major Domo of his late Holiness, covered the face with a white handkerchief, and the chaplains and chief officers of the Noble Guard lifted the corpse in its shroud from the bier and placed it in the open coffin of cypress wood already inserted in another coffin of lead. Monsignor Ricci then deposited three velvet purses, containing medals of gold, of silver, and of bronze, within the coffin, which was then closed, and a purple ribbon in the form of the cross placed upon it. The Major Domo affixed two wax seals, the Camerlengo a third, the Vicar-General a fourth, and the Chapter a fifth. The panegyric in Latin, inscribed on parchment and inclosed in a metal case, was deposited at the Pope's feet. During these transactions the papal choir chanted the Benedictus and the Psalms of Bordon. The coffin having been placed in the sarcophagus, the workmen immediately walled it up, and the following simple inscription was placed upon it:—"PIUS IX. P. O. M." The diplomatic corps, gathered at first round the high altar, were present throughout the ceremony.

**14.**—Earl Derby states in the House of Lords, that the British fleet was now in the sea of Marmora, anchored off Prince's Island, about fourteen miles from Constantinople, and twelve from Scutari. As to the Russian entry into Constantinople, Prince Gortschakoff had sent a despatch stating that if the fleet was sent into the Dardanelles Russia would occupy Constantinople temporarily for the same reason,—namely, the protection of all the Christians, but this act, said the Prince, was to be considered as pacific in its nature, and not to be construed as hostile. Her Majesty's Government did not look upon a military occupation of Constantinople as identical with the position of the fleet, and he had sent a reply to Prince Gortschakoff to that effect.

—Statue of Sir John Cordy Burrows unveiled at Brighton.

**15.**—Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burial Bill rejected in the Commons by 242 to 227 votes. The motion was to the effect, "That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when the long-pending controversy as to interments in parish churchyards ought to be closed, by permitting such interments either without any burial service or with the services preferred by the relatives or friends of the deceased, and conducted by persons chosen by them."

**17.**—Lord Derby read a despatch in the Lords from Mr. Layard regarding the alleged complicity of Serfer Pasha in circulating rumours injurious to the credit of the British Minister at Constantinople. "The Sultan and the Prime Minister (it was said) have expressed to me their great regret at so flagrant a breach of duty on the part of a high functionary and have promised that justice

shall be done in the matter. Server Pasha himself denies absolutely that he made the statement, and says that the observations attributed to other members of the Turkish mission are mere gossip. I deny that I ever encouraged the Turks to go to war or to continue the war, or ever promised or encouraged them to expect material aid from England. On the contrary, I have always striven for peace. If sympathy for human suffering, a desire to uphold the interests and dignity of my country, and efforts to promote the cause of religious and civil liberty are considered offences, I confess to having been guilty of them."

**17.**—Collision off Harwich between the *C. M. Palmer* steamer, bound from Newcastle to London, and the steamer *Ludworth*, bound from London for Hartlepool. Nine lives lost.

**18.**—Papal Conclave assemble in Rome to carry out the election of a new Pope.—The Conclave was formally shut in at half-past six o'clock p.m., the Cardinal Chiefs of the Order and the Governor of the Conclave having previously ascertained that all communication with the outer world was closed. The total number of Cardinals present was sixty-one. They met every morning at ten o'clock in the Sistine Chapel to give their votes, and a second ballot was held at four o'clock in the afternoon.

— The British ships retire from Mudania to Touzla, about seven miles beyond Prince's Islands, and thirty-five miles south of Constantinople.

**19.**—Questioned in the Reichstag concerning the Eastern policy of the German government, Prince Bismarck commented at length upon the Russian terms of peace, which he said had been officially communicated to him only yesterday, and which, he finds, do not affect German interests. It had been agreed that, so far as the terms affect existing treaties, they are to be submitted to the signatory Powers for approval, inasmuch as they require the sanction of these powers. The freedom of commerce on the Danube and in the Black Sea will remain unimpaired. Turkey will also retain the key to the Straits of the Dardanelles, which might in the event of war be closed at any time.

— Mr. Melden's motion for assimilating the franchise in Ireland with that of England and Scotland rejected after debate, by 134 to 126 votes.

— Server Pasha resigns his position in the Turkish Cabinet.

**20.**—Cardinal Pecci elected Pope, and assumes the name of Leo XIII. It was stated that at the ballot in the morning he received thirty-six votes, which left only five more requisite to give him the necessary majority of two-thirds. When the voting was finished and the papers

had been burned, Cardinal Franchi and those holding the same views advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci, and this example being followed by others, the Cardinal became elected Pope by "obedience." In the afternoon the fact was publicly announced by Cardinal Caterini, and the new Pope afterwards gave his benediction to the crowds who assembled in St. Peter's-square and in the Basilica. Cardinal Pecci is an Ultramontane, and was born at Carpinetto in 1819. He was created Cardinal in 1853. He held the bishopric of Perugia, and was Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church.

**20.**—Mr. G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., who was found robbed, insensible, and severely wounded in the head in Edinburgh, Saturday night (16th), died this morning in the Edinburgh Infirmary from the result of his injuries. Mr. Chalmers was an artist of rising fame, and had contributed several pictures to the present Scottish Academy Exhibition. Mr. Chalmers was buried with public honours in the Dean Cemetery on the 24th.

— Professor Bonamy Price re-elected without opposition to the chair of Political Economy, in the University of Oxford, on the nomination of the Provost of Worcester and Master of University Colleges. Professor Price has held the office since 1868, when he displaced Professor Thorold Rogers.

— In the Antonelli will case the court give judgment that the plaintiff should be permitted to give evidence in support of her plea, and condemned the defendants, Counts Antonelli, to pay the costs on this first incident of the cause. The judgment filled forty sheets of stamped paper.

— Died, aged 86, Isaac Cooper, the last survivor, it was said, of the crew of the *Shannon*, the British frigate which in the American war of 1813 captured the *Chesapeake*, after a short but desperate engagement in Boston harbour.

— Died, aged 61, Charles Dauvigny, French landscape painter.

— Rustchuk surrenders to General Todleben, who is enthusiastically received by the Bulgarians.

**21.**—Intimation made by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, that despatches had been received stating that the Imperial Cabinet would maintain its promise of not occupying Gallipoli or entering the lines of Bulair. The Russian Government expected in return that there should be no disembarkation of English troops on the Asiatic and European shores of the Dardanelles. Her Majesty's Government answered on the 19th to the effect that they had received with satisfaction the assurance given, and were ready to meet it with a corresponding engagement. The Government to-day had received a further communication from the

Russian Government, stating that they did not intend to occupy the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles if England would abstain from doing so. If this condition were observed, Russia would not occupy Gallipoli, or enter the lines of Bulair. He thought this result could not be considered otherwise than satisfactory. The fleet, he might say, was at present at Tuzla—that position having been selected by Admiral Hornby on his own responsibility.

**21.**—Lord Beaconsfield, in moving the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (6,000,000*l.*) Bill, and of the Exchequer Bonds and Bills (6,000,000*l.*) Bill, said that he felt he need not offer any argument in favour of the measures, considering the present state of Europe. While other states were taking precautions to guard their interests, he did not think it unreasonable that this country too should take the same course. The Government were labouring to bring about a durable peace, but as it was possible that their efforts might fail, it seemed only right that we should place ourselves in a position to make our word respected. "I must express my own feelings by saying that, whether England is to enter into Conference or on a campaign, it is of the utmost importance that in either circumstance she should do so with the support and influence of a united people." Lord Granville admitted that after the vote given by the House of Commons in favour of the bills, it would be improper to resist them; but he expressed a hope that the Government would go into the Conference actuated by the policy of not attempting to minimize the advantages which Russia sought to obtain for the Christian population in the East of Europe. Bills read a second time.

—A Melbourne telegram states that the Legislative Council have adopted an address to the Crown replying to that recently voted by the Assembly, which charged the Council with unconstitutional conduct in rejecting the Appropriation Bill for the payment of the salaries of members of the Assembly.

**22.**—Attempt made to shoot Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls by a disappointed suitor in holy orders, named Henry John Dodwell. The attempt was made as Sir George was entering his Court in the morning, and the escape so narrow that the ball was felt to have grazed the ear. Dodwell was at once apprehended and conveyed to Bow Street for examination. On taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Roxburgh on behalf of the bar, congratulated his lordship on his escape from a terrible peril. Sir George thanked the bar for their kind expressions of sympathy, and said he felt devoutly thankful to Providence for delivering him from imminent danger. He added that he was glad to say that he had no doubt whatever that the person who fired the pistol was insane.

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**22.**—Russian troops occupy Erzeroum under terms of the armistice.

—Mr. Trevelyan's annual motion for assimilating the county and borough franchises rejected in the Commons by 271 to 219 votes.

**23.**—Head-quarters of Grand Duke Nicholas removed to San Stefano.

—Madame Rachel again committed for trial on a charge of obtaining 200*l.* by false pretences, intimidation, and constructive stealing, from Mrs. C. Pearce, who had been induced to leave jewellery in the hands of the prisoner in connection with her pretended enamelling process.

**24.**—Disorderly Sunday meeting in Hyde Park, rival mobs gathering to support and oppose the Ministerial policy in the East.

**25.**—Replying to a question from Lord Manvers, in the Lords, the Prime Minister said there was a common error abroad as to the meaning of the terms "Congress" or "Conference." It was imagined that "Congress" was a diplomatic assembly in which the States were represented by the Sovereign, and that "Conference" was an assembly in which the States were represented by plenipotentiaries. He did not himself consider there was any foundation for the belief.

—The United States "Silver Bill" presented to President Hayes, and ten days allowed for its consideration. The silver party in the House also introduced bills providing for legislation omitted from the Silver Bill. The chief measures introduced authorize the issue of certificates upon silver bullion deposits, making those certificates unlimited legal tender, and also authorize the free coinage of 412½ grain dollars.

**26.**—In the House of Lords the Foreign Minister states that he quite sympathized with Lord Delawarr's anxiety to be informed of the terms of the treaty about to be signed between Turkey and Russia, but up to the time when he left the Foreign Office to come to the House no information had reached him that the signatures had actually been affixed. He had seen two or three versions of what were supposed to be the terms of peace, but they differed in some very important details. It might be taken, he thought, as beyond dispute that it was intended to constitute a very large province of Bulgaria; as to whether Salonica was to be included within that province the accounts differed. With regard to the war indemnity, some accounts stated that an enormous and fabulous amount was demanded, something like 150,000,000*l.* or 200,000,000*l.*; but the statement which he had received spoke of a demand of 40,000,000*l.* independent, as he understood, of a cession of territory. He admitted that there could not be a more

important subject for discussion when correct information with respect to the terms of peace should be obtained, but at present they were not known with any accuracy.

**26.**—Gathering of clergy in "retreat" in St. Paul's, London. At 7.15 this morning the Dean of St. Paul's celebrated the Holy Communion in the Crypt Chapel, Canon Gregory assisting him; and at eight o'clock there was a second celebration in the choir, the Bishop of London being the celebrant, assisted by the Archdeacon of London (Bishop Piers Claughton), when some 100 clergy communicated. Many were present at the ten o'clock ordinary matins; and from the hour when the service was concluded till 11.30, a large number of clergy remained on their knees; the fresh arrivals dropping in every minute, and when the Bishop of London ascended the pulpit it may be fairly said that he had the leading London clergy of all shades of opinion under the dome before him.

— The executive committee of the John Stuart Mill Memorial Fund resolve that the surplus of about 500*l.* shall be devoted to founding a scholarship of the value of 20*l.* a year in connection with University College, London, open to the competition of both men and women, in Philosophy of Mind and Logic.

— Died, at Rome, Father Secchi, an eminent Italian astronomer.

**27.**—Circumstantial rumours give currency to the announcement that it has been decided to employ Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out in case of war, with Sir Garnet Wolseley as Chief of the Staff.

— The Colonial Marriages Bill (permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister) read a second time in the House of Commons by 182 to 161 votes. The Chancellor of Exchequer was of opinion that the balance of convenience was against the change, but he based his opposition to the bill mainly on the change it might bring about in the relations between this country and the colonies, if colonial legislation was to be regarded as furnishing an insuperable argument for changing our own law.

— The expenditure of the London School Board for the year estimated at 506,305*l.*

— The official inquiry into the collision in the Thames last January between the *Ostrich* and the *Bombay*, which resulted in the loss of five lives, was concluded yesterday, after having occupied four days. The court found that the collision was due to the *Ostrich*, and ordered the suspension of the master's certificate for six months.

**28.**—In answer to Lord Dorchester the Foreign Minister states, in the Upper House, that he was in possession, as he believed, of accurate information as to the position of the greater part of the Turkish fleet; but he did not think it desirable that he should state it to the House. (Hear, hear.) It was hardly the business of the Government to answer questions as to the movements of a foreign fleet, especially as he had not yet heard that a treaty of peace had been signed. The condition of affairs was at present one of suspended hostilities—armistice, and not peace. They all hoped that the war was at an end, but it was possible that hostilities might be renewed, and in that case he considered it would be imprudent in the interest of the Turk, to answer more precisely the question that had been put to him.

— At the Court of Common Council Mr. Deputy Fry moved and Alderman Sir T. Dakin seconded a resolution to the effect that "great advantages have resulted to the Corporation of London in consequence of the members in their municipal capacity carefully avoiding making reference to their political opinions. It is therefore much to be regretted that recently a political meeting was allowed to be held in Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, inasmuch as it was not convened in answer to a requisition, in accordance with the usual practice, nor was it in any true sense a meeting of the citizens of London." To this an amendment was moved by Mr. George Shaw, and seconded by Alderman Sir William Rose, to the effect that while admitting the "advantages" referred to in the first part of the resolution, "it is, however, in the opinion of this court much to be regretted that at a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council the privileges of the Lord Mayor should have been called in question, and that this court affirms the course taken by the Lord Mayor under the circumstances in presiding at a meeting of the citizens of London to express their opinion on the critical events of the day." Upon a division, Mr. Deputy Fry's motion was rejected by the decisive majority of 109 votes to 34.

— The marriage of Mr. Lionel Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, with Miss Locker, solemnized in Westminster Abbey this morning.

**March 1.**—Both American Houses of Congress passed the Silver Bill over the president's veto.

**2.**—King Humbert presented with the Order of the Garter by the Duke of Abercorn.

**3.**—Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey signed at San Stefano. The following are the most important of the twenty-nine articles it contained. The indemnity to be paid by Turkey was fixed at 12,000,000*l.*

Accessions of territory were made to Servia and Montenegro. Bulgaria was to be formed into a new Principality with greatly extended boundaries, having a seaport on the Aegean and governed by a prince elected by the inhabitants.—The navigation of the Straits was declared free for merchant vessels, both in time of peace and war.—Fifty thousand Russian troops, consisting of six divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, would occupy Bulgaria for about two years, until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which would be fixed later between Russia and Turkey.—Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid, with the territories comprised were ceded to Russia.—A treaty was to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter was to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte.—The treaty declared that Russia, not wishing to annex territory, received the Dobrudscha in order to cede it to Roumania in exchange for the Roumanian portion of Bessarabia.

3.—Pope Leo XIII. crowned in the Sistine Chapel.

—Died, aged 82, Joseph Bonomi, artist and Egyptologist.

5.—In the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice the case of the *Cleopatra* came before Sir Robert Phillimore. The action had been brought by Mr. John Dixon, the owner of the vessel *Cleopatra* and its cargo, against Messrs. Burrell and Sons, the owners of the steamship *Fitzmaurice*, the salvor, for the purpose of obtaining a salvage award from the court as early as possible. Great difficulty was experienced in valuing the vessel and cargo, but the court ultimately assessed it at 25,000*l*.

7.—Prince Bismarck consents to preside over a European Congress to be held at Berlin, for the consideration of the treaty of San Stefano.

—In reply to Earl Granville, Lord Derby stated that Her Majesty's Government had already expressed, in a despatch which had been laid on the table, their opinion that they were not prepared to recognize as valid any changes that had taken place in the arrangements made in European treaties until they had received the consent of the Powers. And they had further stated their opinion that it would be de-irable that not merely a part but the whole of the treaty just concluded between Russia and Turkey should be submitted to the Congress.

8.—Sixteen lives lost by a colliery explosion in one of the pits at Kilsyth belonging to Messrs. Baird and Co.

—Died, aged 76, the Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor of Austria. The deceased was the younger brother of the late Emperor Ferdinand, and on the abdication

of the latter renounced the right of succession in favour of his son, the present Emperor.

9.—Died, aged 80, at Turin, Count Sclopis, President of the Geneva Arbitration Convention.

9.—The *Sphinx*, an Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which sailed from Kavala to Latakia, with 1,400 Circassian refugees, when between Beyrout and Cyprus took fire. The captain, seeing the greatness of the danger, ran the ship on the island of Cyprus, but more than 700 lives were lost.

10.—Questioned on the subject, the ministers in both Houses announce that the Government had proposed to the other Powers that Greece should be represented at the Congress.

11.—Despite the cessation of hostilities Russian troops continue to advance, occupying villages in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

12.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts receives from the Sultan the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie, in recognition of her ladyship's superintendence of the Compassionate Fund. This was the only instance of such honour being bestowed on a lady.

—Died, aged 81, Sir W. Gibson-Craig, Lord Clerk Register, and Keeper of the Signet for Scotland, long a leading member of the Edinburgh Whig Party and M.P. for that city, 1841—52.

—Forty-three lives lost by an explosion at the Unity Brook Colliery, Kearsley, near Bolton. The workings were inspected, between twelve and one, and found free from gas. Shortly after the men had begun work at one o'clock, however, an explosion occurred which was heard for a distance of fully half-a-mile. The cage, which hung over the pit mouth, was hurled upwards against the head gearing, and shattered to pieces, the wreckage falling down the pit. The iron plates on the pit bank were tossed into the air, and the banksman was thrown violently to the ground.

14.—The Russian Government while agreeing to the proposal of Britain, that Greece should be represented at the Congress, proposes that Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, should be accorded the same privilege.

—Replying to questions in the House, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that in the Congress each State would certainly preserve the liberty of action to retire at any moment that its own sense of national honour and interest may dictate. It was not proposed that the majority should bind the minority. England would require that before entering the Congress every article of the treaty between Russia and Turkey should be placed before the Congress in such a manner that the Congress might judge

whether these articles require to be accepted by the Congress.

14.—In the debate on the Navy Estimates the First Lord said with regard to the *Inflexible*, that no ship of war could be built perfectly safe, but the *Inflexible* was better able than any other ship to resist attack. Her citadel could not be penetrated by any gun yet manufactured, while her guns could pierce any ship afloat.

— Died, James Hain Friswell, author of many contributions to periodical literature.

15.—In answer to Sir G. Campbell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the requirement of the British Government with regard to the Congress was that every article of the terms of peace should be laid before it in order that it might consider which of them required the acceptance and concurrence of the other Powers, and which did not. On this point the *Times* now wrote:—"It is the duty of our Government and of other European Governments, to maintain, as a matter of principle, that the whole treaty between Russia and Turkey is within the cognizance of a Congress of Powers which assemble as parties to the latest international compact on the subject. The same consideration ought, we may add, to remove all hesitation on the part of Russia in yielding. She is not asked to give way merely to England, or to Austria, but to recognize the supremacy of the statute law of Europe, and to give another pledge of her adherence to the principle which, when challenged in 1871, she felt bound to admit." The *Telegraph* remarked:—"It does not follow from this demand that every single item should of necessity be discussed; but what England does mean is that the Powers must decide for themselves, by having the whole programme before them, which of the terms concern European or special interests, and should most certainly debate, and, if need be, alter or prohibit those which appear inadmissible."

— The official *Athens Journal* announces that Russia has refused to accept the proposal for the admission of Greece to the European Congress.

— Navy Estimates introduced into the Commons by Mr. W. H. Smith, the new First Lord of the Admiralty. Taking the votes seriatim, he pointed out that the number of men and the amount of wages showed no sensible increase, and assured the House, both with regard to seamen actually in service and the Reserves, he had at his command a force adequate for every emergency which was likely to occur.

— The provisions of the Act for the control of the Indian vernacular press passed last week have been extended to Bombay, Bengal,

the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab. The immediate passing of this measure into law was deemed by the Government to be of such grave and paramount importance that the bill was introduced without the customary notice, the standing orders were also suspended, and the bill carried through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council.

15.—In the case of the Rev. H. J. Dodwell for shooting at the Master of the Rolls was concluded yesterday. The jury found that the pistol was not charged with anything calculated to kill, and that Mr. Dodwell was labouring under a delusion. Mr. Baron Huddleston said that this was equivalent to a verdict of not guilty, and the jury amended the verdict accordingly. The prisoner was then charged with a common assault, and on this charge the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity; and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

— Railway opened from Rome to Fiumicino, the once famous port of the Imperial city, but now two miles distant from the sea.

16.—Diplomatic conversation and correspondence regarding the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff now states that if any modifications were made in the Treaty by the Congress, they would be the subject of further arrangement between Russia and Turkey. The Prince having stated that a complete copy of the treaty would be communicated to the Powers, Lord A. Loftus remarked that any article could therefore be brought into discussion by any member of the Congress. "His Highness replied that of course he could not impose silence on any member of the Congress, but he could only accept a discussion on those portions of the treaty which affected European interests." The following despatch was sent to Lord Derby by Count Schouvaloff on the 19th of March:—"I hastened to communicate to the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, by telegraph, the tenor of the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 16th instant. The Prince instructs me to repeat to you that the treaty of peace concluded between Russian and Turkey—the only one which exists, for we have no secret engagement—will be communicated to the Government of the Queen in its entirety, and long before the assembling of the Congress. The Government of the Queen, in like manner as the other Great Powers, reserve to themselves at the Congress their full liberty of appreciation and action. This same liberty, which she does not dispute to others, Russia claims for herself. Now, it would be to restrict this liberty, if, alone among all the Powers, Russia contracted a preliminary engagement." To this Lord Derby replied:—"Her Majesty's Government are unable to accept the view now put forward by Prince Gortschakoff that the freedom of opinion and action in Congress of Russia, more than of any other Power, would be

restricted by this preliminary understanding. Her Majesty's Government therefore desire to ask whether the Government of Russia are willing that the communication of the Treaty *en entier* to the various Powers shall be treated as a placing of the treaty before the Congress, in order that the whole treaty, in relation to existing treaties, may be examined and considered by the Congress." (See also March 26.)

**16.**—Ratification of the Treaty of Peace exchanged at St. Petersburg.

— In answer to Mr. Hanbury the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that it was not true that Russia has refused to admit the representatives of Greece to the Conference; but she had raised a question as to the footing on which any representative from Greece would be admitted.

**17.**—Earl Beauchamp introduces a bill into the Lords similar to that brought forward in the House of Commons last year for creating four new bishoprics for the dioceses of Southwark, Newcastle, Wakefield, and Liverpool.

**18.**—Statue of Lord Canning at Calcutta, unveiled by the Viceroy.

**19.**—Died suddenly at Ravensworth Castle, aged 81, Lord Ravensworth, formerly M.P. for North Durham. The election of his son Lord Eslington caused a vacancy in the representation of South Northumberland.

**20.**—Lord Roseberry married to Miss Hannah Rothschild, the bride being given away at the religious ceremony by Earl Beaconsfield. The civil ceremony was performed before the Registrar at the Board-room in Mount-street.

— Speaking at a dinner in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge said he deprecated war, as war. "Every man—soldier, sailor, or civilian—must deprecate war as such; but I do contend, and most strongly contend, and the justification for the services existing depends upon it, that there is a circumstance which is worse than war, and that is national disgrace—(loud and prolonged cheering)—and I have, therefore no hesitation in saying that if that is the alternative to war, I prefer war to national disgrace. I have every confidence that the spirit of the nation is as it always has been, and the spirit of the services corresponds with that of the nation. The nation is represented in the feeling of the services, and if every individual here has his heart in the right place, where I am sure you have, whatever be your politics, I say that you will find your feelings represented in the services just as much now as it has ever been either within our recollection or in the time of our forefathers."

**21.**—In answer to a question in the Commons Mr. W. H. Smith states, that Commodore Hoskins of the *Beagle* directed a lieutenant to inquire into the murder of Mr. Easterbrook,

at Tarma, and acting on his discretion, he executed the accessory, as he could not obtain the actual murderer. The commodore considered that the lieutenant had not exceeded his instructions.

**22.**—Text of the Treaty between Russia and Turkey telegraphed from St. Petersburg.

— This being the 81st anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, His Majesty was congratulated by the chief civil and military dignities, and the bodies of the State. In receiving the generals the Emperor said:—"I thank you for the manner in which your feeling towards me has been expressed, as well as for the feeling itself. At my advanced age the recurrence of this anniversary must naturally have for me a certain solemnity. I hope, however, that in the year now beginning for me you will continue to support me with the same sagacity and activity in everything that may enable my army to achieve in the future what it has achieved in the past."

— Bill for amending the Scotch Education Act introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. It proposed to enact for Scotland, with certain modifications, the chief provisions of the Education Act of 1876; it repealed certain technical omissions and removed difficulties which had occurred in the working of the Scotch Education Act of 1872; and dealt also with certain grievances and peculiar objections which had been very strongly felt by the people of the north.

— Discussion at the Metropolitan Board of Works regarding the erection of a new bridge across the Thames from a spot between the St. Katherine's Dock and the Tower, to Horseleydown Lane, the height to be 65 feet above Trinity high water mark, and the cost approaches 850,000*l.*, bridge 400,000*l.* Total 1,250,000*l.*

**23.**—The general tenor of the news this morning was that the chances of the meeting of the Congress were daily diminishing. The Russian agency admitted this, and said that it was owing to England insisting on her demand that the whole treaty shall be submitted to the Congress. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an evidently inspired article, complained that while Russia was doing everything to secure peace, England was throwing fresh obstacles in the way, and asked whether that conduct would be tolerated by Europe. The *Golos* called upon the Russian Government to insist on the Sultan ordering the British fleet out of Turkish waters, and, if he refuses, to occupy Constantinople and the Dardanelles forts.

— Several meetings were held, lectures delivered, and sermons preached to day in various parts of the Metropolis, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the rescue

of John Wycliff by London citizens and the Queen-mother from his persecutors in 1378.

24.—During a sudden gale and snow-storm this afternoon, the naval training-ship *Eurydice*, with about 300 men and boys on board, capsizes off Dunnose, near Ventnor on the south-east coast of the Isle of Wight. A schooner picked up three of the crew, Cuddiford a first-class boy, a man named Fletcher, and first Lieutenant Tabor, but the latter died almost immediately. The *Eurydice* was a wooden sailing vessel, built in 1842, and was returning from a training cruise to the West Indies. She was observed passing by Ventnor under full sail before the storm came on, but when it had passed over she was nowhere to be seen. There were on board sixteen officers, fourteen first-class petty officers, eighty-seven petty officers, three seamen, twenty-two able seamen, fifty-eight ordinary seamen of the first-class, and 183 ordinary seamen of the second-class, making in all 299. There were no boys on board, but there were twenty-two supernumeraries and one officer and six soldiers. Cuddiford gave the following account of the disaster:—"The ship capsized in a squall and snowstorm at about four o'clock, when we were five miles from Dunnose. There were over 300 men on board, all of whom, except myself and Fletcher, are, I believe, lost. I was one of the last on board the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down after capsizing, and she carried with her a large number of men who were clinging to her, or who were drawn down in the vortex. A man near me said that a vessel was close by when the storm came on, and therefore we should be sure to be picked up. I was more than an hour in the water, being a first-rate swimmer, and very many of my comrades cried out to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off. We were well taken care of by the master of the schooner and crew. Our ship left Bermuda three weeks ago, passed the Lizard yesterday, and expected to anchor at Spithead about five o'clock." The official report of the disaster received by the Admiralty stated that the ship capsized at 4.30 P.M. The calamity was referred to in both Houses of Parliament during the evening, when the full crew was stated to be 225. A telegram from the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, dated 25th, 11 A.M., stated that "the *Eurydice* lies in eleven fathoms at low water, standing upright, and at certain times of the tide half her topsails are above water. The position of the ship is about 2½ miles off Shanklin. No wreckage or any more bodies have been found, and it is still blowing hard at the wreck, with much sea." Captain Somerset, the senior officer at Bermuda, in a letter of the 6th inst., reports that the *Eurydice* arrived on the 25th of February from Antigua, and sailed on the 6th of March for Portsmouth. She had on board, besides her

own officers and crew, one ship's corporal, nine marines and time-expired men, six military time-expired men, two naval invalids, three court-martial prisoners.

24.—Died, at Biarritz, aged 64, General George Henry Hart, founder of "Hart's Army List."

25.—In reply to Lord Halifax the Marquis of Salisbury said it was with regret that the Indian Government had found it necessary to remove Mr. Oliphant from the post he lately held under Sir Salar Jung. Mr. Oliphant was a gentleman of unblemished character; no imputation had been cast upon him, and his removal would not necessarily unfit him for any public or private service hereafter.

— Died, William Brunton, artist.

26.—In answer to questions put in the Commons, as to the vacant office of Lord Clerk Register, the Home Secretary states that it is intended to bring in a bill for the appointment of an additional Under-Secretary of State, with a seat in Parliament, who would be specially charged with Scotch business, and who would among other things, be expected to look after the office of the Registry in Scotland. But as the Lord Clerk Register was a high office of State in Scotland, it is not intended to abolish it, but to confer it upon some one who would not receive a salary, and who would not be expected to perform any of the duties beyond a mere general superintendence. He stated further that it is not intended to continue the Scotch Board of Education, but Scotland would be represented on the Committee of Education by the Lord Advocate, who has been sworn in a Privy Councillor for the purpose.

— The long-talked of visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan took place to-day. The Grand Duke, accompanied by twelve Russian general officers, went in his yacht to the Dolmabahçhe Palace, where they were received by the Sultan, surrounded by the Turkish Ministers, Osman Pasha, and other generals. After conversing with the Sultan for about twenty minutes, the Grand Duke went to the Beglerbeg Palace, where, three-quarters of an hour later, he was visited by the Sultan. Later in the evening the Grand Duke drove to the Russian Embassy at Pera, where the wrappings which had concealed the Russian Eagles on the gates during the war were removed.

— The Elephant and Castle Theatre in the New Kent Road destroyed by fire, the surrounding buildings greatly damaged, and one of the platforms of the Elephant and Castle Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway partially destroyed. The fire was discovered about 4.30 A.M. and by the time the engine had got to work the theatre

was half destroyed, and the heat so intense that the firemen were compelled to keep at a distance.

**26.**—Inquest on the bodies of Captain Ferrier, Lieutenant Tabor, and a seaman named Bennett, who died from the effects of their immersion after the foundering of the *Eurydice*, was held at Ventnor. In answer to questions, the survivor, Cuddiford, said he had been in the service twenty-one years, and had never seen a squall come on so suddenly. The ship, he added, was properly ballasted, but her ports were open on both sides. The captain and two of the crew of the *Emma*, which picked up the two survivors, said that the *Eurydice* was not carrying more sail than she was justified in having set, considering the weather which preceded the squall. The jury found that the deceased were drowned by the capsizing of the *Eurydice* owing to a sudden squall, and that no blame could attach to the captain, officers, or men of the ship.

— Prince Gortschakoff writes to Count Schouvaloff that, "The Imperial Cabinet deems it a duty to adhere to its declaration which I was ordered to make to the Government of the Queen, and which is stated in the letter which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 19th of March. As different interpretations have been given to the "liberty of appreciation and action" which Russia thinks it right to reserve to herself at the Congress, the Imperial Cabinet defines the meaning of the term in the following manner:—"It leaves to the other Powers the raising such questions at the Congress as they may think fit to discuss, and reserves to itself the liberty of accepting or not accepting the discussion of these questions." Sir Henry Elliot had telegraphed to Lord Derby on the 23rd of March:—"I have been informed by a trustworthy person that Prince Gortschakoff has declared in distinct terms to the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that he would not allow the article of the treaty relating to the cession of Bessarabian Moldavia to be discussed by the Congress." No reference to this telegram appeared in the papers submitted to Parliament.

— General Ignatieff arrives at Vienna on a special mission.

**27.**—Berlin news mention that the Powers have declined a suggestion made by Russia that a Congress should be held without England. Prince Gortschakoff was said to be now endeavouring to bring about a meeting of the three Emperors and of their Chancellors. The Russian Government was also understood to have indicated its willingness to make further concessions to Austria and some concessions also to Roumania, being prompted to such a course, it was thought, by growing apprehensions of differences with England.

— Died, at his residence, South Kensington, aged 66, Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., the greatest modern "restorer" of Gothic

architecture, and widely known for work of high repute in English and Continental cities. Sir Gilbert, consulting architect to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, was interred in the Abbey on 6th of April, by special request of Dean Stanley, and amid many sincere tokens of regret.

**28.**—Replying to a deputation who waited upon him to urge the claims of religious liberty in the East of Europe, Lord Derby said he agreed in thinking that this expression of opinion was not inopportune; "because, from all I can hear or learn as to the state of the countries in which you are interested, I am afraid we must treat it as a matter of fact that the various Christian denominations are just as much disunited among themselves, and some of them just as much inclined to persecute the others, as if they did not belong nominally to the same form of faith. I think, therefore, that not only is your principle right, but your assertion of it at the present time is opportune; and I have no doubt that the present Government will be ready to do all in its power, by whatever means seem to us most suitable and most likely to be successful, to promote the object which we and you equally have in view."

— Earl Derby resigns his position as Minister for Foreign Affairs owing to his inability to agree with the Cabinet as to the necessity for calling out the reserve forces of this country. On taking his seat below the ministerial gangway in the evening, the noble lord at once rose, and, amid profound sensation, said the Cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions, of a grave and important nature, and in the measures proposed he had not been able to concur; but, to prevent needless alarm, it was his duty to state that those measures did not, in his opinion, necessarily and inevitably lead to a state of war. When the concurrence of Parliament should be asked to those measures he would be ready to vindicate the opinion he had formed, but it would be for those who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs to select the time for submitting the subject to the consideration of Parliament. It might be inferred that he had differed from the view of the Cabinet as to the position in which England should join the Congress, but that was not the case.— Lord Beaconsfield said that during a long time the cares of public life which he had shared with Lord Derby had been compensated by the consolation of private friendship. As Lord Derby had, with prudence and perfect taste, avoided entering on the particular reasons which had induced him to take a step so important to the country, in like manner, Lord Beaconsfield proceeded to say, he would refrain from noticing those topics; but as public mischief might arise from misapprehension, he must state that, in consequence of the belief that the Congress

would not meet, it became the duty of the Government to consider what measures they would adopt for the protection of the Empire, and they had thought it right to advise the Queen to appeal to Parliament in order that the services of the reserve forces might be made available. With that view a message would be laid before Parliament according to the provisions of the statutes in the case. Lord Beaconsfield added, that, in losing the services of Lord Derby, he was himself the greatest sufferer; but he believed that the policy which he and his colleagues had recommended to her Majesty would tend to preserve the greatness and strength of this country.

**28.**—Sir Stafford Northcote submits to the Commons certain despatches, between the Russian Ambassador and Lord Derby. (See March 16th and 26th.)

— The Conservative party gain a seat, at Worcester, by the election of Mr. Allcroft, who obtained 2,609 votes against 2,155 polled by Sir Francis Lycett, the Liberal candidate.

**30.**—The Marquis of Salisbury appointed Foreign Minister, in room of Earl Derby, resigned. The place of the Marquis at the India Office was taken by Mr Gathorne Hardy, created Lord Cranbrook. Colonel Stanley became Secretary of State for War.

**31.**—Died, aged 86, Commander Thomas Sterling, R.N., who had served in the Walchern expedition.

**April 1.**—Message from the Queen submitted to the House of Lords by Earl Beaconsfield. "The present state of public affairs in the East (it was said) and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire, having constituted in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Act of Parliament made in that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service, and therefore in pursuance of those Acts her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Lords that her Majesty is about forthwith to call up her army reserve forces and her militia reserve forces, or such part of them as her Majesty may think necessary shall be called out for permanent service." The Earl of Beaconsfield said he had intended to propose that on Thursday he would move an address to the Crown thanking her Majesty for her communication; but he found that in the other House objection had been made to Thursday, and therefore should defer his motion, on the understanding, however, that the debate should be taken simultaneously in both Houses, whatever day should hereafter be agreed upon.

— A bulletin issued at Coniston this morning states that the condition of Mr. Ruskin

causes considerable anxiety. Dr. Pusey also exhibited signs of failing health at this time.

**2.**—Publication of the Circular to Foreign Courts by the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Foreign Secretary. Justifying the stand made by England against Russia, how far, he wrote, the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano would commend themselves as expedient to the judgment of the European Powers, it is not at present possible to decide. But even if a considerable portion of them were such as were likely to be approved, the reservation of a right, at discretion, to refuse to accept a discussion of them in a Congress of the Powers would not on that account be the less open to the most serious objection. An inspection of the treaty will sufficiently show that her Majesty's Government could not, in a European Congress, accept any partial or fragmentary examination of its provisions. Every material stipulation which it contains involves a departure from the treaty of 1856. Provision is made for an indemnity, of which the amount is obviously beyond the means of Turkey to discharge, even if the fact be left out of account that any surplus of its revenues is already hypothecated to other creditors. The mode of payment of this indemnity is left, in vague language, to ulterior negotiations between Russia and the Porte. Payment may be demanded immediately, or it may be left as an unredeemed and unredeemable obligation to weigh down the independence of the Porte for many years. Its discharge may be commuted into a yet larger cession of territory, or it may take the form of special engagements subordinating in all things the policy of Turkey to that of Russia. It is impossible not to recognise in this provision an instrument of formidable efficacy for the coercion of the Ottoman Government if the necessity for employing it should arise. A discussion limited to articles selected by one Power in the Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish. Neither the interests which her Majesty's Government are specially bound to guard, nor the well-being of the regions with which the treaty deals, would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress whose deliberations were to be restricted by such reservations as those which have been laid down by Prince Gortschakoff in his most recent communication."

— Lord Leitrim along with his clerk and car-driver shot dead while driving about three miles from Milford, on the shore of Mulroy Bay, and not far from Manor Vaughan, his lordship's residence in Derry county. A post mortem examination showed that there was a fracture on the skull across and transversely. The left side of the head contained leaden pellets and was much battered. The left arm was broken and the elbow-joint fractured by a

ball. Lord Leitrim's revolver was taken from him, and it was believed, used against him. It was empty when found. Buchanan was struck by a ball in the face, and his chest and heart were riddled with shot. The clerk had two wounds in the head. Lord Leitrim's servant, Kincaid, in his evidence before the coroner at Milford, stated that he saw the struggle with Lord Leitrim at 250 yards' distance. Two shots were fired on the road after Lord Leitrim got off the car. "I could see (the witness said) his white hair as he stood on the road. I could not see whether he had lost hold of the reins before getting off the car. After I heard the last shots fired I saw a man taking up a weapon to his lordship. There were then two men on the road with him behind the car." He added: "It might be ten minutes before I got up, during which the struggle lasted. Buchanan was lying on the road dead when I got up to where Lord Leitrim was. When I reached Lord Leitrim he was lying partly on his side with his head in the water. He was dead. I saw two men rowing a boat across Mulroy Bay." These, he stated, wore black coats; but he had previously seen two men in grey coats, which creates a suspicion that there were four assailants. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown. A police cordon was drawn round this district of Donegal and several arrests made. This gross agrarian outrage was several times alluded to in Parliament during the session.

2.—Lords Granville and Hartington received a deputation at the Westminster Palace Hotel from various Liberal associations of the country, with two objects—one, to give their leaders assurance of sympathy and confidence, and, secondly, to inform them of the earnestness of their desire to save England from the shame and misery of war. Addresses were delivered by the Opposition leaders.

4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Budget. On the whole the revenue, estimated at 79,146,000*l.* had produced 79,763,298*l.*, being an excess of 617,298*l.* Of this excess, however, he attributed some 300,000*l.* to the apprehensions of increased taxation, which within the last few weeks had led to the duty being paid on a considerable amount of exciseable articles. Passing to the expenditure for the past year he showed that it amounted in the aggregate to 78,903,495*l.*, leaving a surplus of 859,803*l.* But 3,500,000*l.* had been spent within the year out of the vote of credit, which converted the surplus into a deficit on the year of 2,640,000*l.* To supply the money spent on account of the vote of credit, 750,000*l.* had been taken from the ordinary surplus of the year, and 2,750,000*l.* had been raised by Exchequer bonds for one year. He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at 81,019,676*l.*, and the revenue at 79,460,000*l.* Of the vote of credit,

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1,543,000*l.* has been absorbed by the army services, while 1,916,000*l.* has been spent by the navy, chiefly in the purchase of ships of war. The total extraordinary expenditure for the purposes contemplated by the vote of credit would amount to 5,000,000*l.*, of which 1,500,000*l.* belongs to the accounts of 1878-79. It was proposed to increase the dog-tax from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; to add 2*d.* to the Income-tax; and 4*d.* per pound to the duty on tobacco.

4.—Mr. Ogle, the *Times* correspondent at the camp of the Greek insurgents in Thessaly, murdered by the Turks, his headless body being found in a ravine.

—The Emperor of Germany in a letter to the Pope, expressed his willingness to entertain friendly relations with the Vatican.

3.—Both Houses occupied in debating the Address in answer to her Majesty's gracious message announcing the calling out of the Reserves. Lord Beaconsfield reviewed the history of events from the beginning of the war, and stated that in January last, when Parliament was called together, the assurances of Prince Gortschakoff seemed to be satisfactory. Early in March Austria suggested a Conference, which England had accepted, but in consequence of the continuance of secret negotiations and the movement of troops on Constantinople a portion of the Mediterranean fleet was sent to the Sea of Marmora. With regard to the Treaty of San Stefano, every article of it was, he says, a deviation from the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It created a Bulgaria not inhabited by Bulgarians, seized the ports of the Black Sea and the *Ægean*, and laid upon the distant provinces of Greece, Epirus, Thessaly, new laws to be imposed by Russia. The Black Sea would by its effect become as much a Russian lake as the Caspian, while the seizure of Bessarabia would give Russia the control of the navigation of the Danube. Under these circumstances, and when all the world was armed, was it to be supposed that England was to be disarmed, and were her preparations to be stayed by taunts that she was threatening when she ought to conciliate. The Earl of Derby denied that the calling out of the Reserves was the sole or the principle cause of his retirement from the Cabinet; but, he added, "what the other reasons are I cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which I dissented are made known." He disapproved of the vote of credit, and he objected to calling out the reserves, because he did not think that an emergency had arrived to justify such a step, or that diplomacy had been quite exhausted. After some discussion the motion for the address was agreed to in the Lords. In the Commons the debate was adjourned till the 9th, when an amendment by Sir Wilfred Lawson was negatived by 319 to 64

10.—Prince Gortschakoff in reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch on the treaty of San Stefano says that his Lordship's criticism would have been more effective if accompanied by practical proposals of a nature to assure an understanding in the solution of present difficulties in the general interest of a solid and lasting pacification in the East. And adding that at the Congress, if it were held, each of the Powers represented would have full liberty of appreciation and of action, while claiming the same right for Russia.

— Almost total destruction of the large printing establishment of Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Hope Park, Edinburgh, by fire. The buildings were burned out; and the machinery, nearly all the books, and a number of stereotype plates were destroyed. The damage was estimated at above 100,000*l*.

11.—Died, aged 77, General Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., C.B., a distinguished Indian officer.

— Died, aged 70, the Right Rev. Robert G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield. Consecrated in 1841, he held the bishopric of New Zealand for twenty-six years, and was translated to Lichfield in 1867.

— Concluded at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Madame Rachel, charged with unlawfully obtaining two necklaces and other articles of jewellery by false pretences from Cecilia Maria Pearce. Evidence disclosed a humiliating assurance of the prisoner's power to improve the human countenance by means of washes and enamels, composed of fullers' earth, pearl-ash, &c. This treatment caused an eruption on the face which Madame Rachel could only be induced to remove for a thousand guineas, but in consideration of a friendship for the witness the demand was reduced to 500*l*. afterwards to 200*l*. and ultimately to 100*l*. The judge having summed up, the jury, after a deliberation of only eight minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner having made a long statement, Mr. Baron Huddleston sentenced her to five years' penal servitude. In passing sentence he said he did not believe that it would inflict upon her greater disgrace than the trade which she had carried on, and expressed his regret that the law did not permit him to pass a heavier sentence.

— Lost, on the coast of Sagres near Cape St. Vincent, the steamer *Childwall Hall* from Liverpool to Bombay. Fifteen persons were drowned.

12.—Lord Shaftesbury presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, in recognition of his philanthropic labours.

— The Pope's allocutionary letter re-establishing the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland publicly burned on Glasgow-green. Thousands of persons assembled, and for a time it was feared that there would be a

serious fight between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. The military were kept under arms for several hours.

14.—Mahomedan rising in the Rhodope mountains. The first engagement occurred on this date near Selbukrum, above Tchirmen, between Cossacks and Mussulmans, where the Russians had concentrated 12,000 troops—with mountain guns. The assemblage of numerous threatening bands near Demirler Djumaaty, two hours north of Ortakeui, compelled the sudden despatch thither, on the 17th of April, of 500 Russian infantry from Adrianople, 4,000 from Mustapha Pasha, and two battalions from Demotica. In the Sultanyeri district a serious struggle occurred, 12,000 Russians operating there from Demotica. There was an important engagement on the 18th of April, and much blood spilt on both sides. The Russian loss is stated to have been 500 killed and wounded, including eight officers killed.

— Died, Henry Thomas Riley, M.A., well-known as a translator of ancient historical manuscripts.

15.—Navigation of the Danube completely re-established.

16.—Lord Salisbury at the request of the Austrian Ambassador gives official contradiction to a statement said to have been made by Lord Derby, to the effect that a portion of the Austrian army distinguished by their Slav nationality could not have been trusted to fight against the Russians. The Marquis added that, as far as he could find, there was nothing in the Foreign Office on which such observations could have been founded. If they were uttered at all, they were his own expressions as an individual member of Parliament, and in no way did they bear any reflection upon his recent official connection with the Government. The Lords then adjourned for the Easter holidays until the 13th of May, and the Commons after a debate as to the date agreed to meet on the 6th.

— At the Court of Bankruptcy a final dividend meeting was held under the bankruptcy of the Royal British Bank. The failure occurred in 1856, and the debts proved amount to 518,232*l*., upon which dividends had been paid by the official assignee of 11*s*. 6*d*. in the pound, and by the official manager in Chancery of 3*s*. 6*d*. in the pound. A further dividend of a fraction of one penny in the pound was announced.

17.—The Indian Government receive orders to despatch troops to Malta. The following regiments were among those selected:—9th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Ghorkhas, 13th and 31st Bengal Regiments, 25th Madras Regiment, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry,

two field batteries of artillery from Bombay, two companies of Sappers and Miners from Bombay, and two from Madras.

17.—Strike in the Lancashire cotton trade. Nearly 15,000 operatives ceased work, in resistance to a proposed reduction of 10 per cent.

18.—Serious riot in the Slamannan coal mining district, a short distance from Glasgow, among the miners on strike. They attacked and drove away the police who arrived to preserve order, after which they demolished the offices of the colliery and wrecked the manager's house.

19.—Double return for South Northumberland, Mr. Grey, Liberal, and Mr. Ridley, Conservative, having polled 2,912 votes each.

21.—The German Government is announced to have made a proposal to England and Russia that, in order that the Governments of both countries should give some proof of their desire to arrive at an amicable solution, they should withdraw their forces to a certain distance. The Russian army, it was suggested, might retire to Adrianople, and the British fleet to Besika Bay. The principle, it is said, was accepted in London and St. Petersburg, but as soon as its application came to be discussed, serious difficulties arose, each party being afraid of losing by the transaction.

—Died, at Edinburgh, aged 77, General Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., an officer who had rendered valuable service to the Indian Government in the subjection of various lawless tribes.

23.—The barque *Asv* sails from Charleston with 250 negro emigrants on board, who intended to colonize Liberia under the auspices of the Carolina Exodus Society.

24.—The Duke of Buccleuch elected Chancellor of Glasgow University.

—Election at Tamworth results in the return of Mr. Hamer Bass, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 579 over the Hon. Col. Bridgman, who had polled 607 votes in the Conservative interest.

25.—New hall and library of Keble College opened. At the luncheon which followed it first became known, during a reply to the toast of "The anonymous donors of the Hall and Library," that the buildings had been presented to the College by Mr. Anthony Gibbs, and Mr. Henry Martin Gibbs, sons of Mr. William Gibbs, the donor of the chapel. Lord Selborne, Lord Salisbury, Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and Mr. Gladstone, addressed a large assembly of those interested in the prosperity of the College.

26.—An attempt made to raise the *Enterprise*, but operations had to be suspended owing to the breaking of a seven-inch hawser. The difficulty was greatly increased by discovering

that the starboard bilge had sunk nine feet into the clay, and that large quantities of sand had passed into the wreck.

27.—Sixteen persons killed by the explosion of a boiler at Messrs. Strong's ironworks, Dublin.

29.—The Prince of Wales at present in Paris inspecting the Exhibition, gives a grand *dîner* at the Café de la Paix to the members of the British Commission.

—In the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's-Inn, an appeal was made by Mr. Scully, editor of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, against a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins refusing a motion to enforce payment by Lord Dundonald of 2,500*l.* due to the plaintiff for services rendered to the late Lord Dundonald. It appeared that Lord Dundonald had engaged Mr. Scully, who lived in Rio Janeiro, to endeavour to effect an arrangement with the Brazilian Government with respect to the late Lord Dundonald's naval services. Mr. Scully succeeded in obtaining 40,000*l.* from the Government and claimed 5,000*l.* as his commission. This sum was, on a compromise, reduced to 2,500*l.* and their lordships now reversed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, and ordered payment of that sum.

—Mr. Gathorne Hardy speaking at Bradford, defended the action of the Government, denying that they had taken any warlike steps. What they had taken were precautionary steps, in the interests of that which they had pursued undeviatingly—the interests of this country.

—The Grand Duke Nicholas leaves San Stefano, and is succeeded in command by General Todleben.

—In consequence of an announcement by the North British Railway Company that they intended to increase the men's working-time from fifty-one to fifty-four hours per week, the men, to the number of 2,000, came out on strike.

30.—The first detachment of the Indian force to be sent to Malta sails from Bombay. The Begum of Bhopal offered her whole available force for service abroad.

—Conference, attended by 1,500 delegates, assembled in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester to protest against the country going into war. In the evening there was an immense public meeting, at which Mr. John Bright presided, and delivered an address reviewing the policy of the Administration on the Eastern Question, and earnestly denouncing the warlike tendency of the course which they had pursued. Referring to the despatch of native troops from India, he said, "When Parliament separated, on the 16th—that is, a fortnight ago—I was in the House that day, and heard the leader of the House say, again in the same tone, 'There was not

the least danger of anything; did not apprehend anything; things did not really look a bit worse than they had been some time ago; and there was a general feeling of some sort of comfort in that sometimes disturbed, but always in matters of this kind credulous, assembly. But what happened the very next day, the moment the door of the House was shut and the key turned in the lock? On the very next day, I believe it was, you had that amazing and alarming telegram from Calcutta or Bombay that I know not how many—now a few thousands, but we are promised it may be scores of thousands—Mahomedan soldiers from Calcutta are to be brought to Europe for the purpose, I presume, of fighting, it may be, against the Christian nation of Russia."

**May 1.**—Opening of the Paris International Exhibition. At two o'clock, Marshal MacMahon accompanied by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Amadeus of Italy, Prince Henry of Holland, the Prince of Orange, and Don Francis of Assisi, together with the Ministers, the Senators, the Deputies, and the Diplomatic Body, assembled in the Trocadéro Hall. A salute of one hundred guns was fired on their arrival, and, the Minister of Commerce having made a speech, Marshal MacMahon formally declared the Exhibition open. Guns were then fired, the waters of the great cascade began to play, and a procession was formed, headed by the Marshal, which made a tour of the entire building. The day was observed throughout Paris as a holiday, and at night the illuminations were general.

—Died, aged 66, Sir William Mitchell, editor of *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, knighted in 1867 for his services to maritime commerce.

—Died at Chatham, Francis Henry Moran, one of the Light Brigade in the Crimea, and trumpeter who sounded the memorable "Charge" at Balaclava, when the order was received.

—Departure of Count Schouvaloff from London for St. Petersburg, for the purpose of personally explaining to the Czar his views upon the present position of affairs.

**2.**—A conference opened at Birmingham, to protest against any policy or measure by the Government that would involve England in war with Russia, and to promote public opinion in favour of recommending States, when disputes arose, to have recourse to the good offices of friendly Powers.

—Mahomedan insurrection in Roumelia. News from Adrianople and Philippopolis, report continued fighting about Haskoi, in which district twenty-one Mahomedan villages were destroyed, the Russians laying blame on the Bulgarians, the Bulgarians on the Russians.

**2.**—Died from injuries sustained by falling between a train and the platform of the Waterloo station, Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P. for Reading.

**3.**—Lord Granville presides at a banquet given to the Prince of Wales by the British exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition. Among those present were Senator Krantz, Lord Northbrook, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Lyon Playfair. The first toast proposed was "The Queen," which was received with great enthusiasm, and this was followed by the toast of "The President of the French Republic," which was proposed by the Prince of Wales. The Prince afterwards proposed, speaking in French, "Prosperity to France, and success to the Exhibition."

—Mr. Gathorne Hardy gazetted Viscount Cranbrook of Hemsted in the county of Kent. Sir Charles Adderley was also raised to the Peerage as Lord Norton.

**5.**—The Dutch North Pole Expedition, the *Willem Barents*, leaves Amsterdam. The 80-ton brig was manned by three officers, one medical man, one naturalist, one photographer, and eight sailors.

**6.**—On resuming business in the Commons after the Easter recess, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by several Opposition members, with the action of the Government in summoning Indian soldiers to Europe without communicating the fact to Parliament.

**9.**—Commencement of serious disturbances in Lancashire in connection with the cotton strike. At Darwen on this day, Friday, a collision occurred between the police and the mob in which several persons were hurt and much damage done to property. Delegates representing the operatives on strike waited on the committee of the Masters' Association in Manchester, and proposed either to refer the dispute to arbitration or to accept 5 per cent. reduction, or 10 per cent. reduction with short time. The masters' committee refused to entertain any of the propositions. This decision created great irritation amongst the operatives, and disturbances occurred in several of the Lancashire towns. At Blackburn a mill belonging to a town councillor was partially pulled down; and the house of Mr. Hornby wrecked. The mob then went to the house of Colonel Raynsford Jackson, chairman of the Masters' Association, and set fire to it. Colonel Jackson heard the mob coming, and escaped by a back door. The family were away from home. At half-past eleven the mayor went with the town clerk and magistrates to King-street to read the Riot Act. He had previously sent for the soldiers. Detachments of infantry, cavalry, and police patrolled the streets

at intervals. The excitement at Burnley was not less alarming than at Blackburn. The operatives, numbering many thousands, attended a mass meeting, and afterwards went in a body to Mr. Alderman Kay's mills, the windows of which they smashed. In the evening the Mayor read the Riot Act and telegraphed for the services of the military.

9.—Mr. Grey and Mr. Ridley, under the double return for South Northumberland, were introduced to the Speaker in the House, took the oath and subscribed the Parliamentary rolls.

— The Duke of Connaught betrothed to the Prince's Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles at Darmstadt.

10.—Eugene Chantrelle, a teacher of French, found guilty in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, after a trial occupying four days, of poisoning his wife, and endeavouring to conceal the crime by breaking the gas-pipe in her room, so as to lead to the belief that she had died from gas-poisoning. They appeared to have lived an unhappy life; Chantrelle behaved badly, and was said to have frequently threatened to murder her. It was also stated that he had insured his own life, that of his wife, and that of a servant girl for 1,000*l.* each with an Accident Insurance Company; and one of the agents stated that Chantrelle had questioned him closely as to what would constitute an accident, and had put supposititious cases, such as poisoning and shooting. The medical evidence was to the effect that no poison was discovered in the body of the deceased except a dubious trace of chloral in the tissues of the stomach.

— Explosion on board the steamer *Sardinian* which had put into Lough Foyle to receive the Irish passengers and mails. The vessel immediately caught fire, and passengers in the fore-castle were cut off from their comrades. Amid some difficulty the captain was able to communicate with the shore, and assistance was obtained. There were about 460 passengers on board, and when the officers of the vessel succeeded in restoring comparative order, it was found that about forty of the passengers had sustained severe injuries, and that five were killed.

— The Commissioners sent by the Porte to investigate the causes of the rising in the Rhodope mountains returned to Constantinople. They reported to the Government that 30,000 well-armed insurgents occupied impregnable positions, and that the Russian forces acting against them find themselves powerless, and stand upon the defensive. The insurgent leaders, in their replies to the Commissioners, declared that they could not be induced to surrender, seeing that they could place no confidence in the Russians, who were powerless to repress the excesses of the Bulgarians.

— Died at Versailles, Colonel Denfert

Rochereau, who, during the Franco-German war, commanded the only besieged town Belfort, which did not surrender to the enemy.

11.—Attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany. As his Majesty was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden a young tinsmith named Hoedel or Lehmann a native of Leipsic, fired two shots from a revolver at the Emperor, but neither of them took effect. The Grand Duchess of Baden swooned when the shots were fired, but the Emperor in no way suffered from the shock.

— The eight prisoners charged with conspiracy in connection with the Albion Life Assurance Company, committed for trial after an examination which had extended over six weeks.

12.—Her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany, and the Princess Beatrice, reviews the troops at Aldershot. The Royal party left the Pavilion at twenty minutes to four p.m., attended by the Duke of Cambridge and the Headquarters Staff, and proceeded to the parade-ground, where the division—numbering about 13,200, of whom 2,541 belonged to the first-class army reserve, and 1,842 to the militia reserve—was drawn up under the general commanding. Her Majesty was received by a Royal salute, and drove down the lines; after which the troops marched past. The troops re-formed line and advanced for the salute, which terminated the review.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer, defending the action of the Government in regard to the Indian troops, assured the House that it was not in his power to have mentioned the subject in his Budget speech, for it was only four days before that it was decided on by the Cabinet, and not until a week after that the first order was sent to India sanctioning expenditure. Moreover, the Government, holding that they were under no obligation to communicate the measure to Parliament, were strongly of opinion that secrecy was expedient and necessary for the success of the expedition. The constitutional control of Parliament would be untouched, because if this should unhappily prove to be a war measure, the Government would have to come forward with further financial proposals.

— Died suddenly, at One Ash, near Rochdale, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Rt. Hon. John Bright.

14.—Died, at an advanced age, at Leamington, which place his renown had largely contributed to popularize, Dr. Jephson.

15.—Died, aged 60, Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and more recently Governor of Jamaica.

17.—Four of the six prisoners charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim committed for trial.

20.—The debate on the employment of Indian troops in Europe attracted a large number of visitors, among whom were the Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Prince of Wales was also present on the cross benches. The discussion was commenced by Lord Selborne, who pointed out that the despatch of troops from India to Malta was not a step taken in time of war, or when Parliament was not sitting, but that immediately after it had adjourned for the Easter holidays the order had been sent. He held that the consent of Parliament was necessary to sanction any movement of Indian troops in Europe, and that it was illegal to apply the revenues of India to the cost of their transport and maintenance.—The Lord Chancellor, in reply, defended the policy of the Government as not only justified by the circumstances of the case, but also as strictly within the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and the law. He presumed that their lordships were all agreed to maintain the Constitution of the country, and he submitted that if there had been any excess of power on the part of the Government it was limited to the circumstance that they had incurred some expense for which they would have to apply to the other House of Parliament.—Earl Granville invited the Government to explain why they had kept the matter secret from Parliament. He agreed with the argument that the Government in times of emergency might act upon its own responsibility and rely upon the support of Parliament when the time came. But he urged that it had been abundantly shown that the recent action of the Government was apart from war and emergency, and might and ought to have been brought before Parliament, as it was sitting.—The Earl of Beaconsfield did not consider it necessary to add anything to the defence of the Government already undertaken by the Lord Chancellor, but observed that, if the Opposition really believed that the Government had exceeded their powers it was clearly their duty to challenge the procedure by proposing a resolution. At the present moment the lips of the Government were sealed, and they were unable to vindicate their policy. They were endeavouring to secure peace, the freedom of Europe, and the just position of this country, and while negotiations to accomplish these objects were going on nothing would induce them to peril their success by premature utterances. When the proper moment came for breaking silence they would be prepared to justify their conduct and to prove that they had been animated throughout by a sincere desire to promote the honour and independence of the Empire.

— Discussion on the same subject also took place in the Commons. Lord Hartington in moving a resolution said, Parliament was sitting at the time that the order was given for moving the troops, and he could not understand why Government had not communicated the steps

they had taken and demanded a vote of credit. The country was not at war at the time, and he could not regard the action of the Government in any other light than as one of a series of military demonstrations in time of peace.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in speaking to an amendment to Lord Hartington's motion, congratulated the Opposition leader on the high constitutional ground he had taken up, remarking that he had scarcely expected it (though the fact was of hopeful augury) from the leader of a party which had been the authors of the Royal Warrant for the abolition of purchase. He maintained that the Government had acted for the best interest of the Empire, and that they had not in any one title violated the Constitution or the laws of the realm. The debate was continued by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Chaplin, and Sir William Harcourt, when it was adjourned.

20.—Count Schouvaloff returns to London from St. Petersburg.

— Concluded after a trial of twenty-two days before the Dublin Court of Probate the Bagot will case. The plaintiff was Mrs. Neville Bagot, formerly Alice Emily Verner, sister of Sir William Verner, and the respondents brothers of her deceased husband, Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, who had accumulated great wealth in Australia, and returned to this country. He was married to the plaintiff in 1875, he being at that time fifty years of age, and the plaintiff twenty-two. Ten weeks after the marriage Mrs. Bagot gave birth to a boy, which she alleges to have been born in wedlock, she, according to her statement, having been married privately in a London Registry to the deceased a year previously. He left 10,000*l.* to Mrs. Bagot's son, on his attaining his thirtieth year, with a liberal provision up to that time; 5,000*l.* to each of his brothers, and to his widow an annuity of 1,000*l.*, besides which she had her dower of 10,000*l.* which he did not touch. The plaintiff alleges fraud and undue influence on the part of the relatives; and the allegation on the other side is that Mr. Bagot was cajoled into the marriage by the plaintiff, who was anxious to have her child made legitimate. The evidence on both sides was finished on the 16th inst., when counsel for Mrs. Bagot summed up, contending that the latest will of the testator was unjust and unnatural, besides destroying the good name of Mrs. Bagot and throwing a slur on her son. On Friday, the 17th, Mr. Porter, Q.C., addressed the jury in support of the will. He contended that the private marriage spoken off by Mrs. Bagot was a mere fiction, that Mrs. Bagot's son was not that of the testator, and that it was his wife's general neglect of him that influenced the testator in framing his last will. On the 18th, the Judge, Mr. Justice Warren, said in concluding his charge to the jury, that without expressing any opinion of his own one way or the other, he felt at liberty to tell them, without

being bound by his opinion, that he thought a clear case was made out in favour of the plaintiff on the issue of unsoundness of mind on the part of the testator. The jury were at first unable to agree, but the judge refused to discharge them, and they once more retired, and agreed to a verdict that the testator "was not of sound mind, memory, understanding, as regarded the paternity of the child." A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff, Mrs. Bagot. The defendants intimated their intention to appeal.

**21.**—Question asked by Mr. Gourlay as to the alleged purchase and equipment by the Russian Government and Russian subjects of American steamships for the purpose of being employed and commissioned as privateers. The Attorney-General, in reply, said that three ships had been purchased by persons said to be acting on behalf of Russia, but the Government had no information to lead them to the conclusion that they were to be employed in the event of war as privateers against England, as England and Russia were both parties to the Declaration of Paris that privateering should be and remain abolished. The debate on the constitutional point raised by Lord Hartington was then resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who defended the Government of which he was the head for recommending the exercise of the Royal prerogative for the abolition of purchase in the army, on the ground that it was to stop the flagrant and systematic violation of the law by some of the highest authorities in the land. Passing then to the motion before the House, he proceeded to reply to the Attorney-General, charging the Government with having acted both unconstitutionally and illegally. In the first place they had acted unconstitutionally, inasmuch as, though knowing of this charge, they had framed and carried through the Budget without making any provision for it; and in the next place, they had placed Parliament under a virtual compulsion to vote money for purposes on which they had never been consulted. After speeches from several members a re-adjournment until the 23rd was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Cross.

**22.**—Great fire at Constantinople, the buildings destroyed including the Ministry of Justice and the Council of State. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Vizierate, and the archives were saved.

**23.**—Conclusion of the debate on Lord Hartington's motion. Mr. Cross justified the Government for not having proclaimed to the world before the Easter recess that they contemplated moving troops from India, for at that time there was an absolute necessity for secrecy. Negotiations were going on of the utmost importance, while information had been received—upon high authority, though it happily turned out to be untrue—which would have made it rash and foolish on their part to

have then entered into exciting debates on the subject. Mr. Roebuck also supported the Government. After some remarks from Major Nolan and Mr. Bromley-Davenport, the Marquis of Hartington replied, and the House divided at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, with the following result:—For the motion, 226; against, 347; majority for Government, 121.

**23.**—The ballot in the cotton manufacturing districts resulted in an almost unanimous vote against accepting Mr. Alderman Pickop's proposal to return to work at the 10 per cent. reduction for three months. Over 14,000 operatives voted, of whom only 828 were in favour of the proposal, and 12,072 against.

**24.**—The first Indian troops arrived at Malta, and were cheered by the garrison which lined the bastions.

— Grand banquet given at the Imperial palace, Berlin, in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday.

— The United States Senate agrees to report a bill, authorizing payment of the Fishery award, if, after further correspondence with England, President Hayes deems that the honour and good faith of the country demand it.

**25.**—Died, aged 55, the Duchess of Argyll. The Duke and Duchess and the Ladies Campbell, with the Duke of Devonshire, had on the day before gone to dine with Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish at Carlton House-terrace. Soon after dinner commenced her Grace was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and she died at half-past two o'clock next morning. The late Duchess was the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and sister of the present Duke of Sutherland and the Duchess of Leinster.

**26.**—In reply to Lord Cardwell, Lord Salisbury stated that he was not yet able to enter into details or to make any definite statement as to the negotiations with Russia; but he was able to say that within the last few days the prospect of a Congress being held had materially improved. Lord Redesdale began to complain of the attitude of Russia in regard to Bessarabia, but was called to order by the Duke of Somerset, who pointed out that no notice had been given on the subject.

— Ministerial changes at Constantinople, Mahmoud Damad appointed Minister of War, and on the 28th, while the Council of Ministers was sitting at the Porte under the presidency of Sadyk Pasha, an aide-de-camp of the Sultan arrived and invited the Chief Minister to deliver up his seals of office. He has been replaced by Ruchdi Pasha, who has been appointed Grand Vizier.

— Died, aged 79, Dr. Robert Carruthers, for fifty years editor of the *Inverness Courier*,

from which post he had only recently retired. Dr. Carruthers also edited a standard edition of Pope, with an attractive memoir of the poet, and made many other valuable contributions to English literature.

**28.**—Died, at his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Lord John Russell, (Earl Russell). His lordship's health had somewhat improved for a day or two previous, but a change set in about two o'clock in the afternoon and from that hour he gradually sank. Earl Russell was born in August, 1792, and was thus within a few months of completing his eighty-sixth year. He was the third and youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and when only twenty-one years of age entered Parliament, in 1813, for the borough of Tavistock. He afterwards represented Huntingdonshire, Bandon, the undivided county of Devon, South Devon, Stroud, and finally the City of London, which constituency he represented for twenty years—namely, from 1841 until 1861, when he was raised to the peerage. Lord John Russell was twice Prime Minister—July, 1846, till February, 1852. And November, 1865, till June, 1866.

**30.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a banquet at Marlborough House to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, followed by a concert.

—The Free Church Assembly at Glasgow debate for eight hours the question of disestablishment. There were four motions before the House, but that which was most favourable to disestablishment, proposed by Dr. Adam, of Glasgow, was carried by 404 against 134 for Sir Henry Moncreiff's, which did not go so far. A motion by Dr. Begg, in defence of establishments, received only fifty votes. The Assembly resolved to petition Parliament in accordance with the resolution adopted.

—Celebration at Paris of the Voltaire centenary.

**31.**—In reply to Earl Granville, Lord Beaconsfield states, that her Majesty's Government felt that they were but expressing the general feeling of the nation in offering that the interment of Lord Russell should be public, and that his remains should rest beneath the shadow of the venerable Abbey near which his youth was educated and the greater part of his distinguished career was passed. Almost within the last few minutes, however, he had been informed that Lord Russell's widow declined this public mark of veneration in consequence of the expressed declaration of the will of the deceased earl that he should be buried with his ancestors.

—Mr. Hanbury gives notice in the Commons of a motion condemning the language used by Mr. Gladstone in a recent article in the "Nineteenth Century" as inopportune and calculated to excite sedition in India.

—The House, shortly after hearing of

the death of one of its most respected members, Mr. Russell Gurney, was shocked by the sudden death of another member, Mr. Wykeham Martin, in the library, and unanimously agreed to a motion for immediate adjournment.

**31.**—Disastrous collision between two German ironclads, the *Grosser Kurfürst* and *König Wilhelm*. Accompanied by the *Preussen* these two vessels left Wilhelms-haven on the 29th ult. for Plymouth on their way to the Mediterranean, and arrived off Folkestone about half-past nine on the morning of the 31st. They were proceeding in two columns, the *König Wilhelm* and the *Preussen* forming the port division, and the *Grosser Kurfürst* the starboard division; the latter vessel being about one or two ships' length from the *König Wilhelm*. While advancing in this order, the squadron met two sailing vessels, to avoid which the *Grosser Kurfürst* had to give way, and consequently ported her helm. The *König Wilhelm*, which was steering parallel with the *Grosser Kurfürst*, endeavoured to pass the sailing vessel, but finding there was not time, put her helm hard-a-port, and came into collision with the *Grosser Kurfürst*, which, having resumed her original course, was now lying right across the bows of the *König Wilhelm*. The *König Wilhelm*, which is armed with a ram, struck the other vessel between the main and mizen masts, and inflicted upon her such injuries that she sank in about eight minutes, with all on board, in 15 fathoms of water. The *König Wilhelm* and the *Preussen* lowered their boats and rendered all possible assistance in saving the men. The boats on one side of the *Grosser Kurfürst* had been swept away in the collision, and those on the other side could not be got at, as the vessel had turned over on that side. Fortunately, the Folkestone fishing-fleet happened to be passing, and picked up eighty-five of the survivors. The total number of the *Grosser Kurfürst's* crew was 457, of whom 216, including the captain, were picked up, but three afterwards died from exhaustion. The *König Wilhelm* received serious injuries in the collision, and her captain at first thought of beaching her. Finding, however, that her pumps kept the water under, he made for Portsmouth, where the vessel was docked.

**June 1.**—Lord Penzance pronounces judgment in the Court of Arches in the proceedings instituted against the Rev. A. H. Mackenzie, vicar of St. Albani's, Holborn, for disobedience to previous monitions of the Court. The judge said the defendant had been twice previously suspended, and therefore more stringent measures must now be taken. He suspended Mr. Mackenzie *ad officium* for three years, and condemned him in the costs of the application.

1.—Died suddenly, in the United Service Club, from syncope of the heart, induced by the upsetting of a cab, Sir Frederick L. Arthur, Bart.

2.—Another attempt to assassinate the German Emperor, two shots being fired at him from the second story of a house when driving along Unter den Linden this (Sunday) afternoon. About thirty small shot struck the Emperor in the face, the arm, and in the hand. The would-be assassin was at once apprehended, but before he was seized he fired several times at the persons who attempted to enter his room, severely injuring one man, and inflicted a serious wound in his own head. The exasperation of the populace was intense, and the police had to protect their prisoner from the crowd. His name was Carl Nobiling, a Doctor of Philosophy and Scientific Agriculture. He turned out to be the son of a military family and well connected. His manners were those of a highly cultivated gentleman, and he appeared to have had ample resources at his disposal. His brothers were in the army, and his sister a Protestant Sister of Charity in the Elizabeth Hospital at Berlin. Nobiling stated that for the last eight days he had had the intention of shooting the Emperor, as he considered it would promote the welfare of the state were its head to be removed. The semi-official papers asserted that there was reason to believe he had accomplices, and suggested that the shooting of the Emperor was assigned to him by lot. Next day (Monday) he had an interview with his mother, and, according to a statement published in the *North German Gazette*, she, among other questions, asked him, "Did the lot fall upon you?" To this question he replied by making an affirmative motion of the head, and exclaiming "Ach Gott!" Messages of sympathy with the Emperor were received from all the crowned heads of Europe. The condition of the Emperor occasioned considerable anxiety. The pellets in his wrist being lodged in close proximity to the artery were not extracted for fear of weakening his Majesty by excessive loss of blood. Immediately after the attack his Majesty was reported to have expressed a desire that the Crown Prince (then on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury) should be appointed Regent, or should be at least invested with partial power. The Crown Prince was reported to have manifested some unwillingness at first, but after protracted interviews with Prince Bismarck consented to assume the control of public affairs.

3.—Invitation to the Congress at Berlin issued by the German Government. Count Münster wrote:—"The Government of his Majesty, in giving this invitation to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, understands that in accepting it, the Government of her Britannic Majesty consents to admit the free discussion of the whole of the contents of the Treaty of San Stefano, and that it is ready to participate therein. In the event of the acceptance of all

the Powers invited, the Government of his Majesty propose to fix the meeting of the Congress for the 13th of this month. The undersigned, in bringing the above to the knowledge of his Excellency the Marquis of Salisbury, has the honour to beg his Excellency to be good enough to acquaint him as soon as possible with the reply of the British Government. Lord Salisbury replied on the same day accepting the invitation on behalf of the British Government for a discussion of the stipulations of the preliminary treaty concluded at San Stefano between Russia and Turkey.

3.—Lord Salisbury announces in the Lords that the German Government had issued invitations for a Congress to be held at Berlin on the 13th of June for the discussion of the stipulations of the preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey, and that the English Government, together with the foreign Powers, had accepted the invitation. Lord Granville said he was glad that the treaty was to be discussed in a Congress, but as he understood the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister were to attend the Congress, he expressed objections to such an arrangement, which would compel the absence of those two important Ministers from the deliberations of the Cabinet in London, and he asked whether there was any precedent for the proceeding. Lord Beaconsfield said the decision of the Government on the subject had been arrived at after long deliberation. He frankly confessed that he was not aware of any precedent; still, in this matter the Government must not be guided merely by precedents, but other circumstances must be taken into account. The Government felt that a great responsibility rested on them, and they were quite prepared to take its burdens. A similar discussion took place in the Commons.

—The remains of Earl Russell interred in the family vault at Chenies, near Rickmansworth. Government, with the approval of her Majesty, expressed a wish that the late Earl should have a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, but Lady Russell thought herself bound by the positive directions of the Earl's will to decline the offer. Lord Russell's intentions were thus worded: "I wish my funeral to be as simple and as inexpensive as possible, without any hired mourners. I wish my body to be interred in the family vault at Chenies." The procession, which started from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, at a quarter to six in the morning, was of the plainest description, consisting only of a hearse and four horses, followed by his lordship's two private carriages and a mourning-coach with four horses. The funeral was intended to be private, but a notification that the church at Chenies would be open to all comers caused both the nine and ten o'clock trains from Euston to Rickmansworth to be filled with passengers. The

Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and King Humbert, sent messages of condolence to the family of Earl Russell.

3.—The remains of the late Duchess of Argyll removed from Westminster Abbey and taken to Wemyss Bay, on the Clyde, on their way to Killmun, the ancient burial-place of the family. A private funeral service was held in the chapel of St. Faith previous to the removal of the remains, Dean Stanley officiating.

4.—The usual motion for adjourning the House over the Derby Day was made by Mr. Chaplin, who spoke of it as a "time-honoured custom" which had been followed with the general consent of both sides, at least since 1847. The motion having been seconded in an amusing speech by Mr. R. Power, Mr. Assheton objected to giving up a working day for the purpose of taking a holiday at Epsom, and denied that anything in the nature of "time-honoured custom" was involved in the question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he should vote for the motion, and explained that if there had not been a divided opinion on the subject the proposal would have best come from him as the leader of the House, but in the absence of a general agreement he felt that it was better left in the hands of private members. Mr. Sullivan—who compared the adjournment in the present state of Europe to Nero fiddling over burning Rome—and Mr. Blake, opposed the motion. On a division the House decided in favour of an adjournment by 225 to 95.

—The Porte issues a memorandum giving a history of the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano. It stated that the Russians brought forward their propositions separately and with "permanent pressure," and that the resolutions taken were adopted by the Turkish representatives "blindly and hastily." Once during the negotiations the Grand Duke gave an order for his army to advance on Constantinople, and although he revoked it next morning, the threat was renewed on each subsequent occasion that any difficulties were raised by the Turks. On the anniversary of the Czar's accession, the Grand Duke demanded the acceptance within an hour of several important remaining articles of the treaty.

—Anglo-Turkish Convention signed at Constantinople by Sir A. H. Layard and Safvet Pasha. The document was not made public until July 8th, and consisted of the following articles:—I. "If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the definitive treaty of peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return his Imperial

Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government; and, for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories, and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.—II. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at Constantinople the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight." There was an annex to the Convention containing certain details respecting the occupation of Cyprus, and stipulating that if Russia restored to Turkey Kars, and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, Cyprus would be evacuated by England and the Convention of June 4 be at an end.

5.—Died, aged 88, Rev. Robert Stirling, D.D., an ingenious mechanic, minister of the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, who had been for several years the oldest minister in the Church of Scotland.

7.—Explosion in the Wood Pit, Haydock, near Wigan, involving the loss of many lives. The pit consisted of two mines—the Ravenshead and the Florida. There were over 200 men working at the time of the explosion, eighteen of whom were in the Ravenshead mine and the remainder in the Florida. The eighteen men in the Ravenshead were got out immediately after the explosion, but one of them died on his way home, and the others were much affected by the after-damp. The two mines were connected by a tunnel, and it was in the workings beyond this tunnel that the explosion occurred. Gangs of explorers went down at once, and found dead horses and men on every side, fearfully burned and mutilated.

8.—Lord Beaconsfield leaves London to attend the Congress. Travelling by easy stages, the Prime Minister arrived at Berlin on the evening of the 11th, and was received at the railway station by Lord Odo Russell, Herr von Bülow, and all the members of the British Embassy. Lord Odo Russell conducted the Prime Minister to the Kaiserhof Hotel. The Marquis of Salisbury, who did not leave London till the evening of the 10th, arrived two hours after his chief, and was received at the railway station by all the members of the English Embassy. His lordship went to the residence of the British Embassy. Count Schouvaloff arrived the same evening, and by Wednesday all the representatives of the Powers invited to

the Congress had arrived except the Turkish delegates, who were detained by bad weather in the Black Sea. The Earl of Beaconsfield shortly after his arrival at Berlin paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, and remained with him for an hour and a half. On the 12th, the Crown Prince received the Plenipotentiaries, who spent the greater part of the day in receiving and paying visits. The arrangements of the Hall of Congress and the adjoining rooms were all completed during the day. The delegates were to sit according to the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries they represented. In order that the strictest secrecy with regard to the proceedings might be secured, the men employed in printing reports of the sittings were selected from the staff of the private court printing office, and specially sworn to secrecy.

8.—Concluded at the Central Criminal Court, the trial of the seven persons charged with conspiracy and fraud in connection with the Albion Assurance Company. The jury found the prisoners Wood, Northcott, Thompson, and W. Shaw, guilty of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, Slinker of conspiracy only, and George and Thomas Shaw not guilty. They recommended Slinker to mercy. Mr. Justice Hawkins said that he concurred in the verdict of the jury, believing that the Albion Assurance Company was a fraud from the commencement, and never intended to be a genuine business. He sentenced Northcott, Thompson, and Wood to five years' penal servitude, William Shaw to two years' imprisonment, and Slinker to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. The trial had been protracted over ten days.

— The great bridge over the Sutlej, at Adamwahan, opened with much ceremony, by Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, on behalf of the Viceroy.

9.—The Emperor William reported to be making satisfactory progress towards recovery from the gunshot wounds inflicted by Nobiling. His Majesty left his bed for the first time to-day.

— Mr. Edward Spender, founder and chief proprietor of the *Western Morning News*, drowned with his two sons while bathing at Whitsand Bay, near Plymouth.

11.—Count Aubriet de Pévy, a French nobleman, commits suicide by drowning himself in the Thames at Windsor.

— Glasgow Apothecary Company's premises, the largest in Scotland, destroyed by fire.

12.—Died, aged 59, George, ex-King of Hanover, cousin to her Majesty Queen Victoria. He succeeded his father Ernest Augustus, on the 18th of November, 1851, and his dominions were annexed to Prussia by a decree dated the 20th of September, 1866. Since his deposition his Majesty for the most part lived in Paris.

— Died, at New York, aged 84, William

Cullen Bryant, a popular American poet. He had been assisting on the 30th ult. at the unveiling of a monument erected in honour of Mazzini. During the proceedings he remained uncovered, and it is thought the sun affected his head. In the evening, while accompanying General Wilson to his residence, Mr. Bryant fell on the steps unconscious.

12.—Termination of the Kaffir rebellion. A despatch from Lieutenant-General Thesiger of this date states that the war may now be considered at an end, and though elements of disturbance might exist for some time, these could be efficiently dealt with by police patrols. For some time back the native chiefs had suffered successive defeats, four of them were killed, and others surrendered or were captured. An amnesty was proclaimed and a free pardon offered to all the Kaffirs, with a few exceptions. The expenditure on account of the war was estimated at 150,000*l*.

13.—The French Academy fill up the vacancies caused by the death of M. Thiers and M. Claude Bernard. M. Thiers' seat was disputed by M. Henri Martin, the historian and senator, and M. Taine; M. Claude Bernard's by M. Renan and M. Wallon, the latter a senator, known as the "Father of the Constitution." M. Martin defeated M. Taine by 18 votes to 15, and M. Renan received 19 votes against 15 given to M. Wallon.

— First formal sitting of the Congress takes place in Berlin. All the delegates were in diplomatic dress. At twenty minutes after two the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over the roof of the palace, indicating that the Congress had been opened. Sadoullah Bey, the Ambassador of the Porte at Berlin, was the only Turkish representative present, Alexander Catheodori Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha not having arrived. In the evening a state banquet was given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace in honour of the Congress. The guests, who numbered 160, were seated at a horseshoe-shaped table, the place of honour being occupied by the Crown Prince and Princess. The Duke of Connaught was absent, owing to the death of the King of Hanover, and Prince Gortschakoff declined the invitation on account of indisposition.

— Killed by a fall from his horse, W. G. Ward, Mayor of Nottingham.

14.—The *Globe* publishes in a late edition, an Agreement between the English and Russian Governments, purporting to have been signed at the Foreign Office in London on May 30, and leading to much comment both in this country and the Continent. The Agreement was divided into two parts. The first gives the points upon which an understanding has been established, which is to serve as a mutual engagement for the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress. In the second part the points are stated which the British Government reserves to itself to lay

before the Congress. Questioned on the subject in the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in reply, said that the statement in the *Globe* had been obtained by some one who had access to confidential papers, and its publication was therefore unauthorised and surreptitious. The statement was not complete as an explanation of the policy of the Government, and it was therefore inaccurate. The fullest information would be given at the proper time, and in the meanwhile he appealed to the House to support the Government in declining to answer particular questions on the subject.

15.—Died, aged 74, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Records and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts.

16.—Died, H. W. Bolckow, M.P., first mayor of Middlesborough when it was incorporated in 1853, and its first member of Parliament when enfranchised in 1867.

— Debate in the Commons on Disestablishment in Scotland. Mr. W. Holms calling attention to the relative position of the various religious denominations in that country, by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Patronage Act of 1874, and how far the people of Scotland were in favour of maintaining the connection between Church and State. Mr. Gladstone said the Patronage Act had opened the question of Disestablishment, and a large proportion of the people of Scotland had pronounced in favour of it. It was by the opinion of the people of Scotland alone that the question must be decided; and while professing that he himself had formed no opinion on the subject except that a Church could not be called national which was the Church of a minority, he complained that the friends of the Church of Scotland had offered no argument for justifying her continued existence. Mr. Cross characterised Mr. Gladstone's speech as an echo of Lord Hartington's at Edinburgh, which without committing him to any opinion of his own, invited the people of Scotland to get up a cry of Disestablishment, of which he could take advantage, and he protested warmly against such a line being taken by men in the responsible position of leaders of a party. If no arguments had been offered in favour of the Established Church it was because it had not been attacked by the motion before the House, which was for inquiry. To this the Government could not consent, holding it to be entirely uncalled for. The debate was adjourned without a division.

— Official announcement made of the withdrawal of the petition of Mr. Albert H. G. Grey respecting the South Northumberland election. The grounds of the withdrawal were stated to be—that having under the order of Mr. Justice Dewman, inspected the ballot papers marked in favour of Mr. Grey and those in favour of Mr. Ridley, the petitioner,

Sir A. E. Middleton, finds that the presiding officers have in several cases omitted to mark the ballot papers with the official stamp as directed by the 24th rule contained in the first schedule to the Ballot Act, and that in consequence of such omission nine votes given for Mr. Grey, and three votes recorded for Mr. Ridley, are void, and Mr. Ridley had therefore a majority of legal votes.

18.—Earl Granville presides at a banquet held in Cannon-street Hotel to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Tests and Corporation Acts. The company numbered about 300, and included several members of the House of Lords and about fifty members of the House of Commons. Among the toasts drunk was "The revered memory of Earl Russell," in proposing which Lord Granville said it would interest some to know that on the last day Lord Russell's mind was equal to anything like conversation with his family, after several simple and touching allusions to his approaching end, he said, "I have committed many mistakes, but my object has always been the public good." Lord Arthur Russell, in responding to the toast, stated that her Majesty had testified her sense of Earl Russell's services by granting to Lady Russell the residence in Richmond Park for the remainder of her life, which otherwise after his death would have reverted to the Crown.

19.—Official despatches laid before Parliament respecting the death of Mr. Ogle, the correspondent of the *Times*, whose dead body was found in a mutilated condition on Mount Pelion. Mr. Fawcett, the British Consul-General at Constantinople, who was sent to Volo to inquire into the occurrence, drew up a report dated May 8, in which he expresses the opinion that the deceased met his death by a gunshot or bayonet wound while retreating with the Greek insurgents; that he was afterwards mutilated, his head being cut off by Turkish soldiers; and that his great imprudence made it extremely probable that such a casualty would happen to him.

— The Scotch Episcopal Diocesan Synod of Glasgow and Galloway meet to consider a recommendation of the College of Bishops to the effect that a Metropolitan should be appointed for the Scotch Episcopal Church. The Synod adopted a resolution that it is inexpedient to make the appointment at the present time.

21.—The Lord Chancellor calls attention to the state of Intermediate Education in Ireland, and concluded by presenting a bill on the subject. The very efficient system of primary education, his lordship said, had gone far to dry up the resources of the intermediate schools in Ireland, and as that was the result of the action of the State, the Government now proposed that for the purpose of carrying on intermediate education Parliament should devote,

a sum not exceeding 1,000,000*l.* out of the property accruing to the Commissioners under the Irish Act, and that a board should be established to carry out the objects of the bill.

**21.**—Mr. Macdonald calls the attention of the Commons to the increasing frequency of coal mine disasters, and moved a resolution calling for a more stringent enforcement of the Acts, especially as regards inspection, and for further legislation if necessary. Mr. Burt in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the energetic efforts of the Home Secretary to enforce the rules for the prevention of accidents, and agreed that if the existing acts were strictly carried out there would not be much need for further legislation.

— Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Cowper. The first annual report of the committee called attention among other things to the threatened gradual destruction of all the old churches in the City of London. Mr. Thomas Carlyle had written to the Committee on this subject:—"I can have but little hope that any word of mine can help you in your good work of trying to save the Wren churches in the City from destruction; but my clear feeling is that it would be a sordid—nay, sinful piece of barbarism to do other than religiously preserve these churches as precious heirlooms, many of them specimens of noble architecture, the like of which we have no prospect of ever being able to produce in England again."

**22.**—Died, aged 81, Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham.

**23.**—Died, at Woolwich, General William M'Bean, V.C. The deceased officer, whose career had often been quoted as an extraordinary example of promotion in the army, rose from junior drummer of the 93rd Regiment of Foot to lieutenant-colonel in command. He received his first commission in 1854, when serving in the Crimea under Sir Colin Campbell, and was promoted from ensign to lieutenant in the same year.

— Died, aged 82, Admiral Sir George Back, F.R.S., arctic voyager.

**24.**—Died, at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, aged 75, Charles Matthews, comedian. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were among those who made inquiries by telegraph about him during his illness. His remains were removed to London, and interred in Kensal-green Cemetery.

— The remains of King George of Hanover, interred in the royal vault, Windsor.

— The new Bishops of Lichfield, Nassau, and North Queensland, consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral.

**25.**—Mrs. Besant applies to the Court of Appeal for liberty to proceed, without the customary formality of appearing as a married

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woman, through the medium of a "next friend," in her appeal from the order recently made by the Master of the Rolls in regard to the custody of her daughter. No objection being made on the part of Mr. Besant, the court granted the application, on condition that 20*l.* should be deposited as security for costs.

**25.**—Mr. Robertson, Dundonnochie, cited in the Edinburgh Court of Session by the Duke of Athole for committing a breach of interdict granted by the court by crossing Dunkeld Bridge without paying toll. Mr. Robertson undertook to refrain from doing so in future, and as he had already suffered a short imprisonment the court pronounced no further sentence.

**26.**—Excessive heat in the metropolis; a shade temperature of 91 deg. was recorded, while at Nottingham the thermometer rose to 95, and in the west of France to 97 deg. The temperature in the sun as taken at the Kew Observatory slightly exceeded 146 deg.

— Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill rejected in the Commons by 278 to 84 votes.

— Died, at Madrid, of gastric fever, aged only 18 years, Mercedes, the young Queen of Spain.

**27.**—Proceedings regarding the surreptitious publication of the Anglo-Russian agreement. Charles Marvin, aged about twenty-five years, living at Burrage-road, Plumstead, being charged before Mr. Vaughan with stealing the document. From the statement of Mr. Poland, who prosecuted, it appeared that the defendant was engaged as a writer in one of the departments of the Foreign Office. On the 29th of May the document in question came into the possession of the Foreign Office, and was duly printed and headed "Confidential. Printed for the use of the Cabinet, May 30, 1878." There were no signatures attached; but there was also a smaller document with a similar heading, called "Memorandum, No. 2." In the course of the day those documents had to be copied, and the defendant was called in to help in the work. Later on, about seven o'clock, he left the Foreign Office, and at nine o'clock the same evening there appeared in the *Globe* newspaper the now well-known publication. Subsequently the other and longer document was published in the *Globe*, and Mr. Poland said he should show that that had likewise been copied by the defendant. Evidence having been called to prove that the prisoner was engaged in the Foreign Office, and other formal evidence having been taken identifying him with the publication of the documents, he was remanded, bail in 200*l.* being taken for his appearance. The bail of Mr. Madge, publisher of the *Globe*, was accepted. (See July 16.)

**28.**—In the Queen's Bench Division, before Lord Chief Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, the Solicitor-General argues, against the rule obtained in the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* calling upon Lord Penzance

and Mr. Martin to show cause why they should not be prohibited from enforcing a decree of suspension *ab officio et beneficio* against Mr. Mackonochie, on the ground that Lord Penzance had no jurisdiction so to suspend him.

**29.**—Earl Granville turns the first sod of the Dover and Deal Railway. This line formed the completing link of a continuous coast railway.

**30.**—National fête at Paris in honour of the Exhibition. A statue of the Republic by M. Clesinger was unveiled in the Exhibition building, while in the afternoon there was a grand concert in the Tuileries gardens, with 680 performers. In the evening the Bois de Boulogne was brilliantly illuminated. Twelve hundred and sixty-nine Communists, who had earned indulgence by "contrition, submission, and diligence," were allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honour of the fête. Nor were the poor forgotten. They had 20,000*fr.* of the 100,000*fr.* voted to M. Dufaure for receptions, 20,000*fr.* of the 500,000*fr.* voted for the fête, and grants from the local relief funds.

**July 2.**—Pan-Anglican Conference opened at Lambeth Palace when ninety-five prelates were present. The Holy Communion was received at the hands of the Primate, and a sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. The first conference was afterwards held in the library, the subject for discussion being, "The best mode of maintaining union among the various churches of the Anglican communion." The subjects of discussion on the succeeding days of the conference were:—Voluntary boards of arbitration for Churches to which such an arrangement may be applicable; the relations to each other of missionary bishops and of missionaries, in various branches of the Anglican Communion, acting in the same country; the position of Anglican chaplains and chaplaincies on the continent of Europe and elsewhere; modern forms of infidelity, and the best means of dealing with them; and the condition, progress, and needs of the various Churches of the Anglican Communion.

— Died, aged 98, General Harry Thomson, who entered the East India Company's service in 1798, and served under Lord Lake in the campaigns of 1803-5.

**6.**—Encounter between American troops and Indians on the Columbia river. Fifty volunteers under Captain Sperry, were ambuscaded by the Indians, and the entire company killed or wounded, excepting seven.

**7.**—Died, aged 57, George S. Appleton, of the firm of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., publishers, New York.

**8.**—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon stated, in answer to Lord Granville, that the announcement of a defensive treaty having

been agreed upon between England and Turkey was correct. The noble Duke then entered into an explanation of the conditional convention between England and Turkey concluded on the 4th of June. He stated that Cyprus would be immediately occupied by English troops, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley would command the force.

**9.**—Died, aged 74, Prebendary Sinclair, originally an officer of the Madras Cavalry, but having come to this country, took holy orders, and occupied a prominent position in the Liberal Evangelical School.

**10.**—Hödel tried before the High Court of State at Berlin for the attempted assassination of the Emperor William on 11th May last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and maintained that he had only made an attempt on his own life. About thirty witnesses were examined, who deposed that Hödel aimed and fired at the Emperor. The court pronounced the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to death.

**11.**—Died, at Edinburgh, aged 80, Admiral Sir William J. Hope Johnstone, K.C.B.

— Proclamation by the representative of the Sultan announcing the cession of Cyprus to Great Britain. Immediately afterwards Mr. Baring took possession of the island in the name of the Queen.

**12.**—The Prince of Wales visits the show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol. His Royal Highness had an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants of the town.

— Trial of fifteen prisoners charged with being concerned in the burning of Colonel Jackson's house during the recent riots in Lancashire concluded at Lancaster assizes. Nine of the prisoners were found guilty and the Lord Chief Justice passed the following sentences:—Bridget Burns, seven years' penal servitude; James Smalley and John Watson, fifteen years' penal servitude each; Solomon Walsh, ten years' penal servitude; William Lovell and John Bergin, seven years' each; Thomas Topping, eighteen months' hard labour; and John Gilchrist, twelve months.

— Died, at Monnetur, in Savoy, Miss Catherine Winkworth, translator of "Lyra Germanica."

**13.**—Close of the Congress, the Plenipotentiaries to-day signing the Treaty of Berlin. Considerable modification had been effected on the original treaty of San Stefano. Through the firm attitude assumed by the British representatives, the Balkan mountains formed the Southern frontier of Bulgaria. Austria was entrusted with the task of occupying Bosnia and the Herzegovina in the interests of the peace of Europe. The duration of the Austrian occupation was not determined, and full liberty was left to Austria in regard to the organization of the provinces. Montenegro

received the sea-port of Antivari and a considerable increase of territory. Servia's frontier was also extended. In the interests of Greece, the Porte was asked to negotiate a rectification of the Hellenic Frontier. It was decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which was detached by the Treaty of 1856, and to cede the Dobrudscha to Roumania, including Siliustria and Magnolia. Batoum, Kars and Ardahan, were ceded to Russia, the Emperor promising to make Batoum a free commercial port. War indemnity of 47,500,000*l.*, to be charged after guaranteed loans and anterior hypothecations. The laws regulating navigation of the straits remained as before the war. The Porte also undertook to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians, and fully recognised the principle of religious liberty and equality. Prince Bismarck thanked the Plenipotentiaries for the zeal they had evinced in promoting a pacific result of the debates, and for the assistance they had kindly given him in accelerating the prompt and satisfactory despatch of business. Dwelling upon the mutual concessions made, the Prince regarded them as a good omen for the future, and was fain to hope that the conciliatory attitude assumed by all parties concerned would have permanent results for the consolidation of peace.

14.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to various members, said he thought the time had not come for the formal "Massacre of the Innocents," but he admitted the right of the House to know on what bills the Government laid most stress. In the first rank he placed the Cattle Diseases and the Intermediate Education Bills. It was intended to proceed with the Highways Bill; the County Government Bill, of course, would be dropped; but about the Valuation Bill it was premature to speak. It was intended to proceed with the two Scotch Education Bills. The Bi-hoprics, Territorial Waters, Admiralty and War Office, and Enclosure and Irish Statute Law Bills, it was hoped would be passed, but the Irish Bankruptcy Bill would be dropped; and with regard to the Sunday Closing Bill, though he could not now fix the day, he agreed that it would hardly be rational to throw away the time which had already been spent on it.

— The centenary of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, celebrated in Paris.

15.—Admiral Sir John Hay, acting as provisional Governor of Cyprus until the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, hoists the British flag on the island.

16.—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon lays on the table a map showing the territories restored to Turkey by the Congress, and a despatch from Lord Salisbury inclosing a copy of the Treaty of Berlin.

— Return of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury from Berlin. At Dover an address

of welcome to the Premier was presented by the Mayor; and Lord Beaconsfield, in acknowledging it, expressed a hope that he had brought back not only peace but honour and renewed prosperity. At Charing-cross the Plenipotentiaries had an enthusiastic reception. The platform was decorated with flowers, evergreens, and flags, and among those assembled to congratulate Lord Beaconsfield on the result of his mission were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Northcote, Lady Abergavenny, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their robes, the Lady Mayoress, and numerous friends and supporters. The Premier entered a carriage, accompanied by Lord Salisbury, the Marchioness of Abergavenny, and Lady Northcote, and drove slowly to the Foreign Office. From a window Lord Beaconsfield briefly addressed the crowd, and said, "Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace, but a peace, I hope, with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country." In response to cries for Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary also briefly addressed the crowd.

16.—The Queen's Prize won by Private Rae of the 11th Stirlingshire, with a score of 78, being the best by four points ever yet made in that contest. Government issued Martini-Henrys to all the competitors, in order to test that weapon thoroughly, and so satisfactory did it prove, that the Secretary for War was petitioned to permit each competitor to retain his rifle. Colonel Stanley acceded to this request, reserving the right to recall them if necessary.

— A third attempt made to raise the *Eurydice*, so far successful that the vessel was drawn 150 feet out of her embedment, and laid 180 feet nearer land upon a hard bottom.

— The hearing of the charge against Charles Marvin concluded at Bow-street. The only witness examined was Mr. Francis Irving, an assistant in the Treaty Department, who admitted in cross-examination that it had been stated in the defendant's presence that the substance of the Anglo-Russian Agreement would probably be sent to the papers, and a statement respecting it made in Parliament. At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Vaughan said that he failed to see that the evidence was sufficient to prove either of the charges made against the defendant, who was therefore discharged.

17.—Died, aged 62, Dr. Thomas Oldham, head of the Geological Survey of India.

18.—In the House of Lords, amid a crowded and brilliant gathering, Lord Beaconsfield makes a statement regarding the Berlin Treaty. His lordship carefully explained the various provisions of the Treaty and gave the reasons which had influenced the Plenipotentiaries in determining them. With regard to the acquisitions of Russia in Asia Minor, it was quite

true that she had got Kars and Batoum, but it was necessary after the sacrifices she had made that she should get something; and he asked whether England would have been justified in going to war for Kars or Batoum. With respect to British interests in this portion of the world, Lord Beaconsfield went on to explain that the British representatives were especially anxious that an end should be put to those irritating border warfare which threatened our approaches to India, and that, in their opinion, this could be best accomplished by a protectorate of the Asiatic dominions of Turkey and the transfer of Cyprus. It had been said that there was room enough in Asia Minor for both England and Russia. This was perfectly true; but the English Plenipotentiaries were determined that the room which England required should be kept and guarded.—The discussion was continued by Lord Granville, who expressed regret at the manner in which the Greeks had been treated by the Congress, and said he could not understand how the Treaty of Berlin could be regarded in any other light than as giving to Russia all that she could have expected.—The Earl of Derby congratulated Government on the fact they had maintained peace, but he was of opinion that it might have been secured by other means and without the costly preparations that had been made for war. He feared that we had undertaken obligations on behalf of Turkey which it might become inconvenient or undesirable for us to fulfil. Referring to the reasons which had induced him to retire from the Cabinet, the noble earl stated that one of them was that his colleagues had come

to a resolution to send a secret expedition from India to seize the Island of Cyprus, with or without the consent of the Sultan, as also a position on the coast of Syria, from which operations might be directed against Russia in the event of war with that Power.

18.—Three regiments of European infantry, a battery of artillery, and the whole native contingent, except one cavalry regiment, embarked at Malta for Cyprus. The force numbered close on 10,000 men.

22.—Arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Larnaca. Next day the ceremony of installation took place, and was witnessed by a crowd of people, Greek and Turkish. After Sir Garnet had taken the oath of allegiance and the oath of office, his proclamation to the inhabitants was read, repeated in Greek and Turkish, and received with cheers. The National Anthem was then played, and the fleet fired a salute of seventeen guns. Addresses of welcome and confidence were received from the Greeks and Turks. Lord John Hay and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. The proclamation set forth the Queen's great interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants, and promised that measures would be devised to promote commerce and agriculture and the blessings of freedom and justice. While regard would be had for the moral and material welfare of the people, attention was also to be paid to their wishes respecting ancient customs so far as was consistent with civilization and liberty, which must always be upheld by those who govern in her Majesty's name.



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